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THE TIMES

English football: what has gone wrong? page 14

Thatcher bows to full Cabinet talks on economy

By Peter Stothard

The Prime Minister has bowed to pressure for a series of full Cabinet debates on economic strategy, the first serious appraisal since she took office more than two years ago.

The move comes as a result of sustained pressure by the so-called "wet" Ministers, after the Chancellor's shock Budget measures in March which were revealed to the full Cabinet only on the morning of their announcement in Parliament.

The concession coincides, as Parliament returns today, with publication of deeply pessimistic assessments of the state of the economy. The National Institute for Economic and Social Research predicts no recovery before the end of 1982, and there are gloomy reports from the Confederation of British Industry and Phillips and Drew, the City stockbrokers. All three contradict recent assertions by ministers that an economic upswing is on the way.

The first economic Cabinet is set for later this month and will concentrate on the cuts in public spending being demanded for next year by the Treasury. The second will be in November when the Government has to announce the Industry Act forecasts of inflation and economic output.

The third and most crucial debate will be before next year's Budget. Whether it comes before the key Budget judgments are made by the Chancellor is a battle still to be fought. During the row following this year's Budget, Mrs Thatcher in effect told her critics, notably Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that pre-Budget discussions by the Cabinet were impossible because of the certainty of leaks to the press.

Ministers have so far been forestalled in their demands for full Cabinet discussions of the economy because Mrs Thatcher has insisted on her mandate from the Conservative election manifesto, on which both she and they were elected. They have had to put up with the customary bilateral discussions with the Chancellor and a single Cabinet meeting last year at which their debate followed the now famous slide presentation on the economy by Professor Terry Burns, the Treasury's chief economic adviser.

The main reason for the change of heart appears to be the growing difficulty of enforcing this year's round of spending cuts on ministers who complain that they are not given the chance to debate the overall level of cuts required.

The spending departments are full of confidence. Several ministers feel that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor have already made a tactical error in asking publicly for the 3 per cent and 5 per cent cuts options now being negotiated by Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

A publicly embarrassing failure to achieve either target looks at the moment the most likely outcome.

Control of the Cabinet agenda is a key element in a Prime Minister's power. The decision to hold Cabinet meetings on the economy comes against a background of ministerial dissent on other issues on which they would have liked fuller Cabinet discussions, notably the need for accelerating Britain's nuclear power programme, and the Trident replacement for the Polaris submarine deterrent.

Mrs Thatcher clearly hopes that the move will work in her favour and that once her ministers have been allowed their say in the Cabinet she will be able to demand greater support from them, both in dealings between their own departments and the Treasury, and in public. The gift to the "wets" could turn out to be a poisoned chalice.

The risk for the Prime Minister, however, is that the series of debates could for the first time provide the catalyst for an alternative Tory strategy, a reappraisal rather than a review, looking towards the next election.

David Blake, page 14
Business News, page 17

Benn aims salvo at shadow ministers

By Ian Bradley

Mr Wedgwood Benn clearly signalled yesterday that he intends to make a frontal assault on the doctrine of collective responsibility at the next meeting of the Shadow Cabinet on Wednesday.

Promising that the meeting would start a very big debate, long overdue, about the role of the Shadow Cabinet and the Parliamentary Labour Party, he made clear that he had no sympathy for the view on those subjects which prevails among his Shadow Cabinet colleagues, including Mr Michael Foot, the party leader.

He said: "My view is that we are all collectively responsible for implementing the policy agreed by the party and that limited, collective responsibilities within that are just a cover for reversing the party's policy against nuclear weapons or against the Common Market.

"These little caches of responsibility cannot be used to prevent the Labour MPs, including members of the Shadow Cabinet, from advocating party policy."

His remarks were made during an hour-long interview with Mr Brian Walden on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World*, in which he listed his programme for further constitutional changes in the Labour Party.

Those include the election of the Cabinet and Shadow Cabinet by Labour MPs, control over the manifesto by the national executive committee, recorded votes at party conferences and meetings of the parliamentary party as well as changes to make local Labour councillors more accountable to their district parties.

Mr Benn's proposals were attacked immediately by Mr Denis Healey, whose position as deputy leader he is challenging in September. Speaking on the BBC's *The World This Weekend*, Mr Healey said that the system Mr Benn proposed would be extremely damaging to democracy both in the party and in the country.

He said that the effect of the proposals would be to divest rank-and-file supporters of any power and to put all authority in the hands of a tiny group of full-time activists.

Mr Benn, however, was unrepentant. He claimed that 80 per cent of the members of the Labour Party and of trade unions who concerned themselves in any way with the party now accepted the arguments which were being put forward about policy and party democracy.

Describing the genesis of his views on the need to democratize the party, he said that three events in particular had brought home to him how far Labour MPs and the party leadership had departed from the aspirations of those who had worked to elect them and from the principles of socialism.

Those events were the vote by 69 Labour MPs in 1971 in favour of Britain's entry into the Common Market in defiance of a three-line whip—without them "we would not be in Europe today", he said; the veto imposed by Sir Harold Wilson, the former Labour Prime Minister, in 1973 on including the nationalization of 25 companies in the election manifesto; and the similar veto imposed by Mr James Callaghan, Sir Harold's successor, in 1979 on the abolition of the House of Lords.

Pouring scorn on the Social Democratic Party for seeing their party as "a fan club of an establishment group in the House of Commons", he recalled that the Labour Party was born outside Parliament and stated his conviction that the duty of MPs was to implement and argue for policies agreed at party conference.

Although Mr Benn's remarks will cause alarm among many sections of the Labour Party, not least the MPs, there is no doubt that it is his colelagues in the Shadow Cabinet who will be most worried. He made no secret that it is the next institution in his list of targets for democratization.

He said: "It is the opening up of the holy of holies, the Shadow Cabinet, which hitherto has been able to preserve its rolt in a rather mysterious way, and that is one of the main problems the party faces: the Shadow Cabinet does not really agree, or most of them, with the policy of the party."



Photograph by Warren Harrison

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Denis Healey, his deputy, listening to the speakers at the People's March for Jobs rally in Hyde Park. (Report, page 2).

Thorpe did incite murder, says his co-defendant

By Stewart Tendler and Richard Ford

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, will today examine accusations from one of Mr Jeremy Thorpe's closest friends that the former Liberal Party leader incited him to murder Mr Norman Scott.

Two years ago, Mr Thorpe was acquitted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of inciting Mr David Holmes, an old friend and best man at the politician's first wedding. Yesterday in the *News of the World* under a headline "Kill Scott! Pleaded Thorpe" Mr Holmes, a co-defendant, claimed that Mr Thorpe did incite him to murder Mr Scott, who had claimed a homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe.

At the trial, Mr Thorpe, Mr Holmes and two other men were also acquitted of another charge of conspiracy to murder Mr Scott. Yesterday Mr Holmes maintained that there was certainly a conspiracy to threaten and frighten Mr Scott.

Mr Thorpe's solicitor, Sir David Napley, asked if any proceedings were likely over the report, told *The Times* "I do not think anyone is concerned about it."

In the course of the trial, one of the most celebrated in recent criminal history, Mr Holmes did not give evidence. In the interview yesterday Mr Holmes said: "I spent 10 years trying to help Jeremy Thorpe. My whole thought was to save him. That was exactly what was in my mind when I decided not to give evidence in my own defence. . . . Under oath, from now until eternity I deny the charge of conspiracy to murder.

"But the incitement charge, which Jeremy faced, was true and if I'd gone into the witness box I'd have had to tell the truth", said Mr Holmes.

The newspaper said that it did not pay Mr Holmes any money for his interview but contributed a "substantial fee to a charity". Mr Holmes professed in the *News of the World* that he had broken a silence lasting for many years because of relentless curiosity and pursuit by journalists which he hoped would now be ended.

Mr Holmes claimed that:—Mr Thorpe was the inspiration behind a criminal conspiracy aimed at Mr Scott; and that Mr Thorpe tried to engineer a plot to kill Mr Scott in 1968 and later in 1974 incited him (Mr Holmes) to do so.

The first plot came to nothing but the second grew into a conspiracy to threaten and frighten Mr Scott, a former male model, Mr Holmes maintained.

Mr Holmes said he told his story after discussing the situation with his lawyers, adding "none of us can be prosecuted again which means that I can speak out without fear and without harming anyone".



Mr Thorpe and wife: Outside the Old Bailey.

The exact legal position will be decided by Sir Michael who has yet to see the newspaper. Yesterday he told *The Times* that the normal policy was not to prosecute a second time even if a fresh charge could be framed.

Sir Michael said: "There has been an acquittal and that is that."

Mr Scott, who now lives in the village of Gidleigh, Devon, told *The Times* that the article was "not really the whole truth", Mr Holmes doubts whether Mr Thorpe and Mr Scott had an affair. Mr Scott went on: "Mr Thorpe will say he did not have a relationship, but, to me, would this have happened if he did not have one? That is what I mean by half truth."

At Mr Thorpe's home in Orme Square, Bayswater, London yesterday a friend of the family, who refused to give his name, said he had no idea where Mr Thorpe and his wife Marion were. He said he had last been in touch with them on Friday.

But Mr Holmes did telephone the former Liberal leader on Saturday and tell him the story would be appearing in the *News of the World*. Sir David Napley, Mr Thorpe's solicitor, said of the report: "No one cares what is written on the front-page of the *News of the World*." He said he had not been in touch with Mr Thorpe yesterday about the report and Mr Thorpe had not contacted him. "I have read the article carefully and apart from the headline which does not seem to be supported by the text, it does not seem to have raised anything which was not in evidence.

"That was the evidence which Mr Bessell gave throughout the trial. Words of that sort may or may not have been used and were not at the trial disputed. What was being said was never said seriously. That was the issue in the case."

[Mr Bessell, former Liberal MP and close associate of Mr Thorpe's was chief prosecution witness in the trial.]

Mr Norman Leifer, solicitor for Mr Holmes, said he knew which charity had been paid money but refused to name it. He added that his client had also not received anything in kind from the newspaper. He said Mr Holmes was in Britain, but added: "He has given that story to the *News of the World* but does not want to comment further."

Last night Mr Bessell sa[id] from his California home: "[It] seems to me that what D[avid] has done is really what I said in my book. I said [I was] sure in the end David [would] come forth with the tr[uth]. [It] does not make any change. I knew what I s[aid at] the committal proceedin[gs at] Minehead and the Old B[ailey] was the truth. The truth [has] a strange habit of surfacing."

In his newspaper interview Mr Holmes differed with Mr Bessell over the details of a number of incidents. Mr Bessell said: "He knows I did not embellish anything".

The former MP, whose evidence was strongly attacked during the trial, said he did not feel vindicated. "I do not think any of us can be vindicated. To a greater or lesser sense all of us were guilty. All one can say is I am relieved there has been confirmation."

Holmes disclosures, page 3
Leading article, page 15

Rebel threat to kill Chittagong hostages

By Our Foreign Staff

Bangladesh army rebels who murdered President Zia ur-Rahman and seized the country's chief port, Chittagong, expanded their positions around the city yesterday and broadcast a threat to shoot loyalist officers captured in the uprising, the Press Trust of India reported.

It said that more than 36 hours after the assassination, Chittagong was still under firm rebel control.

Bangladesh radio, broadcasting from Dacca and monitored in Calcutta, gave Major-General Manzur Ahmed, the rebel commander, and his men an ultimatum to surrender by 6 am today or face "final and drastic action" by the nation's armed forces.

But the rebels replied over Chittagong radio that if Dacca did not immediately stop broadcasting denunciations of the uprising they would shoot one by one a number of loyal officers held hostage in Chittagong.

There is a state of emergency and curfew throughout the country. Troops have been posted at key buildings and installations, telex and telephone communications to the outside world have been cut and journalists have been refused visas.

Fighting between Government and rebel forces was reported in and around Chittagong, which is the country's second largest city. Among a number of sketchy reports was one suggesting that government forces were moving over the difficult terrain towards Chittagong.

Intelligence reports from north-eastern India said units of Bangladesh's 70,000-strong army were ordered to Chittagong, which is also the headquarters of the Navy.

The rebels were reported to have set up road blocks on the Chittagong-Dacca highway to prevent government troops from advancing.

Service chiefs have reaffirmed allegiance to the Government now headed by Mr Abdus Sattar, the vice-President. It seems clear that Lieutenant-General Arshad, the army chief in Dacca, has reasonably firm control. It was he who issued the surrender order to General Manzur Ahmed, leader of the rebels. The scene now seems set for a showdown between these two military leaders.

The Calcutta newspaper *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quoted authoritative sources as saying troops in Jessore, Khulna and Dacca had been ordered to stamp out the revolt but one unit had defied orders.

The paper said the rebellion had spread to barracks in Dacca, Jessore, Bagura and Rajshaji where fighting had been reported yesterday between troops for and against the rebel cause.

In Karachi airline passengers arriving from Bangladesh said that Dacca was peaceful yesterday although shopkeepers had shut their stores as a precautionary measure.

The killing of President Zia, who was 45, has robbed Bangladesh of a dynamic leader. He had an international reputation for the practical and determined way he sought to improve the conditions of the 90 million people in one of the world's poorest countries.

Since he came to power after the bloody coups of 1975, he organized development programmes, setting ambitious targets, urging his people to build and dig, to raise their desperately poor living standard by their own labour.

There are two versions of how the President met his death or, as the Government put it: "embraced martyrdom".

One says that he was killed as he slept at about 4 am. The other says that the President, two aides and six guards were killed in a gun battle that lasted an hour.

The Bangladesh Red Cross has asked the rebels to hand over the President's body for burial. Apparently the request has been refused.

The Government has declared 40 days of mourning. Yesterday there were mourning processions.

The Bangladesh High Commission in Delhi has denied the arrest of Mrs Hasina Wazed, president of the opposition Awami League and daughter of the late Shaikh Mujibur Rahman, Bangladesh's first president.

Last interview, page 6; leading article, page 15; Obituary, page 16.

Poles say farewell to Cardinal Wyszynski

Warsaw, May 31.—More than a quarter of a million Poles crammed into Warsaw's Victory Square today to say farewell to Cardinal Wyszynski, the spiritual leader who guided this predominantly Roman Catholic country for almost 33 years of communist rule.

Mr Henry Jablonski, the Polish head of state, Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader, Mgr Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's Secretary of State, and some 15 cardinals were among a host of dignitaries from home and abroad assembled to pay their last respects to the Polish Primate who died early on Friday morning, aged 79.

They gathered for the Requiem Mass before an altar dominated by a 43ft tall wooden cross. It was only the second time that such a symbol of Christianity has towered over the square since the communists took power.

The last time was on June 2, 1979, the day of the Pope's triumphal homecoming which marked the beginning of a Catholic resurgence in Poland and set the stage for last summer's peaceful revolution. The revolution brought Cardinal Wyszynski and his church unparalleled influence in the life of the state.

Poland, battered by months of crisis, united in homage and praise for the primate but as Poles marked an official four-day period of mourning they received what appeared to be a pointed reminder that the crisis was not over.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Soviet Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, paid a surprise visit to Poland over the weekend to confer with Polish leaders

The funeral was televised live nation-wide and the official news agency PAP estimated the crowds at between 250,000 and 300,000.

The funeral ceremonies began in the church of St Joseph's, on the fringe of Warsaw's Old City, where the cardinal had lain in state in an enclosed coffin

Hundreds of thousands of Poles, who have clung to their Catholic faith despite 36 years of official atheism, queued for hours—many through the night—to pray before the coffin.

Cardinal Macharski, the acting head of the Polish church, read a homily written by the Pope in his hospital bed on the day Cardinal Wyszynski died. The Pope said in his message that he wished he could be with his countrymen on this sad day, "but God has decided otherwise.—Reuter.

State's dilemma, photograph, page 6

Sunken gold salvage bid spurred by pirate fears

Fears of pirate attempts to recover £45m in gold sunk with the cruiser Edinburgh in the Barents Sea in 1942 prompted an Anglo-Soviet decision to salvage the bullion. Deep-sea diving techniques used so successfully in the North Sea to bring oil ashore are to be employed Page 5

SDP poll clash

The Social Democratic Party is angry about what it sees as attempts by the Liberals to dictate the choice of candidate in the Warrington poll Page 2

French seek pact

M Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, is to head his party's delegation in talks aimed at reaching agreement with the Socialists Page 6

Durban on alert

Police have mounted what they describe as the biggest security operation ever seen in South Africa Page 6

England fans face ban on Continent

From Norman Fox, Football Correspondent, Zurich

A ban on English football supporters going to matches on the Continent could follow crowd violence at Saturday's World Cup match against Switzerland in Basle.

It was the third time in four years that riot police have had to disperse English hooligans at Continental football grounds.

Last summer there was trouble at an England match during the European championships in Turin, and in Luxembourg four years ago supporters caused damage in and out of the ground as well as being involved in fighting.

The outbreak of violence in Basle was not prolonged, but caught the local police unawares. Previously police had rarely been deployed for matches in the St. Jakob Stadium, but Mr Ted Croker, the Football Association's secretary, was disturbed by the fact that only 35 policemen were on duty at the start of the match, despite a day of sporadic violence in the city.

When fighting began on the terraces, more police and dogs were used, and tear-gas helped bring control. Forty youths, equally divided between English and Swiss, were taken to hospital. One had a slight stab wound. Fifteen English supporters were arrested during the game, and others were apprehended in the streets.

M. Jacques Georges, the official International Football Federation (FIFA) observer, said: "The English supporters were a disgrace to their country. There is no danger of England being banned from the World Cup, but their fans, that is something different."

In the past FIFA and the European football authority (UEFA) have merely fined the country involved

As the violence in this case occurred on the terraces and in the streets FIFA will probably make recommendations about crowd control and ticket sales, but there is a growing feeling that the ony answer is to ban all English supporters from Continental games by imposing more severe ticket control.

☐ Three British football supporters remained under arrest in Switzerland last night after disturbances before the game police said yesterday (Reuter reports). The unnamed three were in a group which plundered a watch shop after snatching the keys from the proprietor.

Passport ban sought, page 4;
match report, page 8;
running out of steam, page 14

Ulster Pc shot dead at hospital

From Tim Jones
Belfast

Security forces last night launched a massive search in Belfast after a police reservist was shot dead while guarding a patient at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was the second member of the security forces to be killed in 12 hours. The married reservist was approached by two men and a woman as he stood guarding the door to the ward. Shots rang out and as the reservist fell dying, his three attackers ran off.

Security forces found a hand pistol in the grounds of the hospital and began an intensive search of the area. Police would not say who the patient was.

A police spokesman said later: "We have had a patient shot dead in a hospital bed, a soldier murdered while waiting to pick up friends inside a hospital, an off-duty policeman killed while picking up relatives and an ambulance officer murdered, again inside the Royal Victoria Hospital block and now this.

"It is difficult to find words strong enough to describe the callousness of those who are prepared to invade a place of mercy in order to perpetrate their foul deeds."

The British soldier who was killed by an IRA booby trap car bomb, yesterday morning, was named as Warrant Officer Michael O'Neill, aged 34, a married man with two children from Goole, Yorkshire. He had been in the province since May 15.

He was the seventeenth bomb disposal expert to be killed in Northern Ireland. He was examining the car parked on a lonely country road near Newry when it disintegrated from the force of a huge explosion.

The incident occurred near the spot where five soldiers were murdered two weeks ago as their troop carrier passed over a landmine.

UDA faces ban, page 2

Barbara Ward dies, aged 67

Dame Barbara Ward, one of the most brilliant contributors to economic and political thought since the 1930s, died at her home in Sussex yesterday after a long illness, She was 67.

Dame Barbara, known latterly as Lady Barabara Jackson of Lodsworth, was a Roman Catholic, and in 1971 was the first woman to address the Vatican Council in Rome. She was a member of the BBC *Brains Trust* programme and wrote for *The Economist*.

Obituary, page 16

Civil Service pay deal is left to Soames

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Lord Soames, Minister for the Civil Service, has been left with the personal task of producing a peace formula for the pay dispute after three days of inconclusive "talks about talks" with unions representing civil servants.

Mr Barney Heyhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service, reported on developments to the Lord President of the Council last night, during nine hours of exploratory discussions spread over three days designed to bridge the gap between the unions and the Government.

Union leaders meet tomorrow to consider implementing their threat to extend selective strikes to the Social Security and Employment ministries but Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said there was every possibility that direct talks with Lord Soames would take place today.

SDP clashes with Liberals over candidate choice

By Ian Bradley

Leading members of the Social Democratic Party are angry about what they see as attempts by the Liberals to dictate who should be their candidate in the forthcoming Warrington by-election.

Some senior Liberals have said that the party would stand down in favour of the SDP, but only if it put up one of its leading figures as candidate. There is particular anger in the SDP over a reported remark by Sir Trevor Jones, the leader of the Liberal group on Liverpool City Council, that Mrs Shirley Williams should stand.

Other Liberals have indicated that they would be satisfied with the choice of Professor David Marquand, the former Labour MP for Ashfield.

Mr William Rodgers, a member of the SDP's collective leadership, said yesterday that it would be outrageous if the Liberals tried to dictate the choice of SDP candidate.

The potentially damaging clash between Liberals and Social Democrats comes just after an appeal by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to his party to build up faith with the SDP and not indulge in one-upmanship.

In a letter sent out to chairmen of local constituency associations before the Warrington by-election was announced, Mr Steel called for swift arrangements with the SDP on fighting by-elections. He wrote: "It would clearly undermine all our political efforts to construct an alliance if we both found ourselves fighting the same by-election in opposition to each other."

Mr Rodgers met members of the SDP's North Cheshire provisional area party on Saturday ...d will report today to the ...'s steering committee that ...re keen to fight the by-...n. There will be a meet-...he area party on June ...h the formal decision likely to be taken.

...he interim rules of ... party, the national committee has the re-...ility for by-elections ... recognized area parties ... set up. However, Mr ...gers made clear that the ...ice of candidate would lie ...th the area party. He said: We will not foist a candidate on them, but we will help them have a choice."

He added that he thought it was unlikely that Mr Roy Jenkins would want to stand for the seat, but he did not dismiss the possibility that Mrs Shirley Williams might be a candidate. "If we thought we could win with Shirley, then we would certainly put her up, but obviously it would not be a good thing to lose with Shirley."

He conceded that the SDP is likely to have a hard fight at Warrington as the local Labour Party is likely to put up a moderate rather than a left-wing candidate. At the last election Sir Thomas Williams, the Labour MP whose appointment as a circuit judge has caused the by-election, had a majority of 10,274.

Mr Rodgers said that he thought it would be a good idea to have a candidate with local links. One man who would meet that requirement and who was being mentioned yesterday as a possible candidate is Mr David Williams, Sir Thomas's son and a recent recruit to the SDP.

Mr Williams, aged 36, a barrister, said that he was willing to stand as SDP candidate in Warrington if the party wanted. Mr David Harrison, the SDP organizer for North Cheshire, said that he did not know Mr Williams and thought the local party would want to choose someone who was well known to them.



Mr David Williams: Willing to stand.

Government considers proscribing the UDA

From Tim Jones
Belfast

The Government is giving serious consideration to proscribing the Ulster Defence Association, the largest of the Protestant paramilitary forces in Northern Ireland.

That was confirmed yesterday by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said the UDA's status was being reexamined in view of the arms find last week at the group's headquarters.

The news was immediately welcomed by Mr John Hume, leader of the mainly Catholic Social and Democratic Labour Party, which has been campaigning for the UDA to be declared an illegal organization.

"If the security forces claim to be even-handed, then they must be seen to be so," he said.

Pressure for the UDA to be banned came after police discovered six home-made Stirling-type automatic weapons, a Thompson sub-machine gun, a .45 revolver and more than 500 rounds of ammunition at the organization's East Belfast base.

Police followed up that raid and on Saturday discovered two rifles, a home-made sub-machine gun, two gun magazines, a sawn-off shotgun and ammunition in a house in a Protestant area.

Mr Andy Tyrie, leader of the UDA, said there may have been a case for banning his organization a few years ago, but since then its violence has greatly diminished. "We do not instigate violence and exist to protect Protestant communities if they are attacked," he said.

Mr Tyrie claimed that some army officers favoured selective assassinations of IRA gunmen. He said he agreed with them.

Mr Atkins, who was speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World this Weekend*, defended the use of the plastic bullet which has killed and injured several people since its introduction as a riot control weapon. In the opinion of the security forces, he said, the plastic baton round was by far the best way of controlling riots using a minimum of force.

"You talk of people being killed and hurt by plastic bullets, but don't forget the policemen and the sodiers who have been hurt or killed by the petrol bombs, the nail bombs, the acid bombs and by the blast bombs that are constantly thrown at them. Far more policemen and soldiers have been injured than the people who have been throwing these things at them."

Mr Atkins was also critical of senior church leaders like Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, for suggesting that the H-Block crisis could be solved if the British Government was more flexible.

It was well meaning, but it was wishful thinking because the prisoners had made clear over and over again that they are only after one thing and that is political status, Mr Atkins said.

It was significant that no foreign government had asked Britain to agree to the demands. "They know that if we were to concede that principle we would be giving a licence to terrorism all over the world", Mr Atkins said.

■ In Londonderry yesterday the two Provisional IRA gunmen shot dead by a plainclothes soldier during a gun battle on Thursday, were buried. Thousands of people attended the funeral of Mr Charles Maguire, aged 21, and Mr George McBrearty, aged 23, who had been named as members of the Derry Brigade of the IRA.

Ten arrested after Dublin march

□ Ten people will appear in court in Dublin this morning following incidents after Saturday's march in Dublin in support of the republican prisoners in the H-blocks.

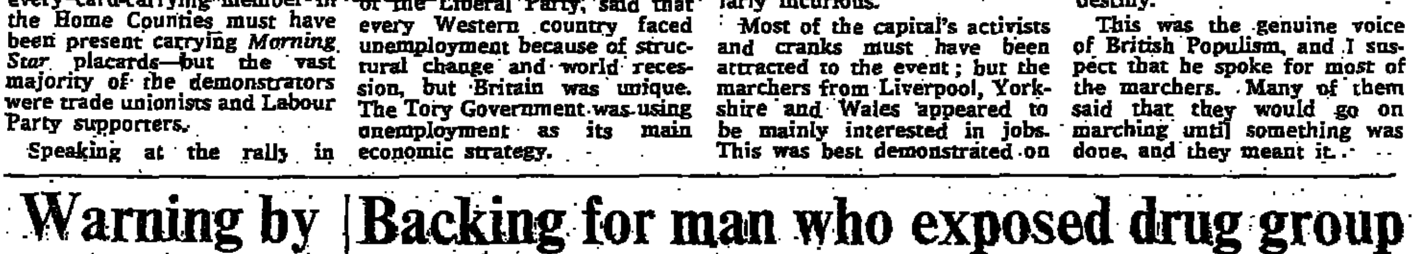
About 5,000 people took part in an orderly march from St Stephens Green to the General Post Office in O'Connell Street, the traditional rallying point for Irish republicans since 1916 when it was the headquarters of the Easter rising.

After the demonstration, however, police said that 10 people, including five from Northern Ireland, were arrested.

At the rally outside the Post Office Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, the former Westminster MP, urged support for the nine republican prisoners who are standing as candidates in the Republic of Ireland's general election on June 11. Four prisoners who are on hunger strike in the Maze prison are among the candidates.

LURIE'S OPINION

Tilting at windmills.



Supporters rally round job-hungry marchers

By Louis Heren

The People's March for Jobs marched from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square yesterday leading one of the largest demonstrations London has seen for many years, and certainly the most orderly and good-humoured.

Two hours after the marchers arrived in the square their supporters, with banners flying, were still moving down Piccadilly.

The police estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 people walked this last leg, while up to 50,000 more waited in Trafalgar Square.

Policemen lined the route at about five-yard intervals; but their presence was almost unnecessary. Some smiled benignly on the passing thousands, comforted lost children and directed onlookers to the nearest public convenience.

The Communist Party appeared to make a determined effort to take over the march—every card-carrying member in the Home Counties must have been present carrying *Morning Star* placards—but the vast majority of the demonstrators were trade unionists and Labour Party supporters.

Speaking at the rally in Hyde Park, Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Labour Party, said: "The People's March of 1981 will take its place in British history, alongside the other famous names in the record of the people's protest and revolt against mass injustice—the Jarrow March, yes, and some other names too, Peterloo, Tolpuddle and many more.

"We in the Labour movement are determined to restore the practical ideal of full employment to the central place it must hold in any civilized society."

Mr Foot said that never before in the history of this country had so many people been actually registered as wholly unemployed. The underlying increase in unemployment last month was more than 60,000, which was like wiping out the whole labour force of a town like Middlesbrough or Norwich in one month.

Mr Richard Holme, president of the Liberal Party, said that every Western country faced unemployment because of structural change and world recession, but Britain was unique. The Tory Government was using unemployment as its main economic strategy.

The Tories had deliberately increased unemployment to bring down wage demands and to break the spirit of the working people. They had sown the wind and would reap the whirlwind of bitterness, social division and hardship.

The highest priority for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance was to put forward realistic plans for a 10-year strategy for full employment.

There were other speakers, most of them inaudible; but the march, and not speeches, was the event. Judging from the union banners, the supporters of the People's March came from every part of Britain.

As the procession passed the Ritz Hotel, which is celebrating its 75 years of high living, someone shouted: "Make the rich pay for the crisis". Not one curious face appeared at the discreetly curtained windows, and in Waterloo Place the Athenaeum Club was similarly incurious.

Most of the capital's activists and cranks must have been attracted to the event; but the marchers from Liverpool, Yorkshire and Wales appeared to be mainly interested in jobs. This was best demonstrated on Saturday at a reception for them given by the Greater London Council in County Hall.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Labour leader of the GLC, said that it was the first time in 50 years that ordinary people had got into the building. The applause was polite, and a distant rumbling suggested that Herbert Morrison was turning in his grave.

The loudest applause was given to Mr Harry McShane, who as national secretary of the National Unemployed Workers Movement had led more than one hunger march to London in the thirties. He was 90 years old, and unlike Mr Livingstone, who wore a marcher's T-shirt, he was in his best Sunday suit and his shoes were highly polished.

Mr McShane had quit the Communist party in 1952 because he believed that the workers and not the politicians should control their own destiny.

This was the genuine voice of British Populism, and I suspect that he spoke for most of the marchers. Many of them said that they would go on marching until something was done, and they meant it.

Inquiry call on Ripper squad sex allegation

By Richard Ford

Two MPs have demanded an independent inquiry into the five-and-a-half-year police hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper after allegations of a sexual relationship between three Ripper case policemen and a woman television journalist, who denies the charges.

The allegation is that the officers might have been persuaded to reveal information in exchange for sex and is said to have been made by Det-Sergeant Roy Dodsworth after he resigned from West Yorkshire police last year. He was fined £750 and ordered to pay £400 costs last week when he admitted breaking the Official Secrets Act.

West Yorkshire police and the county's police authority refused last night to confirm or deny the claims. A spokesman for West Midlands police, whose Chief Constable, Sir Philip Knights is already carrying out an inquiry also refused to comment on the allegations made in the *News of the World* yesterday.

But Mr Thomas Torney, Labour MP for Bradford, South, and Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley, said it was disquieting that the police should be investigating allegations made against themselves. Mr Torney said: "These are terrible allegations and very serious. I have called for an independent inquiry into the Ripper investigation and in view of these claims that is more urgent than ever. I want to make it clear that I am not saying I believe these claims but the public's mind should be put at ease".

Sir Philip was asked by the West Yorkshire police authority in April to investigate "certain allegations" made against Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, and other unnamed senior officers.

It is understood, though not confirmed, that the move came after a complaint about the police inquiry into the hunt for the Ripper. The decision to call in Sir Philip, which was taken after discussions with the Home Office, was made on behalf of the authority by the three members appointed to deal with urgent matters, and is apparently unconnected with Mr Dodworth's separate allegations.

One of them, Mr Kenneth Davison, former chairman of the police committee, said: "I saw Sir Philip in London at the beginning of May and he said he had not completed his investigation and he was unable to say when it would be completed. I can make no comment at all on the report in the *News of the World*."

During the 15-day trial of Mr Peter Sutcliffe at the Central Criminal Court, Det Supt Colin Moore from the West Midlands police was in the court for several days. He was an observer on behalf of Sir Philip.

Mr Cryer said the nature and subject of the investigation needed to be made public: "There is a basic need for a statement from West Yorkshire police or Sir Philip to give a background to what is going on. If these allegations are true then I think there has to be an impartial inquiry. Even if they are not there is a need for an independent investigation."

Both Mr Cryer and Mr Torney have put down questions to the Home Secretary, concerning the strength and efficiency of West Yorkshire police.

Healey sets out seven steps for economic recovery

By a Staff Reporter

A seven-point plan to restore Britain's ailing economy was announced last night by Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party.

He told a meeting of the Post Office Engineering Union in Blackpool that interest rates should be cut immediately to 10 per cent.

That would bring down mortgages and get more houses built, reduce the cost of new investment and holding stocks and bring down the value of ...ound.

... also advocated putting ... Sea oil money into ...ing roads, railways, ports ... telecommunications, re-...g the damage done to ... services, giving new ...logy more public help, ...ding industrial training, ...ting the National Insurance surcharge so it was cheaper to provide jobs, and cutting value-added tax.

Mr Healey called for a long-term programme and urged the need for a national plan, the reform and strengthening of the National Enterprise Board, greater industrial democracy, development agencies for each of the English regions and a National Investment Bank.

He was also careful to emphasize the need for a consensus between the Labour Party and the trade union movement.

Mr Healey also made a thinly-veiled attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn, his main contender for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party.

He said: "You will not solve the problem of Britain in one week, simply by abolishing the House of Lords and cutting Britain off from 40 per cent of her export markets".

These boots were made for touring: The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, showing off his latest acquisition at Simonton rodeo in Texas, where he is promoting tourism.

Warning by railmen of strife ahead

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government received a warning yesterday from Mr Sidney Weighell, the railwaymen's leader, that its public sector pay troubles were not yet over. He made a thinly-veiled threat of industrial action if the 7 per cent pay offer was not improved.

Speaking to branch secretaries in Ayr, Mr Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), argued that "ability to pay" should not determine the level of wage rises due for 180,000 workers in the industry.

His words came on the eve of unofficial strike action on parts of the Southern Region by train drivers protesting at cuts in services being introduced today by British Rail. Services into Waterloo from the south and south-west coasts are now expected to run normally, but some disruption is likely on the central and south-eastern divisions.

All three rail unions are to meet tomorrow to coordinate their campaign against proposed cuts in commuter and Inter-City services, and tension was heightened by the NUR leader's remarks yesterday.

"Railway workers' pay in the present round cannot be conditional on the ability of the industry to pay adequate wages if a sense of grave injustice is to be avoided. If that had to emerge there could be industrial strife

Industrial action was not wanted by anybody, but occasionally it was forced upon the union, he said. "I hope that this will not be the case. It need not if the management and the Government accept the responsibility of conducting the affairs of our industry which ensures that the people who run it, 24 hours of every day, through all seasons and difficulties of operating worn-out equipment, are paid a reasonable wage."

Standstill sought in union law

□ The Industrial Society, an independent body bringing together unions and management, has come out against any further changes in trade union law until after the next general election.

Mr John Garnett, its director, said yesterday: "We must resist any further legislation during the next three years so that all of us in industry and commerce can concentrate on obtaining the cooperation of all employees in the creation of wealth, upon which the future of the nation depends."

Writing in the society's monthly journal, *Industrial Society*, he takes to task those who advocate more legal action to tackle difficulties over industrial relations. "Many such people are not involved in the day-to-day creation of goods and services, but hold conceptual views on what should be done, based on what is said to have taken place in other countries."

Backing for man who exposed drug group

By a Staff Reporter

An all-party group of some 20 MPs has written to the Home Office to support an application for residence by Mr Stanley Adams, the businessman who exposed trading malpractices at Hoffman-La Roche, the international drugs company.

But hopes are fading among Mr Adams's supporters that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will use his discretion to grant Mr Adams a British passport on the grounds that he is a political refugee.

"Of course I am pleased about the application for residence," Mr Adams said yesterday. "But frankly, what does that give me? It is nationality that gives me the right to apply for and be accepted for a job.

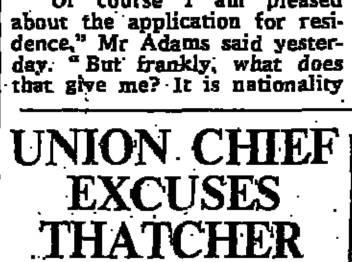
Mr Adams, aged 53, who is trying to build a new home in Britain with his three daughters, said that with 2,500,000 unemployed, he would be very unlikely to obtain a job without a British passport.

Among three supporting Mr Adams's application for residence are Mr Peter Archer, QC, Labour MP for Warley West, and former Solicitor General; Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Information Technology, Mr Maurice MacMillan, Conservative MP for Farnham, and Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull.

There are also several European MPs and others outside Parliament including Sir John Foster, QC, chairman of Justice, law reform group, and Mr Eric Moonman, former Labour MP and now director of the Centre for Contemporary Studies.

Mr Adams arrived in Britain at the beginning of this year after spending the last five years trying unsuccessfully to establish a new business in Italy, after being banned from Switzerland.

He faced imprisonment, an £8,000 fine and a five-year ban from Switzerland after his disclosures led to Hoffman-La Roche being fined £250,000 by the EEC for breaching EEC law on competition. That fine was reduced on appeal.



UNION CHIEF EXCUSES THATCHER

Mr Terence O'Neill, President of The Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union, yesterday attacked Sir Harold Wilson and Mr James Callaghan, former Labour prime ministers, for their high unemployment figures.

He said that it was too easy to use Mrs Margaret Thatcher as a scapegoat. Mr O'Neill, a left-winger known in the trade union movement for his original views, was opening the annual conference of the union, which has 44,000 members, in Bridlington, Humberside.

He told delegates that the answer to unemployment and help for the unemployed would not come by blaming this Government.

He said: "Too many union leaders and Labour Party leaders stand up at conferences and shout 'Thatcher, Thatcher', as though Margaret Thatcher invented unemployment.

"In actual fact we had a grave unemployment situation is this country before Margaret Thatcher

"The only thing that has happened under Thatcher is that she has pressed the button that accelerated unemployment figures which were already too bad under Labour governments.

"It is too easy to go on television and use Thatcher as some kind of scapegoat."

Delegates approved an executive motion which gave them the right to nominate and elect the union's candidates for elections of the Labour Party's leader and deputy leader.

They will vote today on the union's preference for the deputy leadership. It is expected that Mr Wedgwood Benn will get the nomination. Mr Joseph Marino, general secretary of the union, strongly urged support in his annual report for Mr Benn.

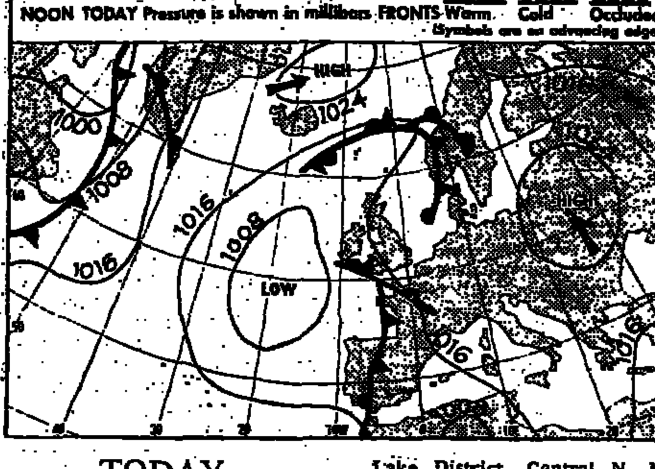
Delegates at the conference have nominated five other Labour MPs for the post: Mr John Silkin, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Michael Foot, Mr Peter Shore and Mr Neil Kinnock.

DUKE RIDES HIGH

The Duke of Edinburgh took third place in the Famous Grouse, Scone Palace carriage driving championship near Perth. The Duke took second place in the dressage.

WEATHER FORECAST





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

TODAY

Sun rises: 4.49 am Sun sets: 9.08 pm
Moon rises: 4.35 am Moon sets: 7.43 pm

New moon: tomorrow.

Lighting up: 9.38 pm to 4.18 am.

High water: London Bridge, 1.12 am, 6.9m; 1.50 pm, 7.2m. Avonmouth, 6.57 am, 13.1m; 7.22 pm, 13.3m. Dover, 10.38 am, 6.5m; 10.59 pm, 6.7m. Hull, 6.2 am, 7.3m; 6.12 pm, 7.6m. Liverpool, 10.57 am, 9.4m; 11.26 pm, 9.5m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

Pressure will remain high to the E of Britain as frontal troughs approach SW areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London SE England, Midlands, N Wales: Mainly dry, sunny periods, possibly thundery rain later; wind variable becoming E, light or moderate; max temp 20° to 23°C (68° to 73°F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, sunny periods, coastal fog patches; wind variable becoming E or S light; max temp 20° to 22°C (68° to 72°F), cooler on coasts.

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Bright or sunny periods, some thundery rain later with hill and coastal fog; wind mainly E, light or moderate, freshening later; max temp 16° to 19°C (61° to 66°F).

Lake District, Central N, NW England, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Mainly dry, sunny periods, wind S light backing E, light or moderate; max temp 20° to 23°C (68° to 73°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: mainly dry, sunny periods, isolated showers; wind S backing SE, light or moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy and thundery in places, probably some longer outbreaks of rain tomorrow; temperatures near normal.

Sea passages, S North Sea, Straits of Dover; Wind S backing SE, light increasing moderate; sea smooth or slight.

English Channel (E): Wind SE moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, backing SE, moderate; sea slight.

SATURDAY

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 2.6hr. Bar, mean sea levels, 7 pm 1010.8 millibars, falling.

YESTERDAY

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 22°C (72°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 63 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, .02in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 4.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1014.0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WORLD REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	31	88	Chicago	s	20	68	Lisbon	f	22	72	New York	c	23	73
Algiers	c	22	72	Copenhgn	f	18	64	Locarno	f	21	70	Nice	s	23	73
Amsterdm	f	29	84	Dublin	c	16	61	London	c	17	63	Oslo	s	18	64
Athens	f	29	84	Edinburgh	c	16	61	Luxembrg	s	24	75	Paris	f	26	79
Barcelona	f	23	73	Florence	s	28	82	Madrid	c	24	75	Rome	s	26	79
Beirut	s	24	75	Geneva	f	22	72	Majorca	s	27	81	Stockholm	f	20	68
Berlin	f	24	75	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Malaga	s	21	70	Tel Aviv	s	24	75
Bermuda	f	25	77	Guernsey	c	15	59	Malta	s	26	79	Toronto	s	17	63
Biarritz	f	20	68	Helsinki	f	19	66	Miami	f	32	90	Vancouver	s	14	57
Bristol	f	18	64	Innsbruck	s	26	79	Montreal	s	19	66	Venice	s	23	73
Brussels	f	26	79	Istanbul	s	24	75	Moscow	f	19	66	Vienna	s	26	79
Budapest	f	26	79	Jersey	c	18	64	Munich	s	24	75	Warsaw	f	20	68
Cologne	f	27	81	L Palmas	s	22	72	Naples	s	28	82	Zurich	f	24	75

AT THE RESORTS

24 hours to 6 pm, May 31

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	5.3	.06	13	59	Rain pm
Bridlington	3.6	.01	13	55	Shwrs pm
Gorleston	3.1	.12	21	70	Cloudy
Clacton	2.1	.11	18	64	Cloudy
Margate	4.5	.19	22	72	Sun ints
S COAST					
Hastings	3.5	.20	16	61	Fog pm
Bognor	3.5	.12	16	61	Cloudy
Southsea	5.1	.07	18	64	Cloudy
Sandown	3.3	.05	13	55	Cloudy
Bournemth	2.5	—	17	63	Cloudy
Exmouth	1.5	.37	17	63	Rain am
Torquay	3.1	.55	18	64	Cloudy
Falmouth	3.8	—	15	59	Sun ints
W COAST					
Morecambe	2.6	.38	19	66	Rain pm
Blackpool	10.6	.32	17	63	Shwrs pm
Anglesey	10.5	.29	14	57	Rain
Ilfracombe	2.5	.02	17	63	Cloudy
Newquay	4.0	—	15	59	Sun ints

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.550; Belgium B frs 55; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai: Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.50; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1,100; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.150; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.35; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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The Holmes disclosures



Mr David Holmes (left) as the best man at Mr Thorpe's first marriage in June 1968 to Caroline Allpass—and more recently.

How killing talk began again, by Thorpe's best man

By Staff Reporters

Mr David Holmes, the former close friend of Mr Jeremy Thorpe and his co-defendant at the Old Bailey in 1979, describes in his confession yesterday several occasions when Mr Thorpe told him he wanted Mr Norman Scott killed. He became obsessed about it during the February 1974 election when the Liberal leader was invited to help to form a coalition Government with Mr Edward Heath.

Mr Holmes, like Mr Thorpe, was acquitted of conspiracy to murder. Mr Thorpe was also acquitted of incitement to murder.

In his statement to the *News of the World*, Mr Holmes says the first time he heard of Mr Scott was in Mr Thorpe's room at the House of Commons in the winter of 1968 when he had meetings with Mr Thorpe and Mr Peter Bessell "about the problem of this lunatic boy".

At the third meeting he says Mr Thorpe was frantic about the way he was being tormented. He wanted Mr Scott out of the way, a job in Mongolia, anything, anywhere; and if all else failed he should be killed.

Mr Holmes says: "Bessel and I found ourselves asking Jeremy 'are you seriously suggesting that he should be killed?' And Jeremy was saying 'Yes I am'."

He and Mr Bessell ridiculed the idea. It was just not possible. Mr Holmes says that apart from exaggeration of detail the account previously given by Mr Bessell is correct in saying there was talk of someone breaking Mr Scott's neck and disposing of the body down a mineshaft.

In this Mr Bessell says Mr Thorpe got up to demonstrate how it was easy to break someone's neck.

There was another excitable period early in 1969 when Mr Thorpe said several times he wanted Mr Scott out of the way. They even talked about it on the telephone, but later were more careful, particularly after one of Mr Holmes's business partners found a bug planted in the office. It was an absurd situation. Those who were Jeremy's friends had to accept the burden of trying to help him. If they had not he might have gone elsewhere and this might have led to even greater disaster.

Scott 'made nuisance of himself'

Apart from the period at the beginning of 1969 Mr Thorpe's marriage to Caroline in 1968 made a big difference. She knew all about Mr Scott long before they were married and joined in discussions with Mr Holmes and Mr Thorpe. She worked at Sotheby's in the art world and was quite sophisticated about eccentric friendships.

Mr Holmes says he did not become involved in the Scott problem again until just before the February election in 1974 when Mr Scott moved into Mr Thorpe's constituency and made a nuisance of himself talking about his supposed grievances against Mr Thorpe. Mr Holmes went to see Lord Goodman and that wise man advised him to ignore it all but as the year went on this became impossible. Mr Thorpe was under great strain with the two elections and the prospect of Liberal participation in government. He received endless telephone calls from Mr Thorpe in which he was near despair. He had become as obsessed with Mr Scott as Mr Scott was with him. He was on the phone to Mr Holmes about it twice or more times a week.

It was in the period between February and October general elections that he returned to the theme of killing Mr Scott. He could not say how serious Mr Thorpe was. "Whether he would have gone ahead if I'd found someone prepared to do murder, I don't know." He doubted very much whether Mr Thorpe would have instructed anybody to kill Mr Scott but eventually the idea emerged of looking for someone to frighten or intimidate Mr Scott and he, Holmes, finally agreed to do that.

The prosecution began in 1961 when Mr Thorpe began a homosexual affair with Mr Scott which later seemed to imperil Mr Thorpe's political ascendency and Mr Scott pestered the MP.

In October 1975 Mr Newton killed Mr Scott's dog but, said the prosecution, failed to kill the man. A year later he was convicted of an arms offence and on his release from prison received £5,000 from Mr Le Mesurier, the court was told, which was alleged to be half the price for the job.

The prosecution case put Mr Bessell, former Liberal MP, in the witness box first to describe how he had tried to remove the threat of Mr Scott by paying and helping him out of difficulties. He claimed Mr Thorpe had told him of his homosexuality and he was present when the idea first rose of killing Mr Scott.

Mr Le Mesurier: Go between.

Defence aimed to discredit witnesses

The theme of the defence was to punch holes in the reliability of the main witnesses. The court was told Mr Bessell had sold his story to *The Sunday Telegraph*, of the immunity given to him as a witness and his disappearance from Britain after his business career failed.

Mr Scott's psychiatric treatment was raised in court with the suggestion that the sexual affair he described had not taken place. When the time came for the defendants to give evidence themselves Mr Deakin was the only one to do so. The other three elected to use their right not to speak.

Urged to return a unanimous verdict, the nine men and three women on the jury rapidly decided against the incitement charge, based as it was only on Mr Bessell's word. The main issue took much longer and eventually the question of reasonable doubt and the quality of the prosecution witnesses persuaded all in favour of the defendants.

Mr Holmes, who comes from the Yorkshire mill town of Cleckhampton, won a scholarship from grammar school to Trinity College, Oxford, where he met Mr Thorpe. After a short military service he went into business in the North of England and made an impression on the Manchester business community. He specialized in tax and finance and was at one time a director of 24 limited companies. He also did voluntary work as a prison visitor.

When Mr Thorpe became party treasurer he appointed Mr Holmes as one of his four honorary deputies. The appointments ceased when Mr Thorpe became Party leader in 1967 but Mr Holmes remained close to Mr Thorpe and was a familiar figure at Liberal conferences.

At the time of the trial in 1979, Mr Holmes was described as a business and tax consultant. Earlier this year, in January, he was described as managing a roller disco in Camden, north London, when he was convicted of importuning for an immoral purpose and fined £25 by West London magistrates.

Mr Scott: A period of quiet.

This is what he had in mind when he talked with Mr John Le Mesurier the South Wales business acquaintance, at the end of 1974. Mr Mesurier, whom he describes as a man of generosity, offered to help. Through him he met Mr George Deakin who eventually brought in the airline pilot Mr Andrew Newton who shot Mr Scott's dog.

It was all this history which made the incitement charge against Mr Thorpe true, says Mr Holmes, a charge which the jury rejected on 22 June 1979 without hearing Mr Holmes's testimony.

The jury deliberated for 51 hours and 59 minutes and the court case lasted over six weeks. The story, according to

Leading article, page 15

Companies gain in new sick pay plan

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Families with children will still be worse off when the breadwinner is sick under the Government's revised proposals to transfer responsibility for sick pay from the state to employers. The controversial plan is to be discussed by a Cabinet committee today.

Employers are, however, being offered more compensation, and in the hope of winning the cooperation of doctors it is proposed to end the signing of short-term sickness certificates.

Confidential papers to be discussed by the Cabinet H Committee on home and social affairs today indicate that opposition is still expected from Conservative backbench MPs to the preferred solution for compensating employers.

But officials at the Department of Health and Social Security hope that the eventual net saving to the public sector borrowing requirement of £25m from the new scheme could be used to increase employers' compensation further after legislation is introduced. That would be opposed by the Treasury, which has seen much of the saving proposed in the original scheme whittled away to no effect in previous attempts to win the employers' support.

In February, the Government abandoned all hope of introducing the scheme next year because of overwhelming opposition from industry, led by the Confederation of British Industry.

The basic scheme, first proposed in a Green Paper in April 1980, is unaltered in the new plans. Employers would still be required by law to pay sick employees a flat-rate weekly sum during the first eight weeks of illness.

The sum itself has been raised from the £30 originally proposed, to £37 a week from April 1982. There would be no extra money for non-working wives or children, as there is under the present sickness benefit rules of the national insurance scheme.

But two new options for compensating employers for the extra wage costs involved are set out in a draft consultative paper, which will be published later this month if approved by the H committee today, and in an accompanying memorandum from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The first new option, referred to as Mark III, would allow employers to deduct half the payments made to sick employees from their monthly remittances of national insurance contributions. In addition, there would be an across-the-board reduction in employers' contribution rates of 0.325 per cent.

The second new option, Mark IV, would offer two levels of reduction in employers' contribution rates. All would receive a standard reduction of 0.5 per cent, the level originally proposed in last year's Green Paper, with an extra "high risk" reduction of 0.4 per cent for small companies and industries with high sickness rates.

Both options would cost the Exchequer £660m a year in compensation to employers, and the Mark III option meets more closely the actual sickness experience of individual concerns.

But Mr Jenkin's preferred option is the Mark IV proposal because of administrative simplicity, and because it would save 5,000 Civil Service posts, 1,000 more than Mark III. Mr Jenkin admits in his memorandum that the preferred option will have disadvantages, including having to justify an arbitrary boundary between "high risk" industries and the rest.

That is why Mr Jenkin wants to seek outside views by publishing the draft consultative paper.

The Mark III option is a modification of the proposal made by the CBI in February that employers should be allowed to deduct the whole of sickness payments made under the new scheme from their national insurance contribution returns.

Mr Jenkin has been advised by officials that he might win more support for the Mark IV option if the extra reduction for high risk businesses was increased to give a total of 1 per cent instead of 0.9. That may sound more attractive, and could be achieved either by leaving the construction industry out of the "high risk" employers or by using the net saving of £25m to the public sector as a whole.

Punishment room to close after staff protest

From Our Correspondent
Preston

A below stairs punishment room in a former country house used as a school for maladjusted children was ordered to be closed yesterday.

The use of the bare stone-walled room without windows or a light switch was revealed by staff who complained to the Lancashire County Council's education committee. Two teachers have resigned over the issue.

Mr Andrew Collier, chief education officer, said after the governors had held a two-day inquiry: "It is not to be used ever again".

The inquiry heard allegations by a teacher that Mr John Wiles, aged 50, headmaster of the residential school at Broughton Towers, Broughton in Furness, Cumbria, had on two occasions locked children in the room. It was about 7ft square under a flight of steps some distance from the dormitory.

The mother of a boy aged nine who was locked in for a night in February now wants to see the room for herself. Mrs Edith Skaise, from Skelmersdale, said that she was told at the inquiry that the room where her son Alan was kept was clean, dry and warm.

She said: "At the time I did not know it was happening. I was just told he was being disciplined for running away. I would never have locked him up like that".

But she added: "Alan gives me the impression that he is quite happy there and gets on well with the teachers, and members of the staff, I am inclined to think it was an error of judgment rather than premeditated".

Mr Collier said that the governors had asked him to monitor the situation. He will make another report in six months.

He said: "I would only condone the use of such a room for a special period of time, 15 or 20 minutes, where a youngster became over-excited".

Mr Wiles said last night: "I am not saying anything; only to confirm that the inquiry has taken place."

Five killed on way to picnic

From Our Correspondent
Berwick-upon-Tweed

Two men, a woman and a child were killed yesterday in a crash on a country road near Duns, in the Scottish borders, as they travelled to the coast for a Sunday picnic. Another woman in the car died later.

A sports car and a touring German bus were also involved. Two teams of firemen were called out to free the dead, understood to be two families from Galashiels.

Two people in the sports car and one of the 20 German passengers in the bus were taken to hospital with minor injuries.

Police said that the victims would not be identified until noon today, and that the German driver had been detained.

Minister enters Algardi dispute

By Frances Gibb

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, has stepped into the controversy over the export of the marble bust by Algardi with a public statement of support for the Government's Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

He has issued a declaration expressing his complete confidence in the reviewing committee and in Professor John White, of the history of art department, University College, London, its chairman.

The committee and Professor White were the subject of a bitter attack at the annual meeting on Wednesday of the British Antique Dealers' Association by Mr Julian Agnew, the association's retiring president.

The attack stems from a dispute between Mr Agnew's firm of dealers and the committee over the right export price for a marble bust by Alessandro Algardi which has been sold to the Metropolitan Museum in New York for £265,000.

Mr Agnew said he was sure he was not alone in wondering whether "the committee as presently constituted and chaired, has the support and confidence of the trade which is so vital for its proper functioning".

The case of the Algardi bust goes back to November 1979 when Agnew's applied for a licence to export the bust to the United States for £265,000. The reviewing committee, which oversees the export of important works of art, in a rare move did not accept the figure.

The committee said that a fairer market price would be £200,000, presumably taking into account the fact that the dealers had bought the work two months before for £165,000 at a Christie's sale.

But before the Arts Minister could either endorse or reject the committee's recommendation, it emerged that Agnew's had been bidding in partnership with two other dealers without informing the auctioneers and the Attorney General decided to bring a test prosecution.

The case was heard in April and Agnew's were found not guilty of contravening any auction bidding law. Their application for an export licence then went ahead.

Ten days ago Mr Channon announced that the export licence was to be delayed for three months, as is usual with important works, to give British galleries a chance to buy them. But he accepted the price of £265,000 as now appropriate for the bust.

Mr Agnew, however, suggested that the committee's decision had come about as a result of a change in atmosphere which had been created by the growth of a national heritage group and its "hysterical and fanatical fringe which has been much echoed in the press".

Guidelines offer sound ideas to deaf viewers

By Kenneth Gosling

Guidelines on the provision of sub-titling for deaf viewers have been produced at Southampton University after three years' research.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority had a share in commissioning the research, which was believed to be the most extensive undertaken into the preparation and presentation of sub-titles for the deaf and hard of hearing.

The techniques it describes may have relevance to second language captioning of television and film material, the IBA says.

The authority says it also hopes to extend captioning to live programmes, the royal wedding is an example, and to set up an international caption exchange project.

One of the difficulties concerns the time it takes to caption programmes. One hour of captions takes 20 to 35 man hours to prepare. Another is that the Palantype style titles, such as Mr Jack Ashley, the deaf MP, has used to follow debates on a screen, do not accurately represent the English language.

"It is a shorthand form that takes a bit of getting used to," a spokesman for the authority said. "There is a lot of work involved in computer processing."

Southampton University's report on the researchers recommends that sound effects should be captioned, for example, *roar from crowd*. Flashing characters are recommended for "rhythmic" sound effects, like *knock knock, ding dong, tap tap*.

Humour is hard to deal with and most jokes and puns suffer so much from editing that they are best left alone. As for transcribing dialect, the resources for transcribing such felicitous phrases as "'e 'it 'im on 'is 'ead" are extremely limited.

Idioms are also hard to handle. A readily available translation, if available, should be used. "He gets my goat" becomes "he annoys me".

Copies of the guidelines are available from IBA Engineering Information Services, Crawley Court, Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 2QA, or Independent Television Companies Association, Knighton House, 56 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AN.

Trains lose first class

Thousands of rail passengers in the West Midlands and the North-west will lose first-class travel facilities from today.

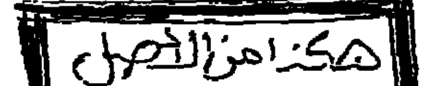
London Midland Region has decided it can no longer charge first-class fares on the aging trains used for many non Inter-City services.

Among services which will become second class only are those between Liverpool, Crewe and Manchester, Manchester to Birmingham, Chester to Wolverhampton, and Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth.

TEACHERS REBEL ON CANE BAN

More than 1,800 Derbyshire teachers have declared an unofficial dispute with the county council after the county's education committee decided to ban caning in schools from today.

The Derbyshire Federation of Schoolteachers have declared the dispute because of the lack of consultation by the committee over the ban. Mr Bryan Enfield, the Secretary, of Chesterfield, said: "There will be a freeze on the present situation and a status quo".



BMA to launch inquiry on value of civil defence

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The British Medical Association is to launch a detailed inquiry into the medical effects of nuclear war and whether the Government's civil defence against it is of any value.

The decision was taken by the 600 doctors at the BMA's annual representative meeting in Brighton with only four votes against.

Aside from other government spending on civil defence, the Department of Health and Social Security is providing £400,000 to help authorities to organize health services in a nuclear war, but some doctors are questioning whether effective health care can be given after a nuclear attack.

The inquiry is to be headed by Sir John Stallworthy, chairman of the BMA's board of science, who yesterday described it as probably the most important task the board had undertaken. Expert witnesses would be coopted if necessary and an assessment made of all the international evidence.

Doctors, he said, were ill-informed about the medical effects of nuclear war, although such knowledge might be the only hope for survival.

Sir John made it plain that he would not consider requests not to publish information on the grounds that it might panic the public. "If we find something which we believe ought to be published, then we would publish it."

A background paper put to the Board of Science describes the probable outcome of the Government's existing plans for the health service as "extremely dubious".

A 20-megaton explosion over central London would either destroy or put out of action all the main central London hospitals and those as far away as Whipps Cross and St. Helier, Carshalton, would be seriously damaged by blast alone.

"It is anticipated that bomb shelters in cities under nuclear attack would be useless owing to the blast, heat and radiation effects throughout most of the United Kingdom. Shelters as far as 10km from the centre of even a one-megaton nuclear explosion would become ovens for their occupants—the great surface fires would cook and asphyxiate them."

Plans to disperse medical supplies and personnel were based on outdated assumptions. For example, anaesthetic gases are no longer supplied in easily-transportable cylinders but as piped supplies in fixed installations. The concentration of specialist centres into district general hospitals had centralized them and made them all vulnerable to destruction.

A study of the probable effect of a nuclear attack on Boston in the United States had estimated that only one doctor would survive for every 1,700 acutely injured people and that the ratio of surviving nurses to the acutely injured would be even worse.

Plans to disperse doctors and nurses into rural areas cannot possibly succeed, the paper suggests. Such an operation could not be carried out in secret; most of the population would wish to follow and widespread civil disturbance would be likely.

During the debate, Dr Jacqueline Chambers, a trainee community physician from Westminster, in London, told the conference that the public was being bombarded with documents such as "Protect and Survive".

Doctors were increasingly being asked to get involved in contingency planning for a nuclear war.

If the study came to the conclusion that something useful could be done, the public should be told. "If we feel that any semblance of human life or civilized medical services will cease to exist, then we must tell the British public that they have been and are being conned by the Government", Dr Chambers said.

☐ Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Transport, was accused of being an "accessory to murder" by opposing seat belt legislation (the Press Association reports).

Dr Stanislaw Gebertt (a hospital consultant, told the BMA meeting: "It is no longer the time to use polite terms and be gentlemanly about the continuous preventable carnage.

"It is time for anger, it is time to tell the Minister of Transport that his failure to enforce the wearing of seat belts is tantamount to being an accessory to murder. And murder it is—mass murder."

Dr Gebertt, consultant at Perth Royal Infirmary, said concessions such as the ban on children under 12 in front seats were pitifully inadequate. Legislators should stop playing charades and introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

He was supporting a motion from Bristol doctors expressing "shock at the failure of continuous governments to introduce legislation to enforce the use of seat belts".

The motion was passed overwhelmingly.

☐ With more than one person in 10 in Britain suffering from some kind of allergy a clinic to help sufferers throughout the country opens in Derby on July 16 ((Our Derby Correspondent writes).

It will be the first comprehensive allergy clinic in Britain and will be called the Asthma and Allergy Research Treatment and Research Centre.



Photograph by Barry Beattie

Needlewomen restoring George IV's coronation robe for the Royal School of Needlework's "Royal Connections" exhibition opening in London today. Right to left are: Selina Winter, Jean Baker, Valerie Gamlyn and Mary Meredith.

Palace birthday party for Lady Diana

By a Staff Reporter

Lady Diana Spencer will celebrate her twentieth birthday tonight with a small party for friends and family at Buckingham Palace.

Guests will include her mother, Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, and her sisters, Lady Jane, who is married to Mr Robert Fellowes, the Queen's assistant private Secretary, and Lady Sarah.

Lady Diana had considered holding the party at Highgrove, the Prince of Wale's country home in Gloucestershire, but decided that Buckingham Palace was convenient for her guests.

The Prince, who is in Newcastle upon Tyne today opening an exhibition organized by the city's coucil for the disabled, will return to London this evening for the party.

It was revealed yesterday that Broadlands, the family home of the late Lord Mountbatten, will be closed to the public for the week of the royal wedding. That has led to speculation that the couple plan to spend some time there after the wedding

In November, 1947, the house was used by the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, and Prince Philip, for the start of their honeymoon.

☐ The actress Lorraine Chase will join the BBC radio commentators in royal wedding broadcasts on July 29, the Press Association reports. She will team up with Terry Wogan, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, Peter Jones and Rolf Harris. Robert Hudson will be inside St Paul's Cathedral.

Fear keeps Londoners indoors at night

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A grim picture of Londoners' experiences and conceptions of crime was painted yesterday in a survey carried out for Capital Radio. Nearly a quarter of adults are afraid to go out because of street crime and in the inner city area the figure rises to almost a half.

The survey of 989 people reveals that a large number of crimes may never be reported to the police, that Londoners believe public transport is dangerous at night and that old people often feel they are at risk. The police are still widely supported and more jobs, stiffer sentences and a return to National Service are seen as antidotes to the problems of crime. The survey suggests a mugging or assault takes place every 1½ minutes.

It estimates that a quarter of Londoners have been affected by crimes ranging from burglary to mugging and assaults. Official figures put the number of cases of mugging or assault at 100,000 last year but the replies to the survey suggest another 300,000 were not reported.

Fifty-five per cent of the elderly say they try to avoid the young out of fear and 80 per cent of female old age pensioners are careful about their movements for fear of attack.

In general the survey showed that 76 per cent of Londoners believe that public transport is no longer safe at night. Sixty per cent of those questioned said that the threat of violence affected the way they lived

Questioned about the reasons young people are involved in street crime and violence, 45 per cent blamed parents for bad training and discipline. The same percentage of young people blamed unemployment.

As solutions, 72 per cent were in favour of more money for jobs, 70 per cent supported more police on the streets, 65 per cent wanted stiffer sentences and 64 per cent were in favour of National Service.

Just over 60 per cent of those surveyed were also in favour of a return to the death penalty and 52 per cent supported censorship of violence of television.

In examining parental responsibility the survey also discovered that almost a quarter of those surveyed admitted accepting too much change in a shop, 27 per cent travelled on public transport without paying and 21 per cent helped themselves to things at work.

Seventy per cent of the people questioned believed that the police could be trusted and 63 per cent believed that most policemen were not corrupt. Over 90 per cent thought the police still did a good job and 70 per cent thought they did not use too much violence.

Forty-two per cent thought the police were prejudiced against blacks and 30 per cent thought that anyone young, black or poor was treated with severity by the police.

Boy killed after fall QC says

From Our Correspondent
St Albans

Bernard Macanaspie told the police that he killed Stephen Edmonston after the boy fell downstairs while helping him move a chest of drawers, St Albans Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Macanaspie said he panicked and stabbed the boy to stop him twitching, the prosecution alleged. Then he undressed the body to make it look like a sex crime and dumped it in a field.

Mr Macanaspie, aged 29, of Milwards, Harlow, Essex, pleads not guilty to murdering Stephen, aged nine, who lived next door. His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the prosecution.

Mr Martin Graham, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Macanaspie later changed his story and said he had been working in his loft. As he jumped down, he landed on Stephen who was standing on the banister trying to get into the loft.

Mr Macanaspie had said at one stage that he intended to tell Stephen's mother what he had done.

Mr Anthony Edmonston, the boy's father, told the jury of his friendship with Mr Macanaspie and how their families had gone on holiday together to Great Yarmouth. After Mr Macanaspie's wife had left him, Mr Edmonston told him he could have meals in his house

"We told him our house was his house."

The hearing continues.

45 years inside

Life and crimes of top burglar

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

At 69 years old, William Featherstone, top people's burglar, has decided to retire after spending 45 years of his life locked up.

He has been on bread and water diet, on the roof of Dartmoor demonstrating about "brutality", and got himself into trouble for protesting at an official flogging by smashing the doctor's and governor's windows, calling them fascists.

He has watched condemned men at exercise and knew by a light in a room kept for the hangman's overnight stay when he had come. He has seen prisoners quarrelling over the remains of a condemned man's special dinner, left outside his cell for collection.

He has tried to escape four times, once through a window in the High Court, but never got very far, not even when he made his getaway down Fleet Street, shouting "stop thief".

What spurred him on in his criminal career was a wish to pull off "the jackpot", to give him the freedom that paradoxically he lost. Brought up in the depression, he wanted to avoid grinding poverty.

The nearest he got to the jackpot was a £32,000 post office raid in 1957, but an elderly woman in a darkened window opposite noticed him and his partner loading the proceeds into a car, even though they were wearing postmen's uniforms. The result: 14 years' preventive detention.

He had subverted an upright mine official into telling him how to use explosives. Until the train robbers came inside, safeblowers were the prison aristocracy, because they got the biggest hauls.

Mr. Featherstone: University of crime at museums.

William Featherstone's working gear was denims, a Balaclava helmet, rubber-soled shoes and cheap gloves—all to be disposed of later. His targets were chosen by reading the social gossip pages of the glossies—the *Tatler* and *Harpers & Queen*. Women get out their best jewelry from safe-deposits for the big occasion.

To learn about silver (George III and IV is his favourite) and Meissen and Sèvres porcelain he has visited museums—"my university of crime".

His elementary school of crime was a tough reformatory school in 1927, where he was beaten, and Borstal in 1932. He scorns the idea that locking up people with villains can reform them. "They talk about crime as journalists talk about journalism when they get together, and doctors, medicine."

He remembers the silence rule when prisoners had to put up their hands to ask permission to speak. That did not deter him either. He has been in prison on and off ever since.

He says: "I was lucky enough to meet a man from Australia who told me about 'the loid.'" It was his first lesson in how to use a piece of celluloid in place of a latchkey. Others told him how to "case" a likely target, looking for a note to the milkman, accumulating newspapers, the light that does not come on at the usual time, then looking up the telephone number in *Who's Who* and trying it to see whether there is a reply. He was told to avoid places with guard dogs.

He broke into Lord Olivier's home to steal silver, having discovered his movements by reading *The Stage* and *Variety*. Lord Harwood's home escaped because an unexpected musical soirée was being held there, and instead an invitingly open kitchen window nearby led to the theft of minks and jewelry.

Mr Featherstone took to crime when his grandmother, a strict Baptist, found his hand in the till of her shop when he was 14. He says he later began his life's rebellion against authority after police slapped his face to get a confession: that time he had stolen a bicycle. He had been brought up to go to Sunday School and to trust the police.

Two freed in trial of soldiers

Rifleman Neville Edmonston, aged 20, was yesterday cleared of conspiring to kill or maim the man accused of murdering his nine-year-old cousin.

Mr Justice Taylor at the Central Criminal Court passed a three months sentence suspended for two years on him for possessing firearms without lawful authority.

Sentencing him the judge said: "I take the view this was an exceptional period in your life. I would hope and expect it will never be repeated.

The prosecution had said that Edmonston and two fellow soldiers were found by police in a hired car with "an arsenal of weapons

The prosecution alleged that the three intended to use them to storm Harlow Magistrates' Court where Mr Bernard MacAnaspie, aged 25, was appearing accused of killing Steven Edmonston, a schoolboy from Harlow.

Rifleman Gary Rozier, aged 21, of Copenhagen Place, Christchurch, New Zealand, was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim but received a three months suspended sentence for possessing firearms.

Corporal Ivor Hirst, aged 25, of BFPO, Germany, was jailed for a total of 12 months on the same charge. The judge heard he had a previous firearms conviction. Hirst was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim.

The jury on Monday acquitted the three of conspiracy to murder.

Charges against the three of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm were dropped.

'Romans' case called bid to get round law

By Frances Gibb

Nudity in theatre and films is commonplace nowadays and one cannot try to turn back the clock by manipulating the criminal law, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, told a magistrates' court yesterday.

Scenes of simulated sexual behaviour were seen in places throughout the world. "One may disapprove, but that is the climate of opinion in which this matter must be judged", he said.

Lord Hutchinson was speaking at the end of the committal proceedings at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court in which Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the National Theatre's production of Howard Brenton's play, *The Romans in Britain*, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, is bringing a private prosecution under the Sexual Offences Act 1956, alleging that Mr Bogdanov procured the commission of an act of gross indecency by two actors who simulated an attempt by a Roman soldier to rape a Druid. Mr Bogdanov has pleaded not guilty.

"This is a very serious matter indeed for this young, talented director", Lord Hutchinson told Mr Kenneth Harington, the magistrate. "It is a dreadful thing for him to be brought to court and for it to be said he procured an act of gross indecency between two persons."

He urged that all the circumstances of the scene be looked at. "I submit that this act of attempted male rape, set out in his play, was not done, and everybody agrees it was not done, with any kind of prurience or titillation."

"It was performed straightforwardly, and the hand of the soldier was over his penis and the penis remained not erect throughout this half minute, and the second man was struggling and when he breaks away, it is quite clear the attempted rape has failed."

Lord Hutchinson argued that Mrs Whitehouse's prosecution was a deliberate attempt to circumvent the law. The Sexual Offences Act was designed to deal with real sexual offences amounting to a public nuisance and it was absurd to apply it to a stage performance.

If the Act could be applied in that way, then any person involved in a play, film or broadcast, where there is an act that could be considered grossly indecent would then be committing a criminal offence.

Not only was the Act inappropriate, it contained the anomaly that it only applied to men, and if Mr Bogdanov had been a woman, the case could not have been brought, he said.

Mr John Smyth, QC representing Mrs Whitehouse, and Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, her solicitor, both described to the court the half-minute scene in great detail which they maintained was without doubt an act of gross indecency.

It involved a scene where three Celts, naked after a swim, are disturbed by Roman soldiers. The soldiers kill two of them and assault the third, cutting his shoulder and buttock

They then strip off their clothes. One soldier lifts the Celt's buttocks by putting his arms round his torso. A second turns "somewhat away" and makes masturbatory movements. He turns back, "apparently holding his penis", places it between the Celt's legs and makes thrusting movements.

Mr Smyth said: "One asks the question, on the undisputed facts here, can one imagine anything more grossly indecent, subject to the fact, obviously, that this was simulated? Kissing is one thing, but when one gets down to a man's genitals, it is obvious one moves into the realms of gross indecency."

It was also irrelevant that the Attorney General had not consented to a prosecution under the Theatres Act: that it was a private prosecution or what the audience reaction was.

"The question is: This is an undisputed act of homosexual rape; is it prima facie grossly indecent? What the thousands of people who saw it thought is neither here nor there."

Mr Smyth asked what the position would be had Sir Peter Hall commissioned a play about paedophilia, involving child actors. "Is it to be said that this sort of behaviour with a boy of under 16 could not be prosecuted under this act?

"What if there was a simulated act in the street, in street theatre, could it then be said that because it was simulated, this was not gross indecency? In our submission this would be absurd."

SCHREIBER WINS LIBEL CASE

Mr Chaim Schreiber, head of the Schreiber furniture and Hotpoint organizations, was awarded £5,000 libel damages against Thames Television yesterday over allegations of price fixing.

A *TV Eye* programme had claimed that Mr Schreiber and Hotpoint contravened the Resale Price Maintenance Act by threatening to withhold deliveries to the Comet discount chain unless Comet agreed not to sell at less than the manufacturers' minimum prices.

Hotpoint, joint plaintiffs, in the High Court action, were awarded £500 damages, and, with Mr Schreiber, costs estimated at £100,000.

Mr Schreiber told Mr Justice Comyn and a jury that he was opposed to the Act, but denied he had acted outside it.

After the hearing he said he was opposed to price manipulation and "loss leadering" in which, he said, British quality goods were sold at particularly low prices to tempt buyers into a shop.

"This victory is not only for me but for many of my colleagues in British industry", he said.

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, for Thames Television, told the judge an appeal would be considered.

The Night Sky in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach greatest elongation as a morning star on the 14th, but it will rise only about an hour before the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

Venus will be setting in the evening more than an hour after the Sun. Its magnitude this month is —3.3, so it should be possible to find it if the sky is clear.

Mars will be rising at about 02h and will pass from Taurus into Gemini during the month. It is not very bright and rather unlikely to be seen in the morning twilight, though the waning Moon will be 3° south of it on the 29th and may serve as a guide.

Jupiter is now well to the west and will be setting before midnight. Moon just north of it on the 7th at 20h but will have passed it by dark.

Saturn, a close companion of Jupiter this summer, will also be setting before midnight. Moon just north of it at 23h on the 7th. The two planets will be in conjunction just over a degree apart on the 30th, Jupiter overtaking.

Uranus and Neptune will be setting at about midnight and 02h respectively.

The Moon: new, 1d19h; first quarter, 9d03h; full, 17d05h (eclipse); last quarter, 24d10h; new, 31d04h (eclipse).

The Earth will be at aphelion, its greatest distance from the Sun, at 3d23h. Astronomical twilight will last all night over most of the British Isles until the end of the month.

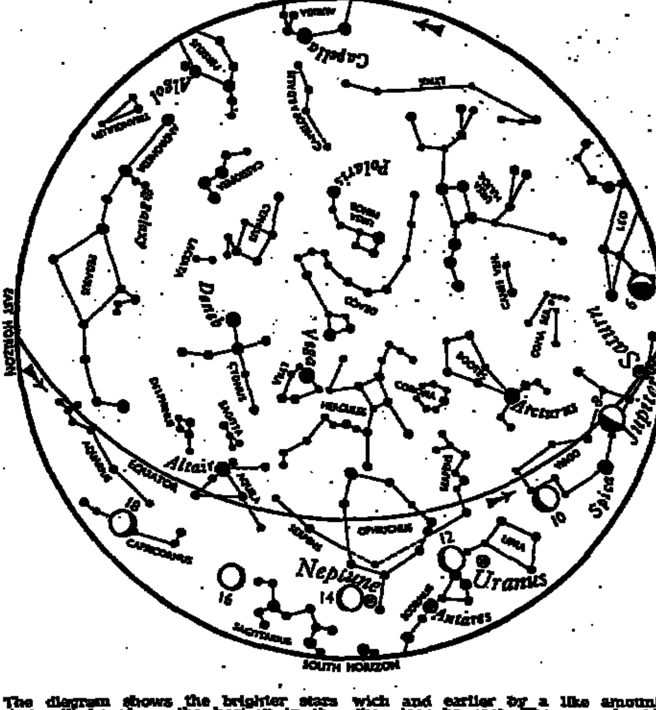
The eclipses this month will be of little interest to most of our readers. The partial eclipse of the Moon on the 17th, the umbral part of it, will last from 03h25m to 06h09m but the Moon will set at about 04h. The track of the total eclipse of the Sun on the 31st lies over northern Asia and no part of the event will be visible from the United Kingdom, though a partial eclipse will be seen at sunrise from Scandinavia and eastern Europe.

The Perseid meteor shower though really an August event, may begin any time from July 25th, but the radiant somewhat north of Perseus will be low in the north-east until well after midnight.

When facing south the Vega-Deneb-Altair triangle is unmistakable on your left, and Arcturus on your right should be easy to pick up. Between the two and quite high in the sky are Corona which has a recognizable shape and Hercules which has not. The figure in old star atlases is that of the Greek hero kneeling on his right knee, with arms outstretched and a club in the right hand. The star nearest to Ophiuchus (see map) is alpha in the head; the one nearest to Serpens is the right shoulder; the line under the name is the left arm; of the rectangle in the middle the lower ones are the belt; the curved line over Corona is the right leg. Note that the head is nearer the horizon than the legs: he is upside down!

The constellation is only 30° north of the celestial equator, so we in latitude 50+° have to face south to see him. Observers nearer the equator than latitude 30° would have to turn round and face north, then seeing him the right way up. It is a very ancient group. The originators lived at about latitude 30° and in their time these stars were 40° north, so the observers were facing north when the figure was planned. In the 3,000 years or so since then, the positions of the celestial poles and equator have changed owing to the precession of the equinoxes, a systematic "wobble" of the Earth's axis with a period of 26,000 years. Hence the change in the declination of Hercules.

Alpha in the head of the figure is one of the popular double stars for moderate telescopes, and the brighter component is a red giant



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Times. At places away from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Defence computer language unreliable, professor says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A leading computer scientist, Professor Antony Hoare, professor of computation at Oxford University, has given a warning that a new computer language for controlling the future defence and nuclear networks of the United States and Nato is unreliable.

He has pleaded for such computer programming language not to be used where reliability is critical: for the control of cruise missiles, early warning systems, anti-ballistic missile defence systems, and nuclear power stations.

Professor Hoare says: "The next rocket to go astray because of a programming language error may not be an exploratory space vehicle on a harmless trip to Venus. It may be a nuclear warhead exploding over one of our own cities."

A computer language generating unreliable programmes constitutes, in his opinion, a far greater risk to society than unsafe cars, toxic pesticides, or accidental leaks at nuclear power stations.

The programming language is called Ada. It was originated by an informal team of experts called the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, and has been chosen by the United States Department of Defence for all future computer projects for the army, navy and air force.

The reliability of Ada has been a subject of controversy in academic circles, but Professor Hoare brought the argument to public notice in a recent address on receiving the A. C. M. Turing award, one of the highest prizes for technical contributions to computer science.

One of the creators of Ada who challenges the allegations about its safety is Professor Ian Pyle, chairman of the department of computer science at York University. He is also a member of a group of academics and industrial computer experts who have formed a group called the UK Ada Consortium, to exploit the language for research and teaching, and for defence and commercial applications.

Professor Pyle told *The Times* that Ada will make it easier to detect computer faults. He said: "It was not possible to achieve the original goal of devising a simple language. But that does not mean it cannot be used to design good computer systems."

Yet it is the complexity of Ada that has led Professor Edsger Dijkstra, of the Netherlands, one of the world's leading figures in the design and definition of programming languages, to describe it as baroque and dangerously unwieldy.

The origins of the argument lie in the attitudes to programming languages over the past 25 years in which computers have evolved. For much of that time the programming and software part of the machine systems have been seen as less important than the electronic equipment.

One consequence is that more that 1,400 computer programming languages have emerged world-wide,

An audit by the American Department of Defence in 1975 showed that 10 per cent of its budget was spent on computers, and the lion's share of more than $3,000m was on programming teams for the maintenance and modification of software.

Hence the invitation was issued by competitive tender

The choice, Ada, was developed by the European language group, with support from the European Commission, and centred on the French computer manufacturer CII-Honeywell-Bull.

Wrestler wins fight for damages

From Our Correspondent, Leeds

Masambula, the wrestler, yesterday won his court action against a firm of match promoters and a ring constructor for a back injury he received during a fight.

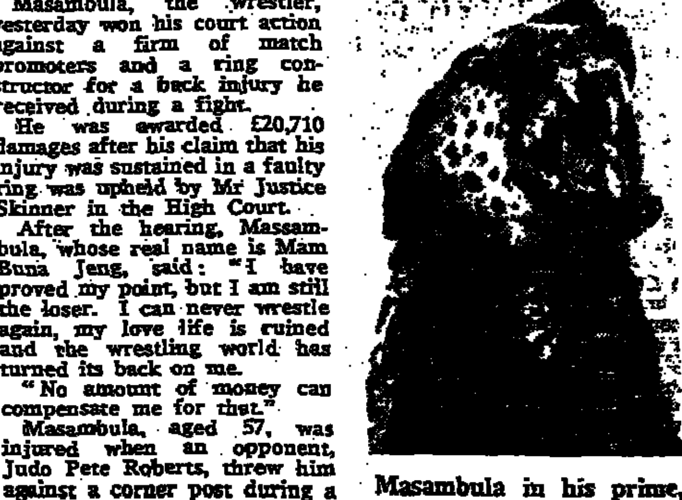
He was awarded £20,710 damages after his claim that his injury was sustained in a faulty ring was upheld by Mr Justice Skinner in the High Court.

After the hearing, Massambula, whose real name is Mam Buna Jeng, said: "I have proved my point, but I am still the loser. I can never wrestle again, my love life is ruined and the wrestling world has turned its back on me.

"No amount of money can compensate me for that."

Masambula, aged 57, was injured when an opponent, Judo Pete Roberts, threw him against a corner post during a match at Preston, Lancashire, in February, 1975. He now walks with a stick.

The judge ruled that the faulty hook in a corner of the ring was the cause of the wrestler's injury. He said the hook should have retracted on impact and acted as a shock absorber.



Masambula in his prime, wearing his leopard skin head-dress.

"The object was not to hurt the opponent at all, but to give the audience the impression of a violent and painful impact

"The competitive element was very much secondary to the entertainment element. Masambula regarded himself more as an entertainer than a

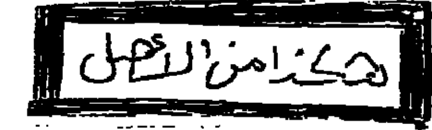
The judge ruled that Morrell and Beresford, Limited, of London, the promoters, and Mr Billy Shinfield, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, the ring constructor, had failed to take reasonable steps to see that the hook would not fail. Both defendants had denied liability.

He said the match promoters were to pay one third of the damages and the ring constructor two thirds, but he granted Morrell and Beresford a stay of execution for 21 days pending consideration of an appeal.

Masambula's final fight was "arranged" by Mr Ernest Lofthouse, the master of ceremonies, the court heard. Masambula was due to be counted out in the fourth round.

But last night he would not elaborate about fight rigging. "If the public knew what really went on it would ruin their enjoyment of the game", the wrestler said.

Masambula, who was once the favourite wrestler of many housewives, now lives on social security at Buttershaw, Bradford, West Yorkshire.



Louder cheers for police than the King in Barcelona

From Richard Wigg, Barcelona, May 31

There was more applause for the paramilitary Civil Guard than for King Juan Carlos here today during the Armed Forces Day parade in which 13,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and police took part.

As the Civil Guard marched past the King in Barcelona's tree-lined main avenue, the well-dressed wives of top service officers stood up in their stand cheering and throwing rose petals down on the officers and men.

The women shouted "Long live the brave ones". At a stand close to the King, members of Catalonia's autonomous regional government remained motionless and tense-faced.

Cheers also rang out from the balconies of the luxurious blocks of flats along the avenue as well as from large crowds behind the crash barriers.

Some shouts were heard in favour of Colonel Antonio Tejero, who led the assault on Parliament during the February coup attempt, and General Jaime Milans, the Valencia captain-general, who, like the colonel, is charged with military rebellion.

When the King and Queen Sophia descended from the tribunal at the end of the march and made their way up the avenue in an open Rolls-Royce, there were respectful shouts of "Long live the King", but the applause was noticeably less vehement.

Although crowds of a respectable size have turned out for ceremonies during the royal visit to Barcelona this weekend, there has been no mass demonstration to show the city's appreciation of the King's role in stopping the coup in its tracks. Both Señor Jordi Pujol, the Catalan Chief Minister, and the Socialist mayor of Barcelona had called for such a demonstration.

At the historic town hall yesterday Señor Narciso Serra, the mayor, made a clear appeal to King Juan Carlos to continue his mediating role between the authoritarian - minded armed forces and the forces of democracy. In his reply the King skilfully emphasized that regional autonomy could be a force in strengthening Spain's unity and democracy.

The size of the crowd, and its response was disappointing. At that very moment there were heavy traffic jams on the road south from the city to the coastal resorts, just like any other Saturday lunchtime when the weather is fine.

This relative popular indifference contrasts with the surprising degree of support for the Civil Guard shown by those who stayed behind to see the parade.

Movies go odorous to lure back crowds

New York, May 31
From Michael Leapman

In hundreds of cinemas across America last night audiences tittered nervously as they waited for the figure 9 to flash at the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. When it did they lifted to their faces cards measuring 5in by 11in, which they had been given on entering.

They scratched a pink circle marked 9 and inhaled. They gasped in disgust and a few coughed as they breathed the unmistakable stench of stale gym shoes.

This is Odorama, a film gimmick launched on an unwary public this weekend as another way of luring them from the comfort of their television sets. From a single experience, I cannot predict for it the heady whiff of success.

Attempts to make films smell have been made before. Some 20 years ago there was a technique by which odours appropriate to the plot were released through the cinema's air conditioning system. It did not catch on.

Odorama is less ambitious, the product of intermediate technology in an age of reduced expectations. On the card given to audiences are 10 pink numbered blobs embodying a "scratch and sniff" technique used for years on greetings cards and in books for small children.

It is in part an exercise in self-control. "I can't wait to scratch," a woman told her companion and had to be restrained until the signals on the screen were given.

Before the start of the film—a crude and tasteless comedy called *Polyester*—a scientist with a German accent explained the use of the cards on screen. He demonstrated with the No 1, the fragrance of a rose, one of the few pleasant smells on offer.

The film began. When the No 2 flashed in the bottom corner we were made to endure an unpleasant bedroom smell in keeping with the foul tone of the film.

Other smells included pizza, petrol, a skunk, gas leaking from an oven for two suicide attempts, new car leather and, finally, a badly needed burst from an air freshener.

One problem is a lack of differentiation between the smells, especially the evil ones, all of which were reminiscent of cats.

American cinemas already boast a powerful and distinctive scent of their own—fresh-popped popcorn. It tended to overwhelm the smells on the card, in most cases no bad thing.

Race to beat pirates to sunken gold

By Ronald Faux



The Edinburgh : Scuttled after being torpedoed by U-boat.

Deep sea diving techniques developed to bring oil ashore will be used to salvage five tons of gold bullion worth £45m from the wreck of the cruiser Edinburgh, sunk by U-boats in the Barents Sea 39 years ago.

The skill and ingenuity of the underwater engineering industry which ensures that North Sea oil rigs can be installed and properly serviced, is thought to have encouraged the British and Soviet Governments to approve the operation on the Edinburgh.

As it becomes easier for the international diving industry to operate at even greater depths the fear was that an unauthorized attempt might be made to recover the bullion, which lies in 800 ft of water.

That is far from being an impossible depth for divers to operate from a bell using saturation techniques, or for the new generation of diving equipment controlled automatically from the surface or operated by one man on the seabed in a single atmosphere robot-like structure. This system maintains the divers at surface pressure and cuts out the expensive decompression phase.

The work on the Edinburgh is to be carried out by Jessop Marine Recoveries of Yorkshire, who declined yesterday to confirm a report that they would receive £20m if they were able to salvage the gold. The outlay for the operation was thought to be about £2m.

The great improvement in deep-diving techniques was shown last January by the first "wet" transfer of two divers from a crippled bell at a depth of 500ft in the Thistle oil field 130 miles north-east of Shetland.

The two men were transferred to a rescue bell, lifted to the surface, and treated for cold while undergoing the normal decompression routine. They eventually stepped out of the chamber none the worse for the experience.

A spokesman for an offshore diving contractor pointed out that there had been more accidents on the surface than there had been in the diving side of the offshore oil industry over the past year. Last year no diver was killed.

From this development has grown a strong group of men able to carry out tasks of cutting and welding at depths of up to 1,000ft. This ability could be applied just as easily to salvage as to construction.

Diving contractors in Britain have been watching the developments around the Edinburgh with keen interest. The outlay for the recovery would have meant an enormous risk of capital if the ship was not found quickly.

One diving manager remarked that the sea in that part of the world was extremely wild and the whereabouts of the Edinburgh were only approximately known. The cost of keeping a fully manned mother ship looking after the diving bell or remote controlled equipment ran into tens of thousands of pounds a day.

Jessop Marine Recoveries are reported to have located the place where the Edinburgh lies on its side on the seabed, and the part of the ship where the



bullion was stored is also known.

Some objection to the salvage operation on the Edinburgh has been raised by the Edinburgh Survivors' Association, which has complained that it would desecrate an official war grave.

☐ The Edinburgh's £45m cargo of gold has remained 800ft down in the Barents Sea, off Northern Norway, since it was scuttled by the Navy in 1942, after being torpedoed (Sarah Segrue writes).

The cruiser, a sister ship to the Belfast, was bringing the Russian gold back to Britain in payment for allied war supplies delivered earlier in the war.

Thirty people, including eight passengers, were killed by the torpedo attack on April 30 and for three days the ship limped on with her disabled steering gear but was continually attacked by German destroyers.

A decision was taken to rescue the surviving 750 on board and then the Edinburgh was sunk.

At 800ft down it is 9,200ft nearer the surface than the Titanic, and has remained untouched for years having been designated an official war grave by the War Office.

Salvaging in 800ft of water would be nothing to America's Central Intelligence Agency. In 1974 they managed to salvage part of a Russian submarine that had sunk to 17,000ft in the Pacific.

That operation was carried out by the Glomar Explorer, a ship ostensibly belonging to the Summa Corporation which was owned by the late Howard Hughes.

There have been unsuccessful attempts to locate the Edinburgh and in 1964 the Russians claimed they had found the belongings, in a chest, of a British seaman who had served in the cruiser.

Last year the Department of Trade confirmed that there had been discussions with the Russians about the salvaging of the gold and agreement was reached last month.

Peking warns US on arms for Taiwan

Peking, May 31.—China today warned President Reagan not to sell arms to Taiwan and denounced American politicians who favoured a "two Chinas" policy.

The newspaper *Guangming Daily* said arms sales contravened the 1978 agreement establishing full diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking which permits unofficial cultural and trade links with Taiwan.

Today's signed article was the latest in a series of warnings to the Reagan Administration not to sell arms to Taiwan, and made it clear that Peking was seriously concerned about possible weapons deals with the Nationalist-ruled island.

The United States has continued to sell millions of dollars worth of arms to Taiwan in the last two years, but what Peking is most worried about is deliveries of new sophisticated equipment such as the F16 fighter aircraft.

The Reagan Administration has so far made no public move to make such sales.

Today's article strongly attacked the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act which permits arms sales to Taiwan, saying that it was incompatible with Washington's recognition of the Peking Government.

"Arms trade certainly does not constitute trade between peoples", the article said.

"Moreover, the delivery of large amounts of United States weapons to Taiwan can only encourage the divisive tendencies of the Taiwanese authorities and prevent the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland, as well as having an adverse effect on the security and stability of the western Pacific region."

Earlier this month, relations between China and The Netherlands were downgraded after the Dutch Government's decision to allow the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

The lowering of relations from ambassadorial to chargé d'affaires level was widely interpreted as a warning to other countries not to permit such sales.—Reuter.

'Lost' Grieg work played

Bergen, May 31.—A 118-year-old symphony by Grieg has been performed for the first time despite the composer's wish for it never to be played.

The score of the Symphony No 1 in C Minor was borrowed by Mr Kjell Skyllstad, an Oslo University researcher, from the library. He duplicated it and took it to Moscow where he arranged a rehearsal.

Mr Skyllstad made a recording of the work and presented it to Norway's state radio. At the same time the Russians announced they would delay broadcasting their performance if the Bergen Orchestra would play the symphony.

The 37-minute work was broadcast live yesterday over Eurovision. Karsten Andersen, the conductor of the Bergen Orchestra, said : "The audience was very excited. It is a good symphony, as good as the early Schumann and Schubert symphonies".—UPI.

SALVADOR SECURITY CHIEF DIES

San Salvador, May 31.—The head of security for El Salvador's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been shot dead on the roof of his home during an attack by unidentifed gunmen.

A band of about four men armed with automatic weapons killed the security man, Ernesto Antonio Granados, aged 27, and his mother, yesterday but a third member of the family was able to flee to safety.

In Havana, the Cuban news agency reported that Mr Edward Broadbent, vice-president of Socialist International, was meeting Señor Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the Cuban vice-president, in an apparent attempt to bring the warring factions in El Salvador to the bargaining table.

Mr Broadbent, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, has visited Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba and the United States in the last week.—UPI.

S AFRICAN EDITOR DISMISSED

Johannesburg, May 31.—Mr Allister Sparks, Editor of South Africa's most outspoken liberal newspaper, the *Rand Daily Mail* of Johannesburg, was dismissed today in a company reorganization.

Aged 48, he had edited the morning newspaper for the past four years, during which it was renowned for its criticism of government policies, particularly the apartheid laws.

Mr Sparks will be succeeded by Mr Tertius Myburgh, Editor of the *Johannesburg Sunday Times*, a sister newspaper. The *Rand Daily Mail* is suffering severe financial problems.—Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Algiers minister survives crash

Bamako, Mali, May 31.—Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Algerian Foreign Minister, suffered multiple fractures when his aircraft crashed near Bamako early today, Mali officials said. The French-built Mystère 20 came down in a storm. Officials said three crew members died.

French officials said in Paris they had been told the minister had a broken thigh. Mr Benyahia, aged 49, was on his way to Freetown, Sierra Leone, for a meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Rider killed

Rijeka, May 31.—Michel Rougerie, aged 33, a French motor cycle rider, was killed in the 350cc event in the Yugoslav Grand Prix at Grobnicko Polje. He was knocked down by his countryman Roger Sibille when he tried to walk off the course after a fall.

Azerbaijanis executed

Moscow, May 31.—Three officials in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan have been executed by firing squad for swindling the state out of more than £1.5m. According to *Bakchinsky Rabochy*, the three involved in the conspiracy were the chief engineer at a Baku textiles factory, abetted by an inspector from the Ministry of Justice and a public prosecutor.

New Indian satellite

Delhi, May 31.—India successfully launched a satellite into orbit for the second time in 10 months. The 84lb satellite launched from an island in the Bay of Bengal, is fitted with a landmark sensor and a solid state memory system that will photograph India's surface.

Campers die in blast

Brussels, May 31.—A British mother and four of her children were burnt to death when a gas camping stove exploded near the car in which they were sleeping on a road near Ghent. Her Pakistan-born husband Mr Mohamed Ijaz, and their 11-year-old daughter had left the car to light the stove. The gas cylinder caught fire, igniting the vehicle in which the rest of the family were trapped.

£6,000 left in taxi

Madrid, May 31.—A taxi driver handed over to police a handbag containing $12,000 (narly £6,000) in United States banknotes and some gold objects left in his taxi by Mexican tourists today. "It has no importance, that money was not mine", the driver, Señor José Antonio Provencio Gonzalez, aged 34, commented later.

Marchais to lead negotiations with Socialists

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, May 31

M Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, declared on television yesterday that he considers an agreement is possible between his party and the Socialists and that he will lead the delegation appointed to negotiate such a settlement.

"By taking stock of our respective programmes, there is the basis for a large understanding in the economic, social and democratic fields as well as in foreign policy", he said.

While not denying that differences existed between the two parties, he confirmed that the Communists considered themselves part of the presidential majority. M Marchais *seemed anxious to achieve an* agreement with the Socialists in order to ensure the Communist Party's participation in a future government.

The negotiations between the two parties to reach an agreement before the parliamentary elections opened in a distinctly low key on Friday with a preliminary exchange of views between M Jean Poperen, the Socialist national secretary in charge of elections, and M Charles Fiterman, a member of the secretariat of the Communist central committee.

The two men will really get down to business on Tuesday. They will discuss a number of highly controversial issues such as *Afghanistan, Poland, the* stationing of Soviet medium-range missiles in East Europe, the rhythm and scope of social and economic changes by the new Government, and the endorsement by the Communists of a "code of good conduct" towards Socialist partners in the new presidential majority.

On a satisfactory settlement, in Socialist eyes, will depend not only the political agreement and an electoral understanding, but the participation of the Communists in a reshuffled government after the elections.

M Guy Hermier, a member of the politburo, speaking on television, made it clear that the Communists would not feel committed to support a government in which they had no ministers.

He added, in mitigation of this threat, that "this does not mean in any way we would not give our support in the National Assembly to Bills which we regarded as positive. Throughout our history, we have done this *with governments both of the* right and of the left."

The moderation of the party's demands is certainly due in a large part to the fact that it faces the parliamentary elections from a seriously weakened position.

The computer service of the National Assembly at the request of several members has predicted the results of the coming elections, on the basis of the parliamentary elections of 1978 and of the presidential elections of 1981 from metropolitan France only.

The Communist Party would drop from 86 seats to 60 while the Socialists would win 209 seats compared with the 117 they hold at present left-wing Radicals included.

This would give the combined forces of the left a majority of 270 seats, a comfortable margin over the absolute majority of 246. The outgoing majority would lose 64 seats to the Socialist and Left-wing Radicals.

The Communist Party is putting up 474 candidates for the 481 metropolitan and overseas constituencies, including all 86 of its outgoing Members of Parliament.

In many of *them*, the Communists candidate runs the risk of being overtaken by the Socialist in the first ballot, and the party hangs firmly to the hope that next week's negotiations will produce willingness on the part of its partners to withdraw in its favour in a number of cases.

The news magazine *Le Point* recently published the results of a poll which indicated a much sharper drop in the Communist vote in the new elections than on April 26, when it fell to 15 per cent. This would mean at the best 50 seats unless the Socialists gave the party a few as presents.

☐M Gaston Defferre, the French Minister of the Interior, has officially banned telephone tapping by his ministry or any other Government service.

The only exception will be cases involving state security. For such cases a special control commission is to be appointed which will decide if tapping is justified.

Telephone tapping used to be quite frequent in France under previous governments. Such cases as the attempted bugging of the offices of the satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchainé* at the end of 1973 confirmed the suspicion among French politicians and journalists that such practices were used by services and units apart from the Ministry of the Interior.

After his election in 1974, President Giscard d'Estaing restricted the practice after it became known that 1,500 telephones were temporarily or permanently being tapped.

Our last interview with President Zia

Bangladesh and the hazards of democracy

From Trevor Fishlock, Calcutta, May 31

President Zia ur-Rahman of Bangladesh leaned forward in his armchair, his eyes alight with enthusiasm: "Everybody knows our problems in this country are terrible but we have our muscles and we can work, dig and grow. We can pull ourselves up. With our bare hands we can achieve great things."

No one knew better than President Zia that the 90 million people of one of the world's poorest and most wretched countries needed inspiration and a vision.

He believed that his main task in life was to urge and *inspire. He was intensely*, though not fanatically nationalist and was proud of *Bangladesh's new independence*. His life was devoted to hauling the country by its bootstraps from the mire of degrading poverty.

In his office in Dacca in March, in one of the last interviews he gave, he told me *that he had put his faith in* collective effort. He genuinely believed that Bangladesh could overcome its difficulties through the unremitting labour and sweat of its people.

"Mass mobilization is the key to it all," he said with some relish. Mobilization and motivation were his favourite words.

His army experience had taught him that strongly motivated groups of people could conquer obstacles, and he believed that what could be done with soldiers could also be done with civilians.

He set about fighting Bangadesh's apathy. He set development targets in agriculture, health services, canal digging, road building and family planning. He spent much of his time dashing about the country in his helicopter to check on progress and to excite people with his ideas.

He went to Chittagong, where *he was killed*, to inspect progress on development projects.

His death is doubly tragic for Bangladesh. The country is once again thrown into turmoil and uncertainty and it has lost its great energizer. Under President Zia's leadership Bangadesh was enjoying an unprecedented period of stability, *but that* has *now* been jeopardized.

He knew that a threat to his position and his life lay in the ranks of some disaffected Army officers, his contemporaries, who had grown to dislike his policies (they thought him, for example, too pro-India) and resented his exercise of power.



President Zia meeting the Asian community of Brick Lane during a visit to London last year.

Among the people and politicians there was no strong opposition to him. The political parties in Bangladesh are, in any case, fragmented and torn by differences.

Although power was firmly in his hands, he made the transition from military to civilian ruler, and was inching towards a democratic system. He founded the Bangladesh National Party two years ago as his political vehicle and it has two thirds of the parlimentary seats.

"Martial law," he told me, "was a stopgap. I know there are risks in moving towards democracy, but we are trying to grow leadership from the bottom to the top."

He was a hero of the 1971 war with Pakistan but he was not a universally popular man. He was tough and could be ruthless. He made some enemies because he made *no secret* of his dislike of the corruption in Bangladesh and was determined to root it out.

As for himself, there was never any talk of corruption and his style of living was modest. He kept his family life very private and lived with his wife Khalida and two sons in a small house in Dacca's military cantonment.

He has no obvious successor as president. There is *no* one who can match his energy and single-mindedness. The country is going to be rudderless for some time.

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Prisoners of conscience



Haiti: Sylvio Claude

By Caroline Moorehead

Sylvio Claude, the founder and leader of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, an opposition political party, has been repeatedly harassed, arrested, and held by the Haitian National Security Volunteers, better known as the *Tontons Macoutes*.

He is now in detention after a court appearance in February, but it is not known on what charge he is being held, or what sentence he is serving.

Early in 1979, Mr Claude, who had announced his intention of standing in the February elections, was arrested and, according to reports, tortured before being put on an aircraft *and deported to Colombia.*

He returned to Haiti a few months later, and in July, 1979, announced the formation of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party. A month later he was shot and wounded when *Tontons Macoutes* came to arrest him. Later, *he was accused of* making subversive broadcasts *by radio.*

In prison, he went on a hunger strike. In April, 1980, he was released.

Six months later, in October, 1980, Mr Claude was again arrested without warrant, together with his daughter, Marie France, after the *Tontons Macoutes* had raided their homes. His daughter was released, but when she protested against her father's illegal detention, she was re-arrested and is being held in prison.

Mr Claude's party, together with the Parti Démocrate Chrétien du 26 Juin, a second opposition party formed at the same time, has now suspended its activities because of continuous harassment of its members.

In response to international concern about the detention without trial or charge of political prisoners, like Mr Claude, the Haitian Foreign Ministry has announced the creation of a human rights division. Not one political detainee, however, has yet been defended against arbitrary detention or ill-treatment.

Festive Durban goes on a massive alert

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, May 31

Police have mounted what they describe as "the biggest *security operation ever seen in* the country" for the climax tomorrow in Durban of South Africa's republican festival.

Tens of thousands of visitors have noured into the city where last Tuesday a bomb, planted by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), wrecked an Army recruitmenet office.

Tomorrow, nearly 10,000 troops will march through the streets in a demonstration of South Africa's military might. Jets will roar overhead in a fly-past as tanks, armoured cars, rockets and artillery join the parade.

Six hundred extra police have been drafted into Durban and a special task force of 200 is on stand-by duty. Colonel Leon Mellet, the police press spokesman, said: "If we need them they can be airborne in minutes and in Durban in under two hours."

Police units throughout the country were on the alert in case of trouble, he added.

Tomorrow's big Durban parade will be watched by Government leaders, as well as foreign guests, including the *Taiwan foreign Minister*, who has arrived in South Africa on *an official visit.*

This weekend, many of Durban's stores stepped up security and some insisted on searching shoppers's handbags.

The city's English-language Sunday newspaper, *The Sunday Tribune*, today carried a half-*page advertisement signed by* more than 500 people, stating why they could not celebrate Republic Day. They included English-language university staff and student leaders, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and members of anti-apartheid groups.

In the advertisement they pledfged *to continue to strive* for full human rights for all inhabitants of South Africa.

In Johannesburk, it was announced that two leading black trade unionists, Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, and Mr Sisa Njekelana, vice-president of the South *African Allied Workers' Union*, have been detained under security laws.

Both were speakers at an anti-republican festival rally last Wednesday.

Bani-Sadr strongly criticized

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, May 31

A member of the three-man commission mediating in the dispute between Iran's moderates and fundamentalists has threatened to take action against those rocking the Islamic boat.

In comments that seemed *weighted against President* Bani-Sadr and other moderate leaders, Ayatollah Khomeini last week said that anyone attempting to overturn laws passed by Parliament or who insulted "pious Muslims" would face charges that carried the death penalty.

The commission was set up by the Ayatollah in March after the dispute between the President and his clergy-dominated rivals grew more bitter. Until now, however, it has failed to resolve the dispute.

The President was also criticized by Mr Mohammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, during a budget debate today.

"Those who studied abroad when the revolution occurred had little contact with the people. But after they returned they demanded a role in the revolution", he said. The President studied in Paris until his return to Iran when the Shah was ousted.

The Prime Minister said that attempts to unseat the present government of Islamic hardliners would prove fruitless. "If Rajai is unable to exercise the orders of [Ayatollah Khomeini] and the Parliament it would not be the end of Islam and the revolution", he said.

It was believed to be his first public reference to the once strong suggestion that his government might fall, but hinted that it would only be replaced by an equally tough government.

For his part the President, over the past few days, has appeared unrepentant about Ayatollah Khomeini's implicit castigation of his war of words against the fundamentalists.

Although he told a press conference yesterday he had no intention of challenging the authority of the Ayatollah, the President came as close to doing so as he dared.

"I shall not be outmanoeuvred just by insults and abuse", he said, adding that he would not resign.

In an even more explicit speech at an Air Force base in Shiraz, reported by newspapers on Saturday, the President said he was not afraid of threats to put him on trial.

New find threatens to widen P2 scandal

From Peter Nichols, Rome, May 31

The P2 scandal is threatening to produce more *surprises*. At the weekend two suitcases were found, said to be full of documents concerning P2 members and their financial connexions with Signor Licio Gelli, the Freemason now in hiding and charged with espionage and other offences.

The circumstances leading to the discovery of the suitcases in a Tuscan lawyer's office are not clear, and the whole affair is technically covered by judicial secrecy.

However, it is widely reported that investigators were told of the suitcases by a former member of the secret service, Colonel Antonio Viezzer, who is under interrogation on charges of espionage. He is said to have provided Signor Gelli with files belonging to the secret services.

Italy's coalition Government resigned last Tuesday after the Socialists declared that a Cabinet reshuffle was insufficient to cope with the exposure of the "Propaganda Due", *or P2, secret Masonic Lodge. Its members are suspected of involvement in oil tax evasion, bribery, espionage and the affairs of Michele Sindona, the Sicilian financier.*

The contents of the suitcases have yet to be made known to the public in the way the original lists of P2 members were published by the Prime Minister's office.

At the very least it appears that the baggage of embarrassment which Signor Gelli left behind him will continue for some time to threaten the equanimity of people in high places.

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the outgoing Prime Minister, will begin his negotiations with other party leaders tomorrow in an effort at putting together a new government. He expects to complete his round of talks by Tuesday night.

By then he should have some indication as to whether the P2 storm which brought him down is still beating too hard to allow him to return to office with some comparatively superficial changes in his coalition.

He has the comforting news that the Socialists are apparently in a *less belligerent mood* than was expected. For the moment at any rate they are not demanding the prime ministership as the price for continuing in government.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, is now reasonably near to Signor Forlani's own view in calling for an end *to what he describes as* "an atmosphere of pogrons."

The Communists, however, show every sign of meaning to frustrate Signor Forlani's effort. They are in opposition whereas the Socialists were allies in Signor Forlani's last Government. But it has already been shown that even a government with a substantial majority lasts a short time if the Communist Party mounts a full attack.

In a speech yesterday at Ascoli Piceno, Signor Enrico Belinguer, the Communist leader, was particularly harsh in attacking Signor Forlani personally, and he chose the Prime Minister's native region to make his attack.

Signor Berlinguer said the Prime Minister-designate did nothing for two months after being informed of the P2 lists which contained names of members of his own Government, and had since continued to minimize the importance of what was being *revealed*.

Signor Berlinguer said that "this incredible insensitivity" cut at the roots of whatever possibility Signor Forlani had of leading a new government.

Some curious comments were made over the weekend by people whose names figure in the P2 lists.

Signor Gustavo Selva, the suspended head of the news department of the state radio's second channel, stated his conviction that Signor Gelli, who had a Fascist past, was in fact a KGB agent.

Signor Vanni Nisticò, former head of the Socialist Party's press office, is reported as saying that on one of the last occasions when he saw Signor Gelli the latter showed him photographs of the Pope swimming naked in his pool at Castelgandolfo.

Signor Pasqual Bandiera, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Defence in the last Government, has announced his resignation, forgetting apparently that the whole government resigned last week because of the scandal.

RETURN OF THE POPE UNCERTAIN

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, May 31

The recorded voice of the Pope was heard at midday for a *third* consecutive Sunday in *St Peter's Square as the pon*tiff himself continued his recovery in hospital.

He has been at the Roman Catholic University Hospital here since the attempt on his life on May 13.

Tourists and pilgrims who went to the hospital today in the hope that they might catch a *glimpse of him at his window* at the hour of the Angelus were disappointed.

In his recorded comments the Pope paid a new tribute to Cardinal Wyszynski, and he was planning to listen to the requiem from Warsaw broadcast by Vatican Radio.

There is now no suggestion *of a date on which it* can be reliably foreseen that the Pope will return to the Vatican. Originally the feeling was that next week he would be well enough for the move.

Beirut calm shattered by artillery

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, May 31

The five-day unofficial ceasefire that had taken hold in Beirut broke down this morning when Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian Phalangist militias opened fire at each other with heavy artillery across the front line.

For more than nine hours, shells fell in residential districts of the Christian and Muslim sectors of the city as Syrian mortars opened up on east Beirut from the 28-storey Mur Tower, a thin, grey-painted unfinished office block that dominates the skyline in the centre of the city.

By tonight, police and hospital officials were reporting that 20 people had been killed and more than 100 wounded. Several people died when a shell hit the Riviera beach while they were sunbathing beside the Mediterranean.

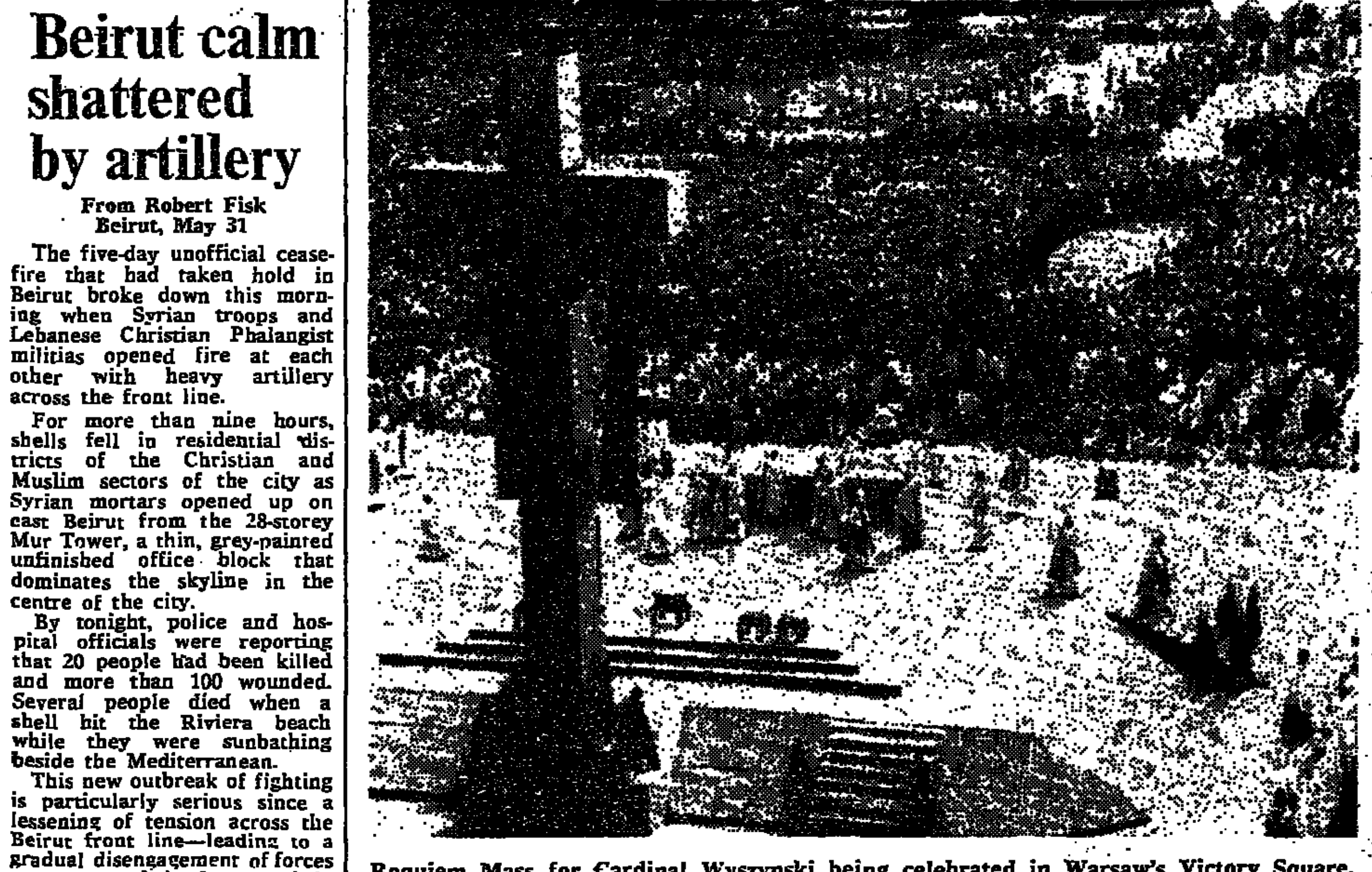
This new outbreak of fighting is particularly serious since a lessening of tension across the Beirut front line—leading to a gradual disengagement of forces—was part of the framework in which Lebanese political leaders were supposed to have discussed a renewed national entente. The truce was itself part of the Arab League formula for withdrawing Syrian units around the besieged Christian town of Zahle, an operation that was in line with the efforts of Mr Philip Habib, Mr Reagan's Middle East envoy, to resolve the Syrian-Israeli crisis.

The firing in Beirut came only a day after the renewed Syrian bombardment of Zahle, a sudden and apparently purposeless attack that started on Friday night and had the Phalangists once more claiming that Syrian troops were trying to take over all of Lebanon. *In Mr Habib's absence, it seems*, the old battlelines are being delineated anew: This evening, the shelling in Beirut was still going on.

In the Syrian capital, and in the cities of Aleppo and Homs, the authorities staged a major air raid alert, the first since the 1973 Middle East war. *Sirens* were heard all over Damascus for 15 minutes this afternoon and civilians were ordered to stay indoors

Motorists and pedestrians almost totally ignored the alert, sensing perhaps that the civil defence preparations—like the Syrian shelling in Beirut—were all part of Damascus's attempt to show determination in its dealings with Israel and her Lebanese Christian allies.

Surprisingly, there were no further Israeli attacks on Palestinian bases over the weekend or on the Libyan missile batteries which Israel claims are in Lebanon. Libya announced yesterday that four Libyans had been killed in the Israeli air strike on Damour last week and three others wounded. These men were all "volunteers".



Requiem Mass for Cardinal Wyszynski being celebrated in Warsaw's Victory Square.

Polish party will raise no objection to man chosen by the Polish Pope

From Timothy Garton Ash, Berlin, May 31

The Polish Government knows that as the world's weakest communist regime, in the world's strongest Catholic nation, it now needs the help of the Roman Catholic Church more than ever.

Therefore, it will welcome the man whom the Pope, in consultation over the past two years with the late Cardinal Wyszynski, has chosen to succeed the Polish Primate now being mourned by his nation.

By one of history's ironies Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, now Pope John Paul II, was created Archbishop of Cracow only after local Polish party officials had rejected several other candidates *proposed by the* Episcopate under agreements from the 1950s by which the authorities can vet and veto church appointments.

Now the authorities are hoist with their own petard. To reject the candidate proposed by the churchman they approved would be to affront the nation whose confidence they are struggling to regain.

The wide and emotional coverage given by the state-controlled media to the recent attempt on the Pope's life, and to the mourning for Cardinal Wyszynski suggests that they have no such intention.

One obvious candidate for the succession is the man who flew from the Primate's sick bed in Warsaw to the Pope's in Rome, Cardinal Francisek Macharski, the Archbishop of Cracow. But many observers consider that *although he is a prelate of great* spiritual and intellectual distinction, he has displayed a rather uncertain political touch.

Archbishop Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw might be more enthusiastically received by Solidarity, the free trade union movement. In his former diocese of Bialystok, close to the Soviet border, he is known to have been particularly active in propagating the Gospel eastward to Catholics in the Ukraine and Lithuania, a cause close to the Pope's heart.

That cause is at present represented in the Vatican by Cardinal Rubin.

Both Cardinal Wyszynski and his predecessor were comparatively junior churchmen when appointed. The deceased primate held Bishop Glemp of Warmia in high esteem. Mgr Stanislaw Szymecki, the recently appointed Bishop of Kielce, has also been mentioned in this way, as has Father Jozef Tyszner, the outstanding Cracow theologian.

There is no candidate with the personal stature of Cardinal Wyszynski or the former Cardinal Wojtyla, but the new primate will have more power and responsibility than at any time since the war.

Three things happened in the 1970s to bring this about. First, relations between the Church and state markedly improved, assisted by the Vatican's *Ostpolitik* and by Mr Edward Gierek's pragmatic espousal of détente. On Cardinal Wyszynski's *seventy-fifth birthday*, in August 1976, the party leader sent him a grand bouquet of 75 roses.

Second, the Church threw its weight decisively behind the flowering intellectual opposition.

Third, the Pope visited Poland in the summer of 1979, to become part of the *inspiration* for the "Polish August" and Solidarity.

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader has Catholic intellectuals as his closest advisers.

In recent months, the Polish Primate played the kind of role more often associated with the names of Cardinal Wolsey or Mazarin. After the Communist Party leadership, strongly backed by Moscow, came out unambiguously against the demand by private farmers for their own independent trade union. The Pope and the Primate spoke out on their behalf.

On March 24, Cardinal *Wyszynski rose from his sick* bed to attend a secret meeting with General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister. Six weeks later, Rural Solidarity was formally registered in the Polish Supreme Court.

The new Primate will have to decide how far he can go in propping up the Communist regime. There is a conflict, as one of Solidarity's Catholic advisers, puts it, between the church's spiritual mission and its patriotic duty.

US MISSILE OFFICER ARRESTED

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 31

A 25-year-old American Air Force officer working on a Titan missile site has been arrested for making unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. His lawyer says that he is cooperating fully with the authorities, with a promise for immunity from prosecution; but he has been placed under pre-trial confinement by the Air Force while it examines the case.

Second Lieutenant Christopher Cooke was deputy commander of a Titan intercontinental missile crew in Kansas, one of the places where the Titans are based. He was one of the two men who held the keys to launch the missile: both have to be used in response to coded instructions

The Titan is the oldest and least reliable of American strategic missiles: it was a Titan that exploded on the launching pad in Arkansas last year.

Lieutenant Cooke allegedly made three unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy between December last year and May. So far he has not been charged with espionage.

A spokesman at the Russian Embassy said yesterday: "The problem is so many people come to the embassy bringing crazy plans. It's a headache for us. So we have no comment."

☐Captain Robert Woehl, the commander of the United States nuclear submarine George Washington that sank a Japanese cargo ship in a hit-and-run collision in April has been stripped of his post, Japanese television said (UPI reports from Tokyo)

£45,000 for a Tadema

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A painting entitled "A Corner of My Studio" which Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema gave to his distinguished fellow artist, Lord Leighton, was sold by *Christie's in New York* on Friday for \$95,000 (£45,673) to a private collector from Texas. The estimated price was between \$60,000 and \$80,000.

The painting was given to Lord Leighton in exchange for the latter's "Bath of Psyche", painted to decorate the entrance hall of Sir Lawrence's *Grove End Road studio*. It was included in Lord Leighton's sale at Christies in 1896 when Agnew's paid 1,800 guineas for it.

Christie's two-session sale of nineteenth century European paintings scored three new auction record prices for individual artists.

These were a fine Naturalist depiction of the "Place du Louvre" by Ulpiano Checa y Sanz at \$87,000 (estimate \$25,000-\$35,000) to an anonymous New Yorker; "The Grand Canal, Venice" by Franz Richard Unterberger at \$36,000 (estimate \$18,000-\$25,000); and "At Prayer", a group of children before a candlelit Virgin by Theodule Augustin Ribot the French Realist, at \$32,000 (estimate \$10,000-\$15,000).

Both the latter went to anonymous Londoners. The sale totalled £885,841 with 13 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's in New York on Friday a pastel by William Merritt Chase sold for \$820,000 (£398,058), a record price at auction for the artist and for an American Impressionist.

Greeks give Americans time for bases treaty

From Mario Modiano, Athens, May 31

The Greek Government has decided to postpone the Parliamentary summer recess so as to give the Americans an extra two weeks to conclude the *agreement on the future of* their military bases here.

Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, told a press conference yesterday that significant progress has been accomplished in the negotiations. New American proposals were expected on the remaining issues which he described as "*technical*".

"If these proposals conform with the Greek views, and are submitted in time for ratification by Parliament, the agreement will be signed", the Prime Minister said. "If there is no time for ratification, there is no reason to sign." The whole question would have to be reviewed by the next Government after the autumn elections in Greece.

The Greek Parliament usually rises for the summer in mid-June. Preparations for the ratification debate would take a week or 10 days, and in any event, the Government would prefer the unpopular question of the bases not to be the last item on its agenda.

Mr Rallis announced that Parliament would go into recess at the end of June or the first 10 days of July. This was clearly intended to give the *negotiators* two to three weeks to wind up the texts, and still have time for ratification.

The main obstacle in the talks is the Greek demand for sophisticated military equipment over and above the agreed five-year list of arms that the Americans have already undertaken to supply.

The Prime Minister said the way the agreement was shaping up it would be infinitely better than the existing bases treaty signed in 1953. He refused, however, to go into the details of the negotiations.

The Greeks appear to be quite satisfied, however, with what they obtained from the Americans as a political *quid pro quo* for the bases—the reaffirmation of United States interest in preserving the balance of power in the Aegean and in discouraging a possible Greek-Turkish war.

Mr Rallis said that his Government was careful not to overreact to Turkish provocations in the Aegean, for instance, by shooting down a trespassing Turkish jet fighter.

Eight defect from opera

Lausanne, May 31.—Eight members of Romania's Bucharest Opera requested political asylum in Switzerland last week, the newspaper *Tribune de Lausanne-Dimanche* reported. The defectors included three violinists, one cellist, two members of the chorus and two *dancers*, the report said.

The 250-member Bucharest Opera had been in Lausanne for a performance of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" last Monday.—Agence France-Presse.

هكذا من الأصل

Investigation into an embattled sisterhood

Gay Life/Skin/ Battle for Warsaw

LWT/BBC 2

Was Charlotte Bronte gay? Time, thank goodness, will never tell. But her fleeting appearance on *Gay Life*, in loving correspondence with her friend Ellen Nussey, was curiously apposite.

In fact, the programme as a whole was curiously apposite, and to a wider public than the embattled sisterhood whose emergence it chronicled. As a non-gay non-female I must tread carefully in this area, but it seemed to me that in tracing the changing connotations of the word "lesbian" it implied quite a lot about the sexuality of women in general.

As a rather sad interview with the children's writer Rosemary Manning made clear, female homosexuals born before the liberating sixties sometimes carried just as heavy a burden of bitterness and frustration as did their persecuted male counterparts, but other interviews suggested that the physical side could br relatively unimportant.

The programme's oldest interviewee was a former suffragette who belonged in that large category which has always confounded the sexologists: she had simply not been very interested in sex. The youngest interviewees brought the process full circle: for them, gential sex was far less important than loving, caring and the collective satisfactions of working for the women's movement as a whole.

That movement, moreover, had offered a much-needed haven to another young interviewee who had felt miserably out of place in clubs run by men. For increasing numbers of females, and for a variety of reasons, males are not just different, they are irrelevant.

Small wonder, with a jigsaw like this, if two big pieces got left out. There was little discussion of the predicament of genetically "masculine" women, and no mention of lesbianism as an adolescent stage. If the programme had a weakness it lay in its intermittently agitprop manner, with talk of "solidarity on the streets".

A more overt kind of solidarity was the theme running through *Skin*, which celebrated its return with a well-timed retrospective on Bob Marley. Our own Richard Williams was among the abler commentators invited to chart Marley's musical and political progress, but what this jigsaw could have done with was a couple of minutes of the Wailers at full blast. No words can even begin to convey the contagious and irresistible power of the music itself.

On Saturday night, to mark the centenary of General Sikorski, the BBC broadcast *Battle for Warsaw*, which consisted of newsreel footage intercut with interviews with survivors. Over a few weeks 250,000 Poles were shot, burnt, crushed, starved, asphyxiated or simply blown to smithereens, and thanks to some resistance cameramen, most of whom duly joined the 250,000 the event was piped into our drawing rooms.

Michael Church

Lunatic and Lover

Theatrespace, Bristol

Played in 85 mintues without an interval, Michael Meyer's encapsulated story of August Strindberg is nearly the same length as *Miss Julie*. In its tidy and seamless construction *Lunatic and Lover* manages to draw that comparison on itself, present the hostile Swedish reception to the play's first appearance and show the roots of Strindberg's creativity in his obsessive personality and relationships with women.

It is not only *Miss Julie* which is illuminated by Mr Meyer's play, for it is actually only a moment on the way to many other revelations. Mr Meyer writes with a deep knowledge of his subject, earned in part from years of devoted scholarship as he translated the plays into English, but fleshed out by a sympathic understanding of the fundamental madness that Strindberg tapped for his books and plays. Those writings are cut into the dramatized scenes of Strindberg's life, which move swiftly from his childhood relationships with his mother, his father and then with his stepmother, into the tormented confrontations with the women of his maturity.

Textually, the play is a smooth piece of work. Ideas and emotional atrocities jostle one another while characters step in and out of Strindberg's mind. The special attraction of Andy Jordan's production for the Bristol Express company, however, is the way in which Strindber's thoughts take physical shapes.

Louise Belson's designs, based on the violent images of Edvard Munch's paintings, form a perfect arena for the appearance of each character as a kind of apparition. A circular stage painted over with the agonized picture of a scream by Munch concentrates the attention on the actor playing Strindberg, Miles Anderson. The backdrop is Munch's violent sky from that painting, a primal wave of energy which signals the internal torment of both the painter and Strindberg, artistic outcasts who became friends.

Mr Anderson bears a striking resemblance to Strindberg, and projects an intensity that is wholly in character with the extreme contrasts of mood. In a matter of seconds his desperate idealization of one of his wives can change to a torrent of abuse. A strong company, which includes Lesley Duff, Anna Lindup and Nigel Hughes, prepares itself for different roles at dressing tables beside the stage, and the whole effect is of high theatrical concentration.

Ned Chaillet

Books

The Bureaucracy of Truth
By Paul Lendvai

How Communist governments manage the news
(André Deutsch, £6.95)

Soviet-East European Dilemmas Coercian, Competition and Consent

Edited by Karen Dawisha and Philip Hanson
(Heinemann, £14.95, £5.95 paperback)

The keen young communists who took power in eastern Europe after the war believed that when they controlled the media they would control men's minds. They have been proved *wholly wrong*. Far from moulding the minds of rising generations they have merely fostered profound scepticism and deepened the gulf between peoples and governments. If anything they have increased the influence of western ideas because their populations turn in huge numbers to western *radio stations — or television* near borders — for reliable information.

The eastern media are left to operate in a curious miasma of unreality. Nobody believes them, and everybody knows that nobody believes them. Even party officials, who also listen to western radio, have to be supplied with special confidential news services which mostly contain little more than is freely available in the western press. Yet the system grinds on because freedom of information would threaten the claim of the ruling party to be the custodian of a single revealed truth.

It is difficult for ousiders to understand how such a system works and its full significance for those who live with it. Mr Lendvai has done a superb job of explaining. He himself was a journalist in Hungary before the uprising of 1956. He now lives in Vienna but travels frequently back to eastern Europe as one of the west's best authorities on the area. His book is a calmly factual and analytical account laced with the occasional humour of the absurd, as when he recounts how the President and Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia had to be hauled out of a theatre performance to decide whether their people should be told about East German price reductions for cream and jam.

He also demonstrates the enormous importance of western broadcasts both as a lifeline for the populations of eastern Europe and as ambassadors of the western interest.

A very useful broader look at the rising troubles of eastern Europe and in particular its *relations with* the Soviet Union has emerged from a study group run by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It examines the political structures of the area, the prospects for economic reform, the changing pattern of trade with the Soviet Union, defence, foreign policy and other aspects.

Richard Davy

John Rawnsley (Figaro) and Maria Ewing (Rosina)

Photograph by Guy Gravett

Brilliant display of comic acting

Il barbiere di Siviglia

Glyndebourne

The *first new production* of Glyndebourne's summer season brings Rossini's most widely loved opera back into the repertory after a lapse of 20 years. *The Barber of Seville* is always in some company's repertory: Glyndebourne did not have to return to it until a particularly interesting cast could be assembled to work with a producer who had something fresh and pertinent to bring to the task.

Here they are. Maria Ewing, the delectable Dorabella in Glyndebourne's *Cosi fan tutte*, has everything to bring to the part of Rosina (subsequently to become Countess Almaviva in Mozart's *Figaro*, also in repertory at Glyndenbourne just now). Her voice, "Una voce" at once proclaimed, is sultry, rich in range of expression, even in scale, from low chest notes to a blazing top C of which any *Brünnhilde might be proud* (that was heard later, in the first act finale) gloriously exact inflorid runs, her words clear, relished to the full.

"Io sono docile", she announced, preening herself like a pedigree Siamese cat, and one had to laugh: this proud dynamo would never entertain docility unless everything was going to her entire satisfaction. She is a brilliant comic actress, every gesture accutely timed, every change of expression on a face that can speak volumes even when pretending to look perfectly blank. I think of Bartolo's "A uno dottore" to which she contributed so much that the aria became, dramatically, as much a duologue as her real duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son", which she *and John Rawnsley sang with* masterly musicianship and a superb sense of comedy, a feat for recollection to cherish.

Glyndebourne has been fostering Rawnsley for some six years, during which his artistry has grown apace: Ford, Nick Shadow, Masetto, now this Figaro, a virtuoso, irrestible impersonation, swaggering, infinitely resourceful, and vocally in enviable condition. He seems destined at any moment for a valuable international career, in which Glyndebourne must continue to guide and nurture him.

Max- René Cosotti's Almavia was *less expertly sung on* Saturday, somewhat taxed by so much florid music, though he looks handsome on stage, and made much of his disguises. Then Bartolo: it is not often that one hears "A un dottore" so honestly and cogently sung as by Claudio Desderi here; furthermore his portrayal is younger, more prepossessing than usual, quite without the customary bufoonery, but instinct with high comedy, almost a new acquisition. All these individual characterizations, and the teamwork of the cast, to decisive stylistic purpose, result from John Cox's work as the producer as much as from the singers themselves.

Ferruccio Furlanetto's Basilio may be regarded as Cox's comic safety-valve, well over the top so that the other characters, especially Bartolo, may carry special conviction. This Basilio, with his open sandals, long fair hair (quite un-Spanish), straw shovel hat, on which he dances ecstatically at the end of "La calunnia", before realizing what he has done, bespectacled, angular in gait, looks like an eighteenth-century hippy, a queer fish long out of water. He is impossible, but he concentrates all the others, and his cavenous bass is a delight.

Even the servants, Berta and Ambrogio, often treated as wild caricatures in farcical *productions, are here presented* reasonably: Ambrogio is unnamed in the cast-list, but Berta, her aria tellingly snug, is Catherine McCord, who was Opera 80's delightfully bookish Rosina last year. Robert Dean, another young British baritone of great promise, contributes a distinctive Fiorello, joining his orchestral colleagues on the triangle in "Ecco ridente".

William Dudley designed a puppet-show *Barber* for WNO some years ago. But at Glyndebourne his settings are grander, more realistic, with a huge, vine-adorned balcony looking on to other balconied houses, a viaduct over which soldiers march, and in the second act a canopied penthouse with telescope for inquisitive Bartolo. The blue and pink prospect of Seville has a reactionary appearance, unusual for Dudley, whose painterly eye favours less literal images and conceits, like his opening scene which suggest newspaper pages — *Le Figaro* perhaps? He takes us into Figaro's shop too: a tailor as well as a barber, evidently.

The conductor, Sylvain Cambreling, at first sounded overparted, the overture and succeeding numbers dangerously slow for the singers' comfort, or that of the LPO. Later he seemed more certainly in command, but still searching for an ideal Rossini style, which *he may well capture if he goes* on listening to his singers. I was thankful that he had got rid of the traditional falsetto excursions by Figaro and Bartolo, and had them properly sung.

William Mann

Feast of fanfares and serene poetry

Jubilee Gala

Coliseum

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the London Coliseum on Thursday to attend an operatic gala commemorating the golden jubilee of the company at first known as Sadler's Wells Opera, now as English National Opera.

Brilliant fanfares from Benjamin Britten's coronation opera *Gloriana* greeted the royal party on arrival. They entered the royal box to more fanfares, and then Britten's moving version of the National Anthem, sung in front of the front drop-curtain by the asembled opera *company*. After the final curtain-fall, the Queen was to be presented, on stage, with bound volumes on the history of the company and its present London home.

The gala performance itself was unusually enjoyable, as such events go, avoiding the choppy, unoperatic night of as many star singers as can be crammed, optimistically, into too little time but concentrating instead on whole scenes from four favourite operas that have long been connected with the Sadler's Wells/English National Opera.

Most interesting, perhaps, was the Pub Scene, introduced by the Storm interlude, from *Peter Grimes*. Its first performance in June 1945 was the most important the company ever gave. *Grimes* is not at present in the ENO repertory, but is due to return in something like the *vigorous, attentive* (admittedly sketetal) staging seen here, the music spouted, hurricane-fashion, under Sir Charles Mackerras's ebullient direction.

Alberto Remedios made a moment of almost serene poetry in "Now the Great Bear." Anne Collins as a lively Auntie, Norman Bailey's bluff Balstrode, the firmly projected Boles of Donald Pilley (welcome back), and Shelagh Squires's pent, forbidding Mrs Sedley, all promised something exceptional for the forthcoming new cast.

The third act of Puccini's *La Bohème*, the most sheerly exquisite, craftsmanly flawless, emotionally overwhelming, known to me in any operatic repertory, had to have a place. It offered us no snow, an inn covered in scaffolding and tarpaulin, and Mimi uncloaked for a bitter winter's dawn — bad omens: but here were Josephine Barstow, an irresistible Mimi, and John Treleaven's romantic Rudolph (when they sing in English, it is mad to translate their French names into Italian).

From the Wells's marvellous Verdi repertory we had the study scene from *Don Carlos*, a parade of noble singing and fervent playing under Mark Elder, with Linda Esther Gray, Richard Van Allan, and John Tomlinson preeminent. As finale there was a clever digest of the ball scene from Johann Strauss's *Die Fledermaus*, with ballet, the Champagne song, "Duidu" nicely led by Alan *Opie*, the prancing of Eric Shilling, the debonair playboy of Emile Belcourt, and Strauss's music dancing, for once in immaculate style, under Mackerras.

William Mann

This review is reprinted from Friday's later editions

Concerts in London

L'ecole d'Orphée

Spitalfields

It is a long way from Versailles to Spitalfields, but happily the Christ Church festival is catholic enough to take in an evening of French baroque and dancing like Saturday's opening concert, called "Ballet of Versailles."

It included some of the earliest French sonatas. In the late seventeenth century the sonata was a transalpine intruder and could enter Paris only by stealth. Francois Couperin, a believer in the fusion of national styles, is generally *reckoned* to have been its first proponent with his 1692 sonatas, which he circulated as the compositions of an Italian. Some movements could pass for Italian in *La Steinquerque*, which the Ecole d'Orphée played like the opening "Bruit de guerre" (not far from Monteverdi's warlike style) or the "Legérement" with its violinistic brilliance. There are things that might have fooled a French audience but never an Italian one: the subtle linear ornamentation, the rich har*mony, the music's general* gait. These players stressed the discords nicely and lent lovingly on the appoggiaturas; arguably they swell rather too readily on sustained notes.

Couperin claimed priority; probably it actually belonged with Charpentier, his elder and, on the evidence of his adventurous Sonata of about 1686 for flute, violin, viol, cello and continuo, his better (I should declare an interest: my wife rediscovered it). The piece offers chances for brilliance: Mark Caudle played the viol *recit* clearly if pensively, Susan Sheppard the cello one with cool virtuosity, John Holloway offered a dashing gigue on the violin and Stephen Preston and he did the "Passecaille" tastefully, with neat management of *inégalité*.

The *other instrumental* item was French to the bone, Jean Fery Rebel's *Les élémens*, colourful, pictorial and based on dance rhythms. It begins with a representation of chaos (ferocious discords, piercing piccolos) and includes nightingale imitations as well as dances, notably a big chaconne of some cumulative power; but the actual invention is fairly ordinary.

There was also Rebel's *Les caractères de la danse*, a suite of brief movements that trip speedily through the repertory of dances. These provided an opportunity for Stephen Preston's new London Baroque Dance Theatre, suitably costumed, and assisted by Belinda Quirey (following up her work with the pioneers here, the English Bach Festival), to show their paces in choreography taken direct from contemporary charts. The result was graceful and stylish; still more so in a suite of dances by Lully and others, where Sarah Cremer's spirited characterization and the neat conjunctions of step changes with cadences or changes in texture gave particu*lar pleasure*.

Stanley Sadie

Bunting/Solomon

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Christopher Bunting's cello recital got off to a sketchy, sometimes almost scratchy, beginning on Saturday night with his virtuoso transcription, much of it very much high-lying, of Bartok's Romanian *Dances*. *Schumann's Adagio* and Allegro, op 70, was quite different, his tone being plangently expressive yet refined, his ease of movement complete. The performance of Rachmaninov's *Vocalise* was almost an evocation of the coloratura soprano voice for which it was *originally composed*. Also, the variety of nuance he drew from this "endless" melody was extraordinary, as it was in Ravel's *Piece en forme d'habanera*, where Mr Bunting's delicacy in the shaping of phrases was equally memorable.

The qualities of Yonty Solomon, the *pianist*, attained greater prominence in Debussy's Sonata, which is a true duo. This received a rather quizzically masterful interpretation, with the harmonics and the pizzicato, saltando and ponticello effects made to seem wholly outlandish. It suggested not a mixture but a mosaic of emotions, their final resolution achieved through an acute response to the work's mysterious and at the same time often ironic currents. Beethoven's Sonata op 69 had an almost equally searching, though sometimes also mercurial, performance, with some especially beautiful playing from Mr Solomon in the finale.

Next came the Bunting Cello Ensemble. His Fugue on a theme from Beethoven's op 69 is scored for six instruments but on this occasion 14 were used. The piece is quite academic yet produces some interesting sonoroties. There is better music in Mr Bunting's adaptation of the Andante from Fauré's Cello Sonata, op 117, and it received a better performance. The keyboard part is transferred to cello ensemble with some ingenuity.

Max Harrison

Berlin PO Wind

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Last week's visit to London and Oxford by the Berlin Philhamonic Orchestra had an appendix, as it were, when the orchestra's wind soloist gave a recital in the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Patrons of that auditorium often complain about its acoustics. I must say that the quality of wind sound on Friday was unalloyed delight: evidently the BPO players had learnt the hall's secret, since the full ensemble texture sounded just so, and grandly balanced too.

I am thinking particularly of Mozart's B flat Serenade, K 361, a party piece for his friends in the Munich orchestra, notably the oboist Ramm and the horn-player Punto. The BPO wind band is led by Lothar Koch, who has long seemed to be the most elegant and euphonious oboe-player in the world (thought not, I think, a composer like his only contender). The first horn is Gerd Seifert, another name held in awe by musicians. The other players are of similar calibre.

Mozart's Serenade could have done with assistance from a conductor, some Mozartian of supreme rank. The performance was a joy to the ear, but now and then inattentive to a moment of structural importance, a recapitulation dwarfed by an earlier climax, a reprise too literal to need repeat. Warts and all, it was memorable for the clarinet and oboe solos, and the nourishing tutti quality in the Adagio.

In the first half these marvellous musicians played a suite written for them by Hermann Eder, a respected Austrian academic figure. The music instantly characterizes the wind instruments, so that each is felt as a dramatic character, part of the cast in a musical play. The scenario does not hold attention, but makes pleasant listening of an undemanding sort. Some of it could have been written at the end of the last century, much in the 1920s, little in our own decade.

William Mann

Intricate and pretty

Royal Ballet Gala

Covent Garden

In spite of secrecy surrounding preparations for the Royal Ballet's jubilee programme, given on Friday and twice on Saturday, few people can have doubted the form it would take: a series of extracts from many ballets. The performance honouring Frederick Ashton in 1970 is long ago, but its overwhelming success is still lively in memory, so how could the company fail to follow that formula?

So the only real surprise of the programme was that there were hardly any real surprises: only one unexpected guest, Antoinette Sibley warmlly greeted for the duet from *The Dream* with Anthony Dowell; even the resuscitations of dances long unperformed were fewer than on that earlier *occasion and contained nothing* half so startling. All the same, there were some unusual pleasures.

High among them was seeing the old Ivanov choreography for the mirlitons dance from *The Nutcracker*: intricate and pretty, with Karen Paisey enchanting as the soloist. Judith Howe proved graciously fluent in the regal trio from *Ballet Imperial*, and Lesley Collier's delicious crispness in a solo from *The Prince of the Pagodas* made that ballet's loss all the more sad.

It was good to see the Neapolitan entertainment from *Ondine* again, even though undercast on the female side; the men, led by Wayne Eagling, were fine. That ballet is overdue for revival; likewise *Shadow play*, also *Job*, in which David Wall (returned, like Dowell, from sick leave) made a striking Satan. Other dances not seen lately were from *Nocturne*, *La Fête étrange* and *La Boutique fantasque* — the can-can, sparkingly done by Margaret Barbieri and Alain Dubreuil.

Even with a four-hour programme, regrettable omissions were inevitable. But the choice seemed unenterprising: more than half the items were from this season's repertory, while a whole decade of creations (between 1937 and 1948) and most of the foreign choreographers who have made ballets for the company were unrepresented.

Also, although it was right to concentrate on homegrown choreographers, the choice was lopsided: not much Cranko, no Helpmann; Hynd, Morrice, Rodrigues, Seymour or Wright among others. Still, the new creative generation had a showing, David Bintley's *Comic Warsong* and Jonathan Burrow's *Song* demonstrating real and contrasted talents. The latter was a premiere, previously only shown privately: music by Mendelssohn, imaginatively quirky choreography brilliantly danced by Michael O'Hare.

Michael Somes arranged the whole programme, wrote and spoke the commentary — tasks shared by several people for the Ashton gala. He gets A for effort, but it was too much for one man. In particular, much crisper introductions were needed, and there were some embarrassing omissions and errors in his long, rambling lecture.

The logistics of getting so many dancers on stage must have been terrifying, with contingents from both companies, plus the junior school for Ashton's maypole dance; but there were no hitches. Similarly, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, precipitated into many pieces unfamiliar to them, coped valiantly under four conductors. Not their fault if the finale from *Les Noces* was disastrous, with the four pianos relayed through tinny loudspeakers, apparently from the other side of Floral Street.

John Percival

Rock for Jobs

Brockwell Park

The People's Marchers were greeted at Brockwell Park, the South London greensward which has previously done service as the venue for Rock against Racism concerts, by the Barry Ford Band's version of Bob Dylan's "Maggie's Farm", now the unofficial anthem of rock and roll leftists.

The Members played a solid and enjoyable set, their agit-prop mixture of punk and reggae modes benefiting from Nicky Tesco's raucous aggression and from the presence of two saxophonists, whose simple but effective figures lent the music a measure of sophistication and textural depth.

The arrival of *Jim Capaldi* and his band signalled a change of mood. Everything about their set, from the clinced white-gospel harmonies to the whining lead guitar lines, smacked of the early Seventies, and suddenly one was back in the muddy fields of Lincoln and Bath and Bickershaw.

As usual at these events, there was no estimating how many had turned up to support the cause, and how many had come merely to catch a free sight of Pete Townshend, George Melly and the rest of Saturday's heterogeneous cast.

Ten years ago, no pop festival *was complete without* an appearance by Ritchie Havens, the hero and talisman of the Woodstock Nation; his performance at Brockwell Park thus heightened the sense of chronological disruption. Where were we now? Hyde Park '69, with King Crimson to follow? The Isle of Wight in 1970, waiting *for the French Situationists to* make another bottle-lobbing charge on the press enclosure? And where on earth had Hawkwind got too?

By this time the event was running several hours late and, with no guarantee of its completion, another engagement beckoned. It is said, however, that Pete Townshend did eventually appear, dedicating a version of Jimmy Reed's "Big Boss Man" to the marchers. Aswad, the best reggae band in the country, played for only a quarter of an hour before the park's attendants moved in to clear up.

Over at the Venue, Joe Ely was a mild disappointment. The *Texan singer and his six-piece* band proved adept at a variety of styles, including rhythm and blues, modern country and Tex-Mex norteno music, but they failed to transcend the status of a competent roadhouse combo. This, one felt, was music to accompany drunken brawls and the playing of dominoes.

Richard Williams

Football

Truths will not disappear with change of leadership

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Zurich, May 31
Switzerland 2 England 1

When the international football authority FIFA decided to extend the 1982 World Cup finals' programme to incorporate 24 countries and guarantee places in Spain for two teams from each European group, it was said that this time England could surely qualify. Yesterday's defeat in the St Jakob Stadium in Basle flouted that generosity while the behaviour of England's more uncouth supporters compounded a feeling that it would be better to leave the finals to more talented footballers and more appreciative spectators.

England must now win their three remaining matches against Hungary (home and away) and Norway (away) or be left hoping that other people's results save them. More to the point, they play Hungary in Budapest next Saturday requiring victory where they have not won since 1909, and in such a dismal state that it is almost irrelevant to consider that another defeat would bring down the manager, Ron Greenwood.

There are some truths that will not disappear with a change of leadership. Mr Greenwood may have made mistakes, but like his predecessors, he has been damagingly restricted by a domestic system that demands too much of limited players. He continues to make claims that the English footballer is as good as any in the world, merely playing a different way because of the requirements at club level. He can hardly say otherwise, whereas witnesses of England's performances over many years, and especially over recent weeks, know that there is a delusion that endures despite regular examples of previously ill-considered countries, like Switzerland, showing better individual technique.

The delusion that England have the automatic right to be among the leading half dozen nations has no basis in present comparative international football strengths or past World Cup performances. Yet a home victory in 1966 and one or two unlucky defeats in more recent competitions justifies, for some, the sense of outrage when England perform as they did in Basle yesterday.

Outrage based on false hopes was a contributor to the scenes of sickening hooliganism that were seen at the stadium and in the city. The police, realising that they had been naive in sending only 35 men into the ground at the start, quickly sent reinforcements and, with the help of teargas and dogs, quietened the young offenders, who had taken England's embarrassment so badly. The problem is bound to return to some other country where the population will not be as placid as the Swiss.

After the riot in Turin during last summer's European championships, and serious trouble in Luxembourg in 1977, the governing bodies, FIFA and UEFA, cannot continue to take a benevolent view, fining the FA and slapping wrists. Perhaps England will save them some problems by failing to qualify for Spain but the drunken louts who did them no favours here should not be afforded future opportunities. If no effective ban is forthcoming, host countries would be advised to sell tickets well in advance and only to personal applications. No tickets should be sold on the day and the FA should play their part by disbanding their travel club which is not without its hooligan members.

Today's atmosphere at the England hotel, situated in a suitably dreary suburb, was portrayed in the crestfallen features of Mr Greenwood, who, to his credit, behaved graciously, making apologies and speaking of possible readjustments for the next match. In fact, he has tried all of the available nuts and bolts and found that they are locked in mediocrity.

He probably put too much emphasis on the mistakes that helped Switzerland to score their two goals in the 27th and 29th minutes, and too little stress on the passing remark that in the end everything depended on "personnel". England badly lack the highest quality.

The Swiss had held the Hungarians to a 2-2 draw in April but had not won a previous World Cup match in the group. Now, they held the key with games against Romania and Hungary away. They could yet save England's position or, as Mr Greenwood said, goal difference could decide. Since England have scored only twice in six games, that may be another faltering hope.

As to the principal causes of England's sixth match without victory certainly the mistakes for which Mr Greenwood said there was no "legislation" were important. It has to be remembered, though, that the Swiss defence made just as many without Mariner, Francis and the slowing Keegan ever taking full advantage. And when towards the end Barnes was introduced to give the Swiss some problems, it was too late. Mr Greenwood said the substitution was delayed because he felt the equalizer would come and he did not want to upset "what we were doing".

With Hermann, in the first half, and Lüdi, in the second, clamping themselves on Keegan, and Watson making elementary errors at the back, England hardly deserved any better luck. As in all of their recent games, they set off attractively only to lose control against a team doing simple things well. There was nothing exceptional about the Swiss. Botteron, Barberis and Wehrli were all capable players, and Sulser and Elsener always wanted to take positive, attacking steps, but England should have taken a grip after 20 minutes and might have done so if Keegan had made contact with the ball in a disorganized Swiss goalmouth.

England created only five shots on target throughout, so the misses by Keegan and Robson were costly; the more so when Sulser punished Sansom's mistake to curl the ball invitingly for Scheiwiller to score. Less than two minutes later, Clemence got a hand to Sulser's shot, and took some of the blame for the second goal. It was more relevant to ask about the positioning of Osman and Mills, why Watson had again given away a free kick and why Keegan was wasting time debating with the referee.

Some indication of England's overall situation was gathered from the removing of Francis and his replacement by McDermott. There was a desperate need for goals and Francis is simply not a regular enough goalscorer, while Mariner again looked below full fitness. In the event, McDermott did pull England back with a welcome, accurate shot nine minutes into the second half, after more untiring work by Coppell.

Coppell and Robson took their responsibilities unquestioningly. Indeed, Robson was unfortunate not to put England ahead in the first half. In the second, however, he was asked to go forward, then had to cover for a weakened defence when Wilkins was removed. In the end, England seemed unsure whether or not they were supposed to be gambling with a three man defence, and the Swiss finished without signs of needing, or even desiring to protect their lead—such is England's lack of "personnel".

The Swiss manager, Paul Wolfisberg, commented: "We thought England would be more forceful, but we found them easy to control". Mr Greenwood said England "made unpardonable mistakes". He added: "They will be back up, there's no problem about that, but it's a question of scoring goals—that's the problem now." No one had a helpful suggestion on that sad score.

SWITZERLAND: E Burgener (Lausanne Sports); H Lüdi (Zurich), E Egli (Grasshoppers), G Zappa (Zurich), H Hermann (Grasshoppers) (Sub: M Weber, Young Boys, Berne), R Wehrli (Grasshoppers), U Barberis (Monaco), R Botteron (Cologne), F Scheiwiller (St Gallen), C Sulser (Grashoppers), R Elsener (Zurich) (Sub: E Maissen, Basle).



Clemence takes a count of 10 from No 9: Sulser brings England to their knees.

ENGLAND: R Clemence (Liverpool); M Mills (Ipswich Town), R Osman (Ipswich Town), D Watson (Southampton) (Sub: P Barnes, West Bromwich Albion), K Sansom (Arsenal), S Coppell (Manchester United), K Keegan (Southampton), R Wilkins (Manchester United), B Robson (West Bromwich Albion), T Francis (Nottingham Forest) (Sub: T McDermott (Liverpool)), P Mariner (Ipswich Town).

Referee: A Prokop (East Germany).

Group four

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	5	2	1	2	8	5	5
Hungary	3	2	1	0	5	3	5
Romania	4	1	2	1	3	3	4
Switzerland	4	1	1	2	6	7	3
Norway	4	1	1	2	4	6	3

RESULTS SO FAR: England 4, Norway 0; Norway 1, Romania 1; Romania 2, England 1; Switzerland 1, Norway 0; England 2, Switzerland 1; England 0, Romania 0; Switzerland 2, Hungary 2; Switzerland 2, England 1.

GAMES TO PLAY: June 3: Romania v Norway. June 6: Hungary v England. June 17: Norway v Switzerland. Sept 9: Norway v England. Sept 23: Romania v Hungary. Oct 10: Romania v Switzerland. Oct 14: Hungary v Switzerland. Oct 31: Hungary v Norway. Nov 11: Switzerland v Romania. Nov 18: England v Hungary.

England more muscular but less athletic

From Norman Fox
Neuchatel, May 31
Swiss U-21 0 England U-21 0

Consolation for yesterday's World Cup defeat by Switzerland in Basle was not wrung by England's younger representatives in a hard, disappointing Uefa under-21 Cup match here this afternoon. The point put England top of their group without encouraging hopes that the long term is any more promising than the short.

In location and atmosphere, the sunny little Neuchatel ground on the lakeside, with only 1,500 people being tempted from the beaches, was far from the unhappy scene of the senior team's miserable defeat the previous night, but the football of the future was a clear relative.

There were uncomfortable similarities in England's finishing after an early impression that greater physical strength would inhibit the lighter Swiss. It soon became clear that as with their own seniors, Switzerland's control and speed was not to be devalued.

The England defence first groaned as Kundert's centre found Luthi in space. Smith blocked the shot but he was unhappier when Perret strode through midfield unchallenged to receive Fevre's pass and force Lukic to the ground to save. Lee, eager to give a good impression, raced all over the pitch and once cleared off the line from Luthi. Impressions generally, however, were of young England players looking muscular and immobile and the Swiss making their athletic superiority count.

SWITZERLAND UNDER-21: E Zurbuchen (Zurich); M Zeender (Nordstern), G Dutoit (Servette), M Schallibaum (Grasshopper), A Geiger (Sion), R Kundert (Zurich), R Zahnd (Young Boys), M Andermatt (Wettingen), R Luthi (Neuchatel Xamax), sub, C Sannier (Sion), L Sevre (Neuchatel Xamax), P Perret (Neuchatel Xamax).

ENGLAND UNDER-21: J Lukic (Leeds United); M Duxbury (Manchester United, sub, R Ranson, Manchester City), S McCall (Ipswich Town), R Moses (West Bromwich Albion), W Gilbert (Crystal Palace), M Smith (Sheffield Wednesday), A Heath (Stoke City), G Shaw (Aston Villa), G Thompson (Coventry City), S Lee (Liverpool), M Proctor (Middlesbrough).

Referee: M Rion (Luxembourg).

Thijssen intent to stay with Ipswich

Frans Thijssen, the Dutch International, looks set to stay with the UEFA cup holders Ipswich Town. The PFA footballer of the year said in Holland at the weekend that his talks with the Italian club, AC Milan, had broken down. The news arrived too late to stop the Ipswich Manager, Bobby Robson, and his coaching staff, Bobby Ferguson and Charlie Woods, flying to Holland to look at a possible replacement.

Wrexham have offered their manager's job to Gordon Lee, who was sacked by Everton at the end of the season. Mr Fred Tomlinson, the Wrexham chairman, said: "There is every prospect that he will move to Wrexham.

Dutch honours

The Hague, May 31.—The Dutch first division teams Utrecht, PSV Eindhoven and Feyenoord were assured this weekend of places in the Uefa Cup, completing the Dutch complement of five teams in next season's European competitions. AZ'67 Alkmaar, the League champions, Dutch Cup winners and Uefa Cup runners-up will compete in the European Cup, and the Dutch Cup runners-up, Ajax, will play in the European Cup Winners' Cup.



Blokhin: wearing well for Europe's no 1 in 1975

A heart-warming thought for a cold November day

By Clive White
Wales 0 Soviet Union 0

Though there was a hint of despair at the Racecourse Ground, Wrexham, on Saturday, the Welsh, in the cold light of November, may look back upon this summer's day as the moment they qualified for the World Cup Finals in 1982.

Such is the optimism engendered by Wales's vibrant football that their supporters naturally (or unnaturally) expected them to defeat the Soviet Union, which, when you think about it logically, is quite absurd. That Wales held one of the world's outstanding teams to a draw is perhaps the most remarkable of all their many remarkable results this past year. Czechoslovakia will do well to equal this achievement in Prague in November, the final match of group three.

That Konstantin Beskov, the Soviet manager, was displeased with his team's display, if not the result, is a reflection on Wales's spirit and reputation and a warning of something more severe coming the way of the Czechoslovaks, whom they have yet to play home and away. The Russian season, remember, has only just begun.

Mr Beskov said: "If we had played this way last year when we played so beautifully (witness the defeat of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro) we would not have won so many games". He laid the blame at the feet of his midfield men, though in the case of Kipiani it would be more accurate to say at his head. After seven minutes Blokhin, wearing well for Europe's 1975 Footballer of the Year, planted a cross directly on the balding pate of Kipiani, from where it somehow slithered wide. He slapped the sides of his head in admonishment though clearly Blokhin wanted to do much worse.

Nevertheless, if Kipiani was playing at 50 per cent efficiency, as his manager observed, then the world had better run for cover in Spain next year. Lean, powerful, exuding knowledge, he seemed always to have time, like all great players. Bessonov, another of Mr Beskov's midfield culprits, displayed great control at pace. He was the target of some clumsy tackling by Yorath. Baltacha, in defence, showed the sort of uncanny accuracy with length that has hitherto been a talent of only the Brazilians.

If there were criticisms it would be of a defence that showed the occasional hesitance that a team better than Wales might punish and in attack a thinness despite the presence of the meaty Blokhin. He showed strong character to recover from some driving tackles by Jones that left nothing to chance. Jones is still a defender to be feared at any level.

As for the Welsh, there is still room for improvement, or at least as much as can reasonably be expected, before they play their hugely important away tie with Czechoslovakia in September. Yorath, the captain, looked less sharp from his North American activities though he complained of finding the game more exhausting mentally than physically.

By comparison to the Russians, who stripped to a hard fitness, Wales were an odd-looking lot of various shapes and sizes; in Jones and Flynn you had the long and the short of it. The characteristically solid Russian frame, though, embodied a rare delicacy and originality. Against this the Welsh pitted the qualities of their Football League upbringing: competitiveness, craftiness and check. It stood them in good stead.

The absent James, who has rediscovered his verve at Swansea, might have given them that extra pace to the byline, though Harris, his deputy, is no slouch. He held Wales's best chance when he skipped neatly between two defenders in the ninth minute but Dasaev, the Russian goalkeeper, was equal to his fierce, rising shot. Walsh missed Wales's only other opportunity when, in his eagerness to shoot, he bungled Ratcliffe's firmly driven cross. Overall the Welsh played to their potential, or very near it. If only England could say the same.

WALES: D Davies (Wrexham); K Ratcliffe (Everton), J Jones (Wrexham), P Nicholas (Arsenal), T Yorath (Vancouver Whitecaps), L Phillips (Swansea City), P Price (Luton Town), C Harris (Leeds United), (sub, D Giles, Swansea City), B Flynn (Leeds United), I Walsh (Crystal Palace) (sub, J Charles, Swansea City), M Thomas (Manchester United).

SOVIET UNION: R Dasaev (Moscow Spartak); T Sulakvelidze (Dynamo Tbilisi), A Chivadze (Dynamo Tbilisi), S Barouski (Dynamo Minsk), S Baltacha (Dynamo Kiev), L Buryak (Dynamo Kiev), S Andreyev (Rostov-on-Don), V Bessonov (Dynamo Kiev), D Kipiani (Dynamo Tbilisi) (sub, Y Gavrilov (Spartak Moscow), K Oganesyan (Yerevan Ararat), O Blokhin (Dynamo Kiev).

Group three

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	5	4	1	0	10	0	9
Czechoslovakia	4	3	0	1	11	2	6
USSR	3	2	1	0	7	1	5
Iceland	5	1	0	4	5	18	2
Turkey	5	0	0	5	1	13	0

RESULTS SO FAR: Iceland 0, Wales 4; Iceland 1, USSR 2; Turkey 1, Iceland 3; USSR 5, Iceland 0; Wales 4, Turkey 0; Wales 1, Czechoslovakia 0; Czechoslovakia 2, Turkey 0; Turkey 0, Wales 1; Turkey 0, Czechoslovakia 3; Wales 0, USSR 0; Czechoslovakia 6, Iceland 1.

GAMES TO PLAY: Sept 2: Iceland v Turkey. Sept 9: Czechoslovakia v Wales. Sept 23: USSR v Turkey. Sept 23: Iceland v Czechoslovakia. Oct 10: Turkey v USSR. Oct 14: Wales v Iceland. Oct 28: USSR v Czechoslovakia. Nov 18: USSR v Wales. Nov 30: Czechoslovakia v USSR.

Golf

Runaway success for Norman in Masters

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

A week or so ago, on the eve of the PGA championship at Ganton, Greg Norman, the tall, flaxen-haired Australian, disclosed an ambition that might have seemed absurdly audacious in a lesser man. He wanted to win the first three tournaments of the British professional golf season.

Given that he had already won the Martini, it seemed a tall order, even for a man of his height. Well, it did not quite come off, but his runaway victory in the Dunlop Masters at Woburn yesterday, coupled with a fourth place at Ganton, showed he had not been asking for the moon.

He had a final round of 67, five under par, for a total of 273, 15 under. It was so conclusive a victory that only one player got within six strokes of him, the only other Australian in the field, Graham Marsh. Marsh also produced a 67 yesterday for a total of 277, two strokes ahead of Howard Clark (70 yesterday), three ahead of John Bland, of South Africa (66), and José-Maria Cañizares, of Spain (71), and five ahead of Sandy Lyle (67) and Nick Faldo (70).

Norman led by three strokes overnight from Clark and Cañizares, with Marsh one stroke farther behind. He was clearly still vulnerable, but a sand iron to 5ft at the first and a 10ft putt that stole in the left side of the hole at the third convinced him, he said afterwards, that this would be his tournament.

Under the approving eye of, appropriately, a Norman church beside the sixth green, he got home with an eight-iron—and the hole measures 464 yards. The putt from 25ft seemed likely to fall short, and there seemed a hint of divine intervention when the ball rolled in at the last despairing gasp.

He was now three under for the day and 13 under all told, but his appetite is not easily satisfied when he is in this rampaging mood. A pitching wedge to 6ft mastered the ninth (404 yards) and, though he missed the green on the long 10th (502 yards), he pitched dead.

He stood on the 16th tee, a commanding figure, at 16 under par and needed one more birdie for a course record. The 18th (514 yd) would surely be child's play for him in this awesome form—had he not reached the front edge of the 565 yard 13th with two colossal blows with his driver?— but he pulled his approach shot and needed a chip and two putts. In any case, a hook into the trees off that 16th tee had cost him a stroke. It was, then, not a finish in the grand manner of Wentworth, when he squeezed out Langer with a birdie-eagle finish, but it was a handsome enough victory in all conscience. It was worth £12,500 and brings his total of prize money for 10 tournaments to £70,000.

The lowest round of the day was Bland's 66. He is a steady player, even bland, you might say, not given to flashes of lightning, but everything fell into place for him yesterday. Marsh played splendidly, achieving the score which he had thought to be necessary if he were to have a chance of winning, but he had under estimated the powers of his younger compatriot.

Clark remained steady to the end, with a sequence of 70, 69, 70, 70, and at least won the battle of the Brits. Lyle and Faldo were two strokes behind him. With two closing rounds of 74, Baldovino Dassu, of Italy, can now be honourably plucked from the camouflage provided by a crossword clue here on Saturday.

LEADING TOTALS: 273: G Norman (Australia), 72, 68, 66, 67. 277: G Marsh (Australia), 68, 71, 71, 67. 279: H Clark, 70, 69, 70, 70. 280: J Bland (SA), 71, 73, 70, 66; J-M Cañizares (Spain), 69, 70, 70, 71. 282: A Lyle, 72, 71, 72, 67; N Faldo, 72, 71, 69, 70. 285: B Waites, 71, 72, 72, 69. 283: W Humphreys, 75, 70, 69, 70. 285: A Garrido (Spain), 73, 70, 74, 68; B Langer, 71, 69, 77, 68; N Coles, 68, 76, 70, 71. 286: G Brand, 75, 70, 70, 71; B Clampett (US), 70, 75, 71, 70; J Hall, 71, 71, 70, 74; N Price (Zimbabwe), 70, 76, 69, 71; M McNulty (Zimbabwe), 70, 74, 70, 72. 287: T Horton, 74, 68, 74, 71; M Piñero (Spain), 71, 71, 73, 72.

Miss Langford drives out

Sarah Leveque, a 23-year-old American, won the £5,000 Ulster Women's Championship, sponsored by Smirnov, at Royal Portrush on Saturday, beating Christine Langford, from Maidstone, in a play-off. At the first extra hole Miss Langford, a former English girl champion, wrecked her chances by driving out of bounds.

The pair had tied with a level par 54-holes total of 228, after Miss Leveque, from Illinois, had come from behind in great style with a last day 74 (two under par), against Miss Langford's 76. Miss Leveque swung the match dramatically in four holes from the 12th.

She was two shots behind on the tee and one shot in front after a 20ft putt for a birdie on the 15th, but for the first time in an almost flawless round Miss Leveque three-putted at the home green to allow Miss Langford a second chance.

Miss Leveque collected the title and the £600 first prize when the Kent girl's tee-shot disappeared over an out-of-bounds fence at the extra hole. In third place was Muriel Thomson, of Aberdeen. The defending champion, and Britain's top female money winner in golf last year, totalled 232, four shots behind the winner.

RESULTS: 228: S Leveque (US), 74, 80, 74; C Langford, 76, 76, 76. Leveque beat Langford at first hole in play off. 232: M Thomson, 78, 77, 77. 234: C Fiom (US), 75, 79, 80. 235: C Panton, 75, 82, 78; D Reid, 78, 78, 79; S Ferdon (US), 76, 77, 76. 235: B Huke, 80, 81, 75; B Lewis, 79, 79, 78. 240: S Latham, 73, 85, 82. 242: M Walker, 71, 83, 78. 244: M Burton, 84, 79, 81.

Boxing

Battling Boza-Edwards firmly on top of the world

Las Vegas, May 31.—Cornelius Boza-Edwards, long regarded as just a boxer and not a slugger, hammered Bobby Chacon of United Statees, unmercifully in the final stages of the junior lightweight championship to force a retirement at the end of the 13th round. Chacon's left eye was nearly closed and he was bleeding from the nose and a deep gash across his left eyelid when he returned to the corner between the 13th and 14th rounds. Chacon's manager, Red Tracton took a look at his boxer, who was the top contender going into the contest; and told the referee Carlos Padilla, that his man had had enough.

The 25-year old Boza-Edwards, making his first title defence since dethroning Rafael Limon in March, was well ahead on two of the three judges' scorecards. Joe Swessel had the Ugandan-born southpaw 129-120, Duane Ford had him ahead 128-120 and Lou Tabat, had it 124-123.

Chacon, was little more than a punching bag in the final four rounds. The Mexican-American from California would charge Boza-Edwards only to be met by a barrage of rights and lefts to the head. Boza-Edwards split Chacon's left eyelid in the 11th and blood flowed into his eye, hampering his vision.

Chacon's legs were wobbly in the 12th and Boza-Edwards continued to rain rights and lefts on the challenger's head. A looping right to the temple early in the 13th hurt Chacon and it was evident that the former WBC champion would not go the 15-round distance. Two left-right combinations put Chacon on the ropes. He never got off them and the champion bludgeoned the challenger until the bell sounded ending the 13th round and, as it turned out, the bout. It took five stitches to close the gash on Chacon's eyelid.

This was Chacon's second attempt at the WBC title. He was knocked out by Alexis Arguello in the seventh round 19 months ago. Arguelo has since relinquished his title, moved up in weight and will be trying for the WBC lightweight title on June 20 in Britain against Jim Watt, of Scotland.

The former world middleweight champion, Alan Minter says that the man he meets here next Saturday, Mustafa Hamsho, reminds him a lot of Vito Antuofermo. "Hamsho's very, very strong", he said after a training session here. "He's similar to Antuofermo because he likes to fight inside. He's a real brawler."

Doug Bidwell, Minter's manager, said he is worried about a tactic Hamsho uses: "Hamsho can be dangerous because he can use his head, elbows and shoulders," Mr Bidwell said. "But honestly, Alan's eyes are now as good as gold."—Reuter.

Italian steps in: Patrizio Burini, the hard hitting Italian lightweight who is in Europe's top 10, will deputize for injured Ken Buchanan against the unbeaten Alan Lamb at Morecambe on Thursday.

The former world lightweight champion, Buchanan, broke his nose in training but will be at the ringside. The promoter Harry Burgess who is also Lamb's manager, said last night "this will be a tougher fight for Lamb but it is the experience he needs before going for the British title."

Gold medal for England

Manila, May 31.—England's Terry Marsh outboxed the Kenyan Peter Kaman Wanruike to win the gold medal in the welterweight division of the President Marcos Cup here. Another English boxer Cameron Lithgow, took the light-middleweight silver medal. He was outclassed by Exequiel Blanco, of Cuba.

Nine nations took a gold medal each in the finals. South Korea won the light-welterweight when Kim Dong Kil beat the Kenyan Ali Athuman and also took the team prize. Two soldiers fought out the heavyweight final and the American Woodrow Clark outpointed the Soviet Union's Yuri Yeremeyev.

Vladimir Melmik, of the Soviet Union, beat the lanky Dutch middleweight, Pedro Vanraamsdonv, on points. The Dutchman took two mandatory counts in the third round. The Dane Michael Madsen swung a powerful right to outpoint Donici Georgica, of Romania in the light-heavyweight division.

Isayah Ikhoni, of Kenya, outpointed a South Korean, Lee Hyun Ju in the lightweight section. The match, in which the South Korean had to take a mandatory count of eight in the first round, was a rerun of last month's Kiwes Cup final in Thailand, which the Kenyan won.

RESULTS: Pinweight: G Jamili (Philippines) beat N Jamili (Philippines), pts. Light-fly: E Tabanas (Philippines) beat J Baia (Philippines), pts. Fly: T Constantini (Romania) beat S Mamongkol (Thailand), pts. Bantam: L Cantancio (Philippines) beat A Martinez (Mexico), second round. Feather: J Ibelles (Mexico) beat R Watts (US), pts. Light: I Ikhoni (Kenya) beat L Hyun Ju (S Korea), pts. Light-welter: K Dong Kil (S Korea) beat A Athuman (Kenya), pts. Welter: T Marsh (England) beat P Kamau Wanruike (Kenya), pts. Light-middle: E Blanco (Cuba) beat C Lithgow (England), pts. Middle: V Melwik (USSR) beat P Vanraamsdony (Netherlands), pts. Light-heavy: M Madsen (Denmark) beat D Georgica (Romania), pts. Heavy: W Clark (US) beat Y Yeromeyev (USSR), pts.—Reuter.

Horse trials

No holding Miss Piggott

By a Special Correspondent

Amid enthusiastic cheers from a large crowd, Maureen Piggott earned her first success in a major Three-Day event at Bramham Horse Trials yesterday. In the lead with Asian Princess, recently sponsored by Cathay Pacific Airlines, she held the lead throughout the three days, starting with the dressage phase, having ridden her test with calm assurance.

She attacked the cross-country phase in a manner which would have made her father proud. Indeed, she was one of only a minority to avoid a cricket score in time penalties, finally dropping just one fence in the showjumping phase to pocket the Midland Bank Sterling section. With her usual modesty, and obviously pleased, Maureen said how much she had enjoyed her ride, as the mare "flew and made no mistakes".

RESULTS: CCA Midland Bank Section—1, Laurtman (Miss T Tillie), 70.4 pts; 2, Claughton (Mr J Marsden), 78; 3, Hamlet II (Miss S Fidred), 80.6. Standard Sterling Section: 1, Asian Princess (Miss M Piggott), 99.7; 2, Tanon Kaith (Mr M Nicholson), 107.7; 3, Apollo (Mrs D Stont), 109.7. Mansion Cup: First of England Championship: 1, Brackley Way (T Whitaker); 2, Liquid Diamond (Robert Smith); 3, Gilt Edged VII (Anne Smith).

Hotpoint Construction Group International Stakes: 1, Gimmel (Miss S Mellors), 40.5; 2, Channel Five (T Fuller), 41.7; 3, Liquid Diamond (R Smith), 49.6.

Athletics

Board take a step closer to open door

By Paul Harrison

The British Amateur Athletic Board took another step towards open athletics by backing the introduction of advertising and endorsements, at their council meeting in London on Saturday afternoon.

Their representatives at the Congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation in Rome in September will back the IAAF's own plan for advertising and endorsements to be allowed. The rewards, however, will go into trust funds to be set up by national federations, who would have control on how the money would be used. The BAAB delegates will also go to Rome fully prepared to debate the question of prize and appearance money.

At the annual general meeting, held in the morning, an inconclusive debate on the subject of open athletics limped to a close when it was decided that two resolutions put forward and the remarks made in connexion with them should be merely noted by the meeting. One resolution, proposed by Blackheath Harriers, supported a more open approach to the sport, while the other, from London Athletic Club, opposed the payment of prize money or appearance money.

The general discussion ranged from the warning: "You have to come to terms with change to make sure it does not run away from you" through the perambulatory "The IAAF and the AAA have got to move forward, talking to each other at the same time" to the downright panicky: "I can envisage a line-up of top class athletes under starting orders all getting up and refusing to run unless their money was increased."

Miss Sanderson world's best

Fuerth, West Germany, May 31: Tessa Sanderson, of Britain, set this year's world best mark for the women's javelin at an international athletics meeting. She recorded a best throw of 68.86 metres to win by more than five metres from Ingrid Thyssen, of West Germany.

Verona Elder and Joselyn Hoyte-Smith, of Britain, were first and second in the 400 metres with respetcive times of 51.94sec and 52.74sec.

The Polish Olympic bronze medallist, Lucyna Langer, turned in a 1981 world best performance when she won the 100 metres hurdles in 13.04sec.—Reuter.

Badminton

World champion defeated as Japan retain cup

Tokyo, May 31.—Saori Kondo caused a big surprise by beating the world champion, Verawaty Wiharjo, 11—6, 11—8 as Japan retained the Uber Cup world women's badminton team title by defeating Indonesia 6—3 today. It was the fifth victory for Japan in the competition, in which the finals are held every three years. It was also the fifth successive time Japan and Indonesia have met in the final, with Japan winning four.

The teams were level at 2—2 after play yesterday and Indonesia, the slight underdogs, were counting heavily on Miss Verawaty to give them a solid start in the opening match today. But Miss Kondo, playing as well as she ever has in what has been an erratic career, had the answers against the tall Indonesian and won in straight games. It was Verawaty's only loss in the final stages of the competition.

Atsuko Tokuda increased Japan's lead to 4—2 by beating Taty Sumirah 11—4, 11—9 in the match between the countries' respective third singles players. Then Yoshiko Yonekura clinched the issue for Japan.

That rendered the last two doubles matches meaningless. Miss Verawaty salvaged a small measure of pride by teaming up with Ruth Damayanti for a 9—15, 15—9, 15—12 victory.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES (Japanese names first): S Kondo beat V Wiharjo 11—6, 11—8; A Tokuda beat T Sumirah 11—4, 11—9; Y Yonekura beat I Lie 3—11, 11—7, 12—9; A Tokuda and Y Yonekura lost to V Wiharjo and R Damayanti 15—9, 9—15, 12—15; S Kondo and M Takada beat I Wigoeno and T Widiastuty 15—8, 15—11.—Reuter.

Motor rallying

Finn and Swede favourites

Athens, May 31.—A total of 133 cars from 21 countries set out tomorrow in this year's Acropolis motor rally after passing the mandatory technical control yesterday. When they leave the foothill of the Acropolis at one minute intervals tomorrow morning, the drivers will cover a total of 1,555 miles, of which 808 miles will be on asphalt roads and 747 miles on winding mountain roads, mostly in bad condition.

The twenty-eighth Acropolis rally includes 57 special stages with a total distance of 622 miles, mostly on mountain roads.

Motor racing

Ferrari's faith in turbo power is vindicated

By John Blunsden

Near the end of a race already packed with high drama Gilles Villeneuve swept into the lead of the Monaco Grand Prix yesterday to give Ferrari their first victory since their decision to switch from a three-litre flat 12 to a 1.5 litre V6 turbocharged engine.

It was a success won at the expense of the world champion, Alan Jones, who had seen his main title rivals, Nelson Piquet and Carlos Reutemann, retire from the race and leave him with a comfortable lead, only to suffer a fuel feed problem on the Saudia Leyland team's surviving Williams-Ford, which forced him to make a late pit stop, then slip to second place with a far from fit car.

Third place went to Jacques Laffite in the improving Talbot Ligier; fourth, a lap behind, was Didier Pironi in the second Ferrari, and there were only three other finishers out of the 20 starters. Eddie Cheever (Tyrrell) and Marc Surer (Ensign) were each two laps in arrears, with Patrick Tambay, bringing up the rear in the Theodore, four laps adrift.

But the drama had begun even before the race when a fire in the storeroom of Loews Hotel above the tunnel which forms part of the circuit caused pandemonium a few minutes before the cars were due on the track. The race was delayed as water poured through the roof of the tunnel on to the circuit and for a time the grand prix was in jeopardy because of the risk of water causing an electrical failure to the tunnel's lighting system. Eventually the go-ahead was given and the race began an hour late.

Remembering last year's multi-car collision at the Ste Devote corner, there was anxiety that the mounting tension caused by the delay might lead to a similar incident this time. But a few seconds after the green light was switched on the 20 cars filed immaculately through the crucial bend, Piquet taking the lead from Villeneuve, Mansell and Reutemann—reflecting their grid positions—and headed uphill.

The next bit should have been easy, but suddenly there was some weaving in the middle of the field, car nugged car, and even before the dust had settled De Cesaris and Andretti were climbing out of their McLaren and Alfa-Romeo respectively and debris, including a wheel off one of the cars, was being chased by marshalls, who did an excellent clean-up job before the survivors came round for the second of the 76 laps.

The order at the front was already firmly established—Piquet, Villeneuve, Mansell, Reutemann, Jones, Patrese and de Angelis, with Laffite, Prost and Arnoux completing the top 10. For Mansell, in only his eighth grand prix, this was the time to show a level of maturity which many more experienced formula one men fail to deliver when under pressure. But he coped very well, seemingly not the least bit intimidated by having the world championship leader and current champion right behind him.

At times he edged away from them and on several occasions was able to put pressure on Villeneuve, whose Ferrari could not match the Lotus through the twists, though it was frustratingly faster in a straight line.

But on lap 14 it all fell apart for Mansell and Reutemann. The Lotus slowed momentarily at the Loews hairpin and was nudged from behind by the Williams. Reutemann limped back to the pits with a disarranged front wing and resumed in fifteenth place, only to retire later, and Mansell, after completing another slow lap, also had to maket for the pits and eventually he, too, dropped out of the race.

Meanwhile Jones, suddenly elevated to third place, began to haul in Villeneuve, passing him on the run downhill after the casino, then set about reducing Piquet's lead, which had grown to over nine seconds when the bunch pursuing him had been unavoidedly delayed in filing past Surer's Ensign running a lap behind after an early pit stop.

Jones then steadfastly closed in behind Piquet until they were running nose to tail, the two arch rivals fighting a war of nerves as well as of driving skill for many laps. With the two cars so evenly matched, Jones really needed Piquet to make a mistake in order to pass him, and in due course he obliged—with a big one—crashing into the barrier at the Tabac turn after getting off line when trying to overtake two back markers.

With Villeneuve over half a minute behind him it seemed as though Jones now had just to cruise smoothly to victory. But it was not to be. With eight laps remaining his engine began to sound rough and Jones rushed into his pit for more fuel. By the time he had resumed his lead was down to about eight seconds and Villeneuve continued to close in, for it seemed that Jones was still in some form of fuel starvation trouble; his car was no longer any quicker than the Ferrari through the corners, and it was a lot slower on the straights.

The inevitable happened with just four laps to go, right in front of the pits; the Ferrari swept past and Jones bitterly disappointed, could only limp home a distant second place ahead of Laffite's Talbot Ligier.

But for some it was a miserable race. Patrese, the current Monaco lap record holder, managed to pass Villeneuve into third place but shortly after had to abandon his car just past the Casino with mechanical trouble, and John Watson dropped out later in the race after climbing to fifth place. De Angelis also dropped out with the second Lotus.



Villeneuve making a splash after his Monaco win.

MONACO GRAND PRIX: 1, G Villeneuve, Ferrari, 1 hr 54 min 23.38 sec (82.04 mph); 2, A Jones, Williams-Ford, 76 laps, 1:55:03.29; 3, J Laffite, Talbot Ligier, 1:55:52.62; 4, D Pironi, Ferrari, 75 laps; 5, E Cheever, Tyrrell-Ford, 74 laps; 6, M Surer, Ensign-Ford, 74 laps; 7, P Tambay, Theodore-Ford, 72 laps.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Drivers: 1, Reutemann, 34; 2, Jones, 24; 3, Piquet, 22; 4, Villeneuve, 12; 5, Laffite, 11; 6, Patrese, 10; equal 7, de Angelis, Cheever and Pironi, 5; equal 10, Prost, Mansell and Surer, 4; equal 13, Andretti and Rebaque, 3; 15, Arnoux, 2; equal 16, Tambay and de Cesaris, 1.

CONSTRUCTORS: 1, Williams-Ford, 58; 2, Brabham-Ford, 26; 3, Ferrari, 17; 4, Talbot Ligier, 11; 5, Arrows-Ford, 10; 6, Lotus-Ford, 9; 7, Renault, 6; 8, Tyrrell-Ford, 5; 9, Ensign-Ford, 4; 10, Alfa Romeo, 3; equal 11, Theodore-Ford and McLaren-Ford, 1.

Motor cycling

RIJEKA: Yugoslav Grand Prix: 50cc: 1, R Tormo (Spain), Bultaco, 33min 53.65sec (average 133.769kph); 2, S Dorflinger (Switzerland), Kreidler, 34:15.70; 3, R Blatter (Switzerland), Kreidler, 34:21.80. World championship standings: 1, Dorflinger, 51pts; 2, Tormo, 47; 3, T Timmer (Netherlands), 23. 125cc: 1, L Reggiani (Italy), Minarelli, 43:35.60 (133.517kph); 2, P P Bianchi (Italy), MBA, 43:35.60; 3, H Müller (Switzerland), MBA, 43:47.40. Standings: 1, A Nieto (Spain), 83; 2, Reggiani, 60; 3, Bianchi, 48. 350cc: 1, A Mang (WG), Kawasaki, 49:5.80 (132.863kph); 2, J Ekerold (GB), Solo, 49:35.30; 3, C Lavado (Venezuela), Yamaha, 49:40.30. Other British placings: 8, A Rogers, Yamaha; 11, A Head, Yamaha.

Rugby Union



Shadowed by Ure, Campo and Loffreda, Davies tries to thread his way through.

England confident they can bring tour to the right conclusion

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Buenos Aires, May 31

Argentina 19 England 19

The draw England played here yesterday, against the odds and general expectation, leaves them confident that they can now bring their tour to the right conclusion by winning the second international next Saturday. For that to happen the backs may have to play rather better than they did on this occasion and the forwards to repeat a performance that may even have surprised themselves.

England scored two goals, a penalty goal and a try to Argentina's goal, two dropped goals, one penalty goal and one try. So they had three tries against their opponents' two. Moreover, Hare missed two early goal kicks well within his compass. But it was a just and honourable result.

A pack which included two new men, Mills and Fidler, and three others with but 13 caps between them, rucked and mauled to the effect hoped for but, more crucially, fared far better than had been anticipated at the set pieces. The scrummage was solid, Mills taking one strike against the head (though giving away several penalties for foot-up in dangerous positions). The lineouts, shared 12—12 in the first half, edged eventually to Argentina only when England's forwards tired towards the end of a warm, largely cloudy afternoon. But the quality of England's possession was superior, thanks to the clean catching or accurate palming of Scott, Fidler and Beaumont, with Jeavons in handy support.

Scott, as ever, was nearly impregnable at England's shortened lines. Beaumont, in resounding fettle, and Jeavons also went potently round the fringes. And Rafter, so often condemned, as a first man hunting Porta, to be chasing the great man's shadow, nonetheless had a sterling, tireless match. England's defences still were well enough organized to keep Porta, with the ball he got, on an acceptably tight rein.

Smith's strength and nous at close quarters were gainful assets, Davies kicked extremely well under pressure, and Dodge had a shining all-round game, his potent running creating two scores. But Woodward, though he got a brace of tries, may have failed to make one when embarking on a rather hesitant break, and another when fractionally late with his pass to Carleton free outside him. Carleton's strength on limited rations still posed a constant threat. The ball did not run in attack for Swift, but he saved one early score with a timely touchdown. Hare was admirably secure and courageous under the high ball but missed a touch or two and sometimes looked a little inflexible when joining the line.

Three times England looked to be in trouble in an exciting, wholesome contest and three times their resilient side came back with great spirit. When the Pumas led 10—4 shortly after the interval, a perfectly judged high kick from Davies was fumbled by the opposing full back close to the posts and Woodward steamed through for a try converted by Hare. That made it 10—10, but early in the final quarter a pass from Carleton to Dodge was intercepted by Campo, who held off the pursuit of Davies and Swift to cap a run of 65 metres with a triumphant dive between the posts. Porta's conversion restored his team's lead to six points, whereupon Hare got three back with a penalty from just inside his opponents' half.

The Pumas now stretched their lead to 19—13 when Landajo popped over a dropped goal behind a ruck, but with four minutes of ordinary time left England riposted once more. Behind an Argentine lineout won by Scott, Dodge scissored with Davies to prise open the midfield defence. Woodward had a clear run in from his partner's pass and Hare chipped over a comfortable goal. The tourists still were thankful that Porta and Landajo were thwarted of dropped goals in extensive injury time.

Lineout ball from Scott, and a strong thrust by Dodge to a successful ruck, set up the first English try, scored by Davies, with Carleton in business outside him if required. By the interval Porta had dropped a goal for Argentina and Baetti, breaking out of deep defence, had made a spectacular try for Campo with a kick to the right-hand corner. To their half-time lead of 7—4 Porta soon added a simple penalty.

ARGENTINA: D Baetti; A Cappelletti, [illegible], Loffreda, R Madero, M Campo; H Porta (captain), R Landajo; [illegible], J Perez Cobo, F Morel, [illegible], E Ure, G Travaglini, [illegible].

ENGLAND: W H Hare; J Carleton, C Woodward, P W Dodge, A Swift; H Davies, S Smith; [illegible] Pearce, S Mills, [illegible], [illegible] (captain), [illegible], N Jeavons.

Referee: [illegible] (France).

No easy assignment for South Africa

From a Special Correspondent
Cape Town, May 31

South Africa 23 Ireland 15

It was stirring stuff at Newlands yesterday in the first of the two internationals (the next is in Durban next Saturday) and if the massive Springboks won the day—by a goal, two tries and three penalty goals to two goals and a penalty goal—the Irish certainly managed to share the honours.

The tourists were considered a weak combination, with six first-choice forwards and key backs like Ward and MacNeill unavailable. So the Springboks appeared to have an easy assignment, their eyes focused more on the coming tour of New Zealand than on disposing of the Irish, who have already been beaten twice here. But the pre-match dismissal of Irish chances stung their pride and with Slattery, Duggan and O'Driscoll chasing, harassing and driving magnificently, the Springbok pack were made to look ponderous. The most remarkable feature was that the Irish won more than a fair share of lineout possession and their mauling and rucking were superior to those of the South Africans. Even Moolman got less lineout ball than he has done for a long time.

Behind the Irish pack, McGrath performed magnificently and one of the three new caps, Murphy, was another hero. Unfortunately Murphy tore a hamstring near the end, and Campbell broke a bone in his wrist. Neither will be available for the second international. The Irish management have asked Michael Quinn (Lansdowne), the former Irish stand-off, whose last international was against the French in 1977, to fly out as a replacement and, presumably, act as a utility back.

It was 15-15 at half-time, which did not reflect the superiority of the Irish. Botha gave the South Africans a lead with a penalty, but then McGrath, after a move with Kennedy, got over for a try which Campbell converted. Botha levelled the scores with a penalty before Campbell put the Irish ahead again with a penalty from halfway. Botha equalized with his third penalty before Gerber carved through the middle for a splendid try which Botha converted.

Just before half-time came a marvellous Irish try. Holland won the ball superbly at a line-out and the Irish backs ran left, with Murphy intruding to make space for the scorer, McLennan. Campbell converted.

The third quarter proved decisive. First, Tobias cleverly drew the Irish defence in midfield and Louw got over for an unconverted try. Then Gerber got his second try after good support from Germishuys.

For next Saturday's international the Springboks bring back Mordt on the right wing instead of Krantz. The Northern Transvaal tight-head prop, Oosthuizen, who replaced the injured le Roux, retains his place.

SOUTH AFRICA: G Pienaar; E Krantz, E Tobias, D Gerber, G Germishuys; N Botha, D Serfontein; M le Roux (rep O Oosthuizen), W Kahts, R Prentis, L Moolman, K de Klerk, R Louw, W Claassen (captain), T Stofberg.

IRELAND: J Murphy (rep K O'Brien); T Kennedy, D Irwin, O Campbell (rep J Hewitt), F McLennan; P Dean, R McGrath; P Orr, J Cantrell, G McLoughlin, B Foley, J Holland, J O'Driscoll, W Duggan, F Slattery (captain).

Referee: F Palmade (France).

Injury makes Scots send for Lawson

From Iain Mackenzie
Wellington, May 31

Wellington 19 Scotland XV 15

Scotland have run into trouble already on their New Zealand tour. Irvine missed yesterday's game with a groin strain and although he hopes to play against Wairarapa Bush in Masterton on Wednesday, he may not be fully fit for another week.

Midway through the second half of the Wellington game Hunter went to hospital for an X-ray examination on a cheek. Laidlaw, who, like Irvine, had been declared unfit because of a groin injury, came on to finish the game. Hunter went back to the team's hotel knowing his cheek was fractured, and the team manager, Ken Smith, has sent for Alan Lawson to help out at scrum half. The problem on a short tour like this, of course, is that by the time a new man arrives and becomes acclimatized it is almost time to go home.

The Scottish coach, Jim Telfer, who in 1964 played in the only Scotland side never to have lost to the All Blacks (a scoreless draw at Murrayfield), was nor too happy after the match at Athletic Park. Too many of his players were not match-fit, he said, after Wellington had won by two goals, a try and a penalty goal to a goal, a dropped goal and two penalty goals.

Certainly some of the Scots looked sluggish at times and while the locals have been making generous excuses (jet lag has been put forward as one), the side hardly lived up to what had been expected of them. The front row of Aitken, Deans and Rowan were expected to crack Wellington's front three with a bit to spare, but there was never the anticipated Scottish domination in any phase of forward play.

Mr Telfer's remarks about lack of Scottish match-fitness took on more weight when it was considered that Wellington have had about a dozen games since the start of the season. That, however, did not excuse poor tackling which made some of the Wellington bursts through the middle look better than they were. Scotland did some voluntary training this morning on the Wellington College Old Boys ground which has been put at their disposal in this hospitable city, but it was noticeable that Irvine handled only high kicks to him and Laidlaw stopped after half an hour.

Fraser's two tries in the first half should have been stopped and some feeble touch-kicking (or more accurately, kicks which sent the ball straight into waiting Wellingtonian hands) gave the New Zealanders more possession than they should have had. They were quick to use it. Had the famous Wellinton wind been at its worst there would have been some excuse, but the weather was perfect.

Fraser (2) and Gard'ner scored tries for Wellington and Hewson kicked two conversions and a penalty. Cuthbertson scored a try for Scotland, Dods kicked a conversion and two penalties, and Rutherford dropped a goal.

WELLINGTON: A Hewson; B Fraser, S Wilson, J Salmon, M Clamp; T Wyllie, J Heale; K Macauley, F Walker, S Creighton, B Gard'ner, S Hinds, M Standish, M Mexted, J Wootton.

SCOTLAND XV: P Dods; S Munro, R Breakey, J Renwick, B Hay; J Rutherford, G Hunter (rep R Laidlaw); J Aitken, C Deans, N Rowan, W Cuthbertson, A Tomes, D Leslie, I Paxton, J Calder.

Referee: B Duffy (Taranaki).

Cycling

Problem of loose dogs is overcome by Thomas

By John Wilcockson

Phil Thomas of Liverpool, in his first international selection since being suspended from cycling after a drugs offence in 1979, took over leadership of the Milk Race at York yesterday. He was second, two lengths behind his team colleague Mark Bell, on the seventh stage, 100 miles from Leeds to York, and his 20 seconds time bonus was just enough to give him the yellow jersey. He is one second ahead of the Pole, Szczepkowski, who was third in the mass sprint alongside the racecourse at York.

It was a day on which no team was prepared to risk throwing away the gains won in the first week of racing, and the field remained intact throughout the flat, circuitous route through East Yorkshire and Humberside. One of the stage's few incidents came as the riders were placing themselves for the intermediate sprint at Gilberdyke, after 44 miles. A dog ran on to the road, causing Fretwell, of England, and Filshin of the Soviet Union to fall, with five others being delayed, including Thomas. It took them five miles of chasing to rejoin the main pack.

For Bell, aged 20 from Birkenhead, his resounding stage victory was just recompense for his misfortune on Saturday afternoon, when he lost three minutes in a 25-miles circuit race at Seacroft, Leeds. Without this loss, caused by a slowly changed wheel after a puncture, Bell would still be lying in ninth place instead of his present thirty-eighth.

Today, the 54 riders left in the race enjoy their only rest day in York.

RESULTS: Stage 6A, Lincoln to Leeds, 77 miles: 1, A Zagajewski (Poland) 2hr 46min 23sec; 2, C Carmichael (US); 3, J Bartolsic (Czechoslovakia); 4, S Krivosheev (USSR); 5, B Gunderson (Norway), all 2.46.23. Stage 6B: 25 miles circuit race: 1, H Oedegaard (Norway), 59min 14sec; 2, W Mokiejewski (Poland), 59.14; 3, A Vedernikov (USSR) 59.14; 4, P Thomas (GB) 59.32; 5, P Stephan (France) 59.52. Stage 7, Leeds to York, 100 miles: 1, M Bell (GB) 3hr 50min 28sec; 2, P Thomas (GB); 3, Z Szczepkowski (Poland); 4, K Randak (Czechoslovakia); 5, A Adamsson (Sweden), all 3.50.28. Overall placings: 1, P Thomas (GB), 27hr 21min 06sec; 2, Z Szczepkowski (Poland) 27.21.07; 3, H Oedegaard (Norway) 27.21.19; 4, A Vedernikov (USSR) 27.21.33; 5, S Joughin (GB) 27.21.36; 6, W Mokiejewski (Poland) 27.21.40.

Torelli wins flat stage but today is more important

Mantova, Italy, May 31.—Italy's Claudio Torelli won today's flat, fast 16th stage of the Giro d'Italia cycle race, while the leaders saved themselves for tomorrow's punishing hill-climb. Silvano Contini retained the overall lead.

The top 10 was changed only when Switzerland's Josef Fuchs craftily concealed himself in a breakaway bunch 20km from home, evading the notice of the danger men and picking up over a minute to move from seventh to fifth.

But most riders agreed that today's easy ride was of little importance. The next four days, all of them marked by savage climbs, are certain to shake up the order and produce the winner.

16TH STAGE: 1, C Torelli 4 hr 40 min 35 sec; 2, D Morandi; 3, Alfredo Chinetti; 4, M Noris; 5, G Martinelli, all same time. 17TH STAGE: 1, D Gisiger (Switzerland), 5 hr 8 min 48 sec; 2, G Casiraghi, same time; 3, S Parsani, at 5:09.06; 4, G Moro, same time; 5, W Passuello, at 5:11.05. OVERALL: 1, S Contini, 81 hr 21 min 32 sec; 2, R Visentini, 81:22.07; 3, T Prim (Sweden), 81:22.17; 4, G Battaglin, 81:23.25; 5, J Fuchs (Switzerland), 81:23.35; 6, G Saronni, 81:23.30; 7, G Baronchelli, 81:23.01; 8, C Bortolotto, 81:24.12.

Cricket

England give Humpage and Love a chance

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The England selectors have been influenced by current form, in so far as there is any, in choosing he 13 players for the three one-day internationals against Australia, the first of them at Lord's on Thursday. There are two newcomers to the party—Geoff Humpage, Warwickshire's wicketkeeping batsman, and Jim Love, of Yorkshire—and two old stagers, Hendrick and Randall, have been brought back, as well as Willis. Dilley, after an unsuccessful tour of the West Indies, is left out.

Love is 26, a big man with a penchant for hitting the loose ball to the boundary. During May he scored two large championship hundreds (161 against Warwickshire and 154 against Lancashire) and another against Scotland in the Benson and Hedges—all this after making nought in his first innings of the season against Oxford University. If he gets runs in these Prudential Trophy matches, the chance will no doubt follow to show whether or not he is a Test batsman.

Humpage, another heavyweight who likes to give the ball a crack, was a policeman before throwing in his lot with Warwickshire. Now 27, he has climbed to No 4 in their batting order, having started at No 7. His selection is bad news for Bairstow, who for the last year or two has been first choice as England's one-day wicket keeper. Being a better wicketkeeper than either of them, Downton will probably be back for the Test matches. Humpage, however, could well be in the side to India in the winter.

Dilley's disappearance is, I am sure, only temporary. The two first-clas wicskets he has taken this season have cost him 224 runs; of the other eight, four were against Oxford in the Benson and Hedges, three tailenders among them. At Nuneaton, when I saw him, he looked simply to be going through the motions, and even the great fast bowlers have had to do more than that. If he needs a jolt his ommision could supply it.

Willis's return, besides being a triumph of mind over muscle, or at any rate over a cartilage, may provide a solution, albeit a passing one, to the problem of the captaincy—that is, if Botham is to be relieved of it and Willis takes wickets. Hendrick is recalled as the likeliest bowler to disconcert the Australians with movement. Had he wanted to, he could have gone to the West Indies. Randall, when he plays, will give the fielding a boost. The absence of Old suggests that the selectors have had enough of his aches and strains.

Of the team that played in England's last Test match in Jamaica six weeks ago, Athey, Butcher, Dilley and Downton are missing. There is also no place for Tavaré, though it will be surprising if at some stage in the season he is not given another Test chance at No 3. For the moment, the selectors have decided that there is more to be gained from having a look at Love.

ENGLAND (from): I T Botham (Somerset, captain); G Boycott (Yorkshire), J E Emburey (Middlesex) M W Gatting (Middlesex), G A Gooch (Essex), D I Gower (Leicestershire), M Hendrick (Derbyshire), G W Humpage (Warwickshire), R D Jackman (Surrey), J D Love (Yorkshire), D R Randall (Nottinghamshire), P Willey (Northamptonshire), R G D Willis (Warwickshire).

Davison refuses to loiter after a mild panic by Leicestershire

By Peter Marson

NORTHAMPTON: Leicestershire (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by five wickets.

Leicestershire required 117 runs to win from a John Player League match restricted to 30 overs yesterday. Gower and Briers seemed to have accomplished the task off their own bats, but a mild panic ran through Leicestershire's camp when five wickets tumbled, the last of them in the 29th over, and that left five runs to be made from the last over. Davison was there still, and not being one for loitering he decided the issue by driving Griffiths's first ball for six.

Northamptonshire chose to bat first but made a wretched start, losing Larkins to Higgs in the first over; Allan Lamb, neatly caught by Steele at short square leg in the second; and with 36 runs on the board from 12 overs, Cook and Williams were back in the pavilion. At this time only Williams had shown the inclination to wrest the initiative from the bowlers. But his stay, though eventful, was brief. He deflected the first ball he received from Wenlock on to his chin. He found better timing to meet the third ball on the up and transported this for six into a puddle behind the square leg boundary. A good-looking on drive for four then preceded Williams's parting shot, a straight drive off Wenlock, which the bowler did well to catch.

So Higgs, Parsons, Steele and Wenlock had prised a sizeable opening. With only Sharp to come, much depended now on Willey and Yardley. Willey had come in at the fall of Lamb's wicket in the second over. With Yardley looking secure, Willey set off in search of runs.

As the race for runs reached its climax, of course, wickets began to fall thick and fast. Willey made 41, Yardley 32, with their partnership for the fifth wicket worth 66 from 16 overs. Parsons, who was responsible for the wickets of Willey and Yardley, took three for 19 and Higgs, with a late windfall, three for 17.

By the time Gower and Briers came to take guard, ominous banks of cloud had moved away, a warm sun shone from a blue sky, and we had something akin to proper cricketing weather. In the recent past here, the personal battle between Gower and Tim Lamb has been distinctly one-sided, with Gower falling leg-before to Lamb for nought in three successive innings. This sequence was broken yesterday as Gower batted with panache and power, and in company with Briers took Leicestershire to within 26 runs of their target.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

*G Cook, c Garnham, b Steel	11
W Larkins, b Higgs	0
A J Lamb, c Steel, b Parsons	0
P Willey, c Tolchard, b Parsons	41
R G Williams, c and b Wenlock	12
T J Yardley, c Davison, b Parsons	32
G Sharp, b Higgs	1
R M Carter, not out	5
T M Lamb, b Higgs	0
N A Mallender, run out	1
Extras (b 1, lb 8, w 4)	13
Total (9 wkts, 30 overs)	116

B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—4, 3—31, 4—36, 5—102, 6—108, 7—110, 8—110, 9—116.

BOWLING: Higgs, 6—0—17—3; Parsons, 6—1—19—3; Steele, 6—0—13—1; Wenlock, 6—0—31—1; Taylor, 6—0—23—0.

LEICESTERSHIRE

D I Gower, b Willey	54
N E Briers, b T M Lamb	35
*R W Tolchard, l-b-w, b T M Lamb	1
B F Davison, not out	15
J C Balderstone, c Carter, b Griffiths	0
†M A Garnham, c T M Lamb, b Mallender	9
J F Steele, not out	0
Extras (lb 4)	4
Total (5 wkts, 29.1 overs)	118

D A Wenlock, K Higgs, G J Parsons and L B Taylor did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—91, 2—93, 3—95, 4—96, 5—111.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 5.1—0—24—1; Mallender, 6—0—24—1; Willey, 6—1—29—1; Williams, 6—1—22—0; T M Lamb, 6—1—15—2.

Umpires: W L Budd and D J Halfyard.

From the ridiculous to the farcical

By Richard Streeton

BRADFORD: No result. Yorkshire and Middlesex 2 pts each.

A start was impossible in this John Player League match until 5 o'clock when a 13-over game was begun. Middlesex thrashed 85 and Yorkshire were 45 for four from 7.5 overs when torrential rain left the ground flooded within minutes. Long before the end the light was far too bad for cricket. When the rain set in play continued for a time in conditions that were close to being farcical.

Middlesex, having been put in to bat, slogged away with all the accumulated fury of a team who have already seen their hopes extinguished in one competition by the weather.

After a fine, sunny morning, the rain reached Bradford as the players arrived at the ground for lunch. The showers kept starting and stopping and most of the crowd had left by the time play started.

Radley and Barlow shared the best partnership for Middlesex when they put on 41 in six overs for the first wicket. After they were separated wickets fell regularly as everyone "swiped and swished"

Both the opening pair and Gatting were bowled attempting cross-batted strokes; Edmonds on the mid-wicket boundary and Thomson at deep extra cover both fell to marvellous catches.

Yorkshire made a poor start against Thomson and Emburey. They lost Athey in the first over when he was caught at extra cover. Love pulled a ball so high over midwicket that it was Downton, the wicketkeeper, who ran 30yds to take the catch.

Runs became even harder to get against Daniel and Selvey. Hartley fell to a running catch at long-on and as Old came in to bat the ground was ringed by lightning. Then heavy rain started to fall but it was another five minutes before the match was finally given up

MIDDLESEX

C T Radley, b Johnson	22
G D Barlow, b Stevenson	27
M W Gatting, b Hartley	8
P H Edmonds, c Hartley, b Stevenson	1
R O Butcher, run out	14
*J M Brearley, not out	4
J Thomson, c Old, b Hartley	1
J E Emburey, not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, w 3)	8
Total (6 wkts, 13 overs)	85

†P R Downton, M W W Selvey and W W Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—63, 3—65, 4—67, 5—80, 6—84.

BOWLING: Old, 3—0—25—0; Dennis, 3—0—17—0; Johnson, 3—1—8—1; Stevenson, 3—0—19—2; Hartley, 2—0—10—2.

YORKSHIRE

J H Hampshire, b Thomson	9
C W J Athey, c Emburey, b Thomson	1
J D Love, c Downton, b Emburey	8
†D L Bairstow, not out	19
S N Hartley, c Emburey b Selvey	4
*C M Old, not out	1
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1)	3
Total (4 wkts, 7.5 overs)	45

P Carrick, S J Dennis, G B Stevenson, G Boycott and M Johnson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—11, 3—30, 4—44.

BOWLING: Thomson 3—0—11—2; Emburey 2—0—17—1; Selvey 1.5—0—10—1; Daniel, 1—0—4—0.

Umpires: H D Bird and D Shackleton.

Kent and Woolmer show Essex no mercy

Bob Woolmer collected the gold award for an unbeaten 79 which steered Kent into the last eight of the Benson and Hedges Cup for the first time since 1978. Woolmer's innings helped Kent to a convincing eight-wicket victory against Essex at Dartford on Saturday. This guarantees them a home tie in today's draw because they finished top of their group.

The competition enjoyed one of its most trouble-free days of the season after weeks of devastation by the weather. Seven of the eight quarter-final places have been filled and the last one should be decided today at Hove, where Hampshire need to beat Sussex to qualify. Sussex are already through and if they win, Surrey will accompany them from Group D. Sussex will resume at 20 for one from five overs in reply to Hampshire's 194. Greenidge (60) and Rice (49) put on 105 for Hampshire's first wicket but Greig (five for 35) began a collapse.

Warwickshire met stubborn resistance from Scotland in Glasgow before winning by 18 runs, edging Derbyshire out of the last eight on a faster striking rate.

Somerset qualified, along with Kent from Group C, on the strength of a four-wicket win against Glamorgan at Taunton. Glamorgan were tied down to 169 for eight and Richards, the man of the match, hit 47 as Somerset reached the target.

Northamptonshire, whose defence of the trophy has been thwarted by the weather, showed what they were capable of with a nine-wicket victory against Worcestershire at Worcester. Worcestershire were dismissed for 123 and Northamptonshire's captain, Cook, made an unbeaten 71 as his side won comfortably.

Benson and Hedges Cup

DARTFORD: Essex, 161 in 51.4 overs (K W R Fletcher 51); Kent, 162 for 2 in 41.4 overs (R A Woolmer 79, not out). Kent won by 8 wickets.

NOTTINGHAM: Leicestershire, 114 for 8; Nottinghamshire, 117 for 4 in 36.3 overs. Nottinghamshire won by 6 wickets.

GLASGOW (Titwood): Warwickshire, 221 for 5 (K D Smith 50); Scotland 203 in 53.5 overs. Warwickshire won by 18 runs.

TAUNTON: Glamorgan, 169 for 8; Somerset, 170 for 6 in 50.1 overs. Somerset won by 4 wickets.

THE OVAL: Surrey, 226 in 54.4 overs (B G Collins 4 for 44); Minor Counties, 98 in 41.2 overs (N T O'Brien 31 not out). Surrey won by 128 runs.

HOVE: Hampshire, 194 in 54.2 overs (C G Greenidge 60; I A Greig 5 for 35); Sussex, 20 for 1 in 5 overs.

WORCESTER: Worcestershire, 123 in 53.3 overs; Northamptonshire, 127 for 1 in 46.2 overs (G Cook 71 not out). Northamptonshire won by 9 wickets.

LEEDS: Yorkshire v Lancashire. No play.

Holt Products Trophy

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Australians. No play.

Gould hits Sussex to top of John Player League

An unbeaten 69 by Ian Gould, his best score in the John Player League, helped Sussex to a seven-wicket victory over Hampshire at Basingstoke yesterday, and to the top of the table.

Sussex, set a target of 164 by Hampshire in a match reduced to 34 overs because of a damp square, got home with 3.3 overs to spare. Gould, whose previous best score in the competition was 36 for Middlesex in 1975, hit one six and four fours.

Hampshire had made a slow start despite a brisk 18, which included a six, from Greenidge. The innings was given impetus by Jesty and Pocock, who put on 58 in seven overs for the fifth wicket. Jesty was the dominant partner and hit four sixes—three of them in one over from Barclay and three fours in his 62.

The left hander, Thomas, hit 14 of the 15 runs Surrey needed in the last over and they beat Derbyshire by three wickets at the Oval. After Clarke had taken a single off Oldham, Thomas hit the next ball over long-on for six, sliced the third through the slips for two and then drove a second mighty six.

Earlier Thomas had taken the wickets of Miller and Barnett in seven accurate overs for 16. Loose bowling by Clarke encouraged Derbyshire to a rousing start after the game had been reduced to 37 overs. The opening stand of 43 was completed in 11 overs despite the accuracy of Robin Jackman, who conceded 11 runs in his eight overs.

Keen bowling by Knight, affected by influenza and Thomas so restricted Derbyshire that 10 overs in mid-innings produced only 21 runs—all singles. They owed their eventual total of 139 to a stand of 51 in 10 overs between Steele and Hill, who was playing his first John Player match since the start of last season.

Essex gained some revenge for Saturday's Benson and Hedges Cup defeat by Kent when they beat them on a faster scoring rate at Chelmsford after the game had been reduced to 10 overs a side.

Kent, after being sent in, reached 49 for two from 16 overs when rain intervened and caused a stoppage of nearly three hours. When play resumed after six o'clock, Essex needed to score 31 from 10 overs to win. They got the runs in eight overs for the loss of three wickets.

Botham and Richards played the main parts in Somerset's eight-wicket win over Lancashire at Old Trafford. Botham took three wickets for 19 in four overs and then hit two sixes in his 23 not out as Somerset passed the target, reduced by rain, of 47 in 10 overs with 25 balls to spare. Richards, who had taken two wickets and three catches, hit a six and three fours in his 24 after Breakwell and Denning had fallen cheaply.

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Sussex (9)	4	2	0	2	12
Essex (14)	5	2	0	1	10
Middlesex (3)	4	1	0	3	10
Gloucester (10)	3	1	0	2	8
Leicester (4)	3	1	1	3	8
Somerset (2)	3	2	1	0	8
Warwicks (1)	3	1	0	2	8
Yorkshire (14)	4	1	1	2	8
Derbyshire (6)	3	1	1	1	6
Hampshire (11)	3	1	1	1	6
Kent (11)	3	1	1	1	6
Surrey (5)	3	1	1	1	6
Lancashire (13)	3	1	2	0	4
Notts (14)	3	0	1	2	4
Worcester (6)	3	1	3	0	4
Glamorgan (17)	3	0	2	1	2
Northants (6)	4	0	3	1	2

1980 positions in brackets

Remaining John Player League scores yesterday

Essex v Kent

AT CHELMSFORD

Essex (4 pts) beat Kent by a faster scoring rate.

KENT

C J C Rowe, c East, b Pont	17
M Benson, st Smith, b Pont	22
C J Tavaré, not out	3
C S Cowdrey, not out	2
Extras (l-b 5)	5
Total (2 wkts, 16 overs)	49

*Asif Iqbal, G W Johnson, †A P E Knott, J N Shepherd, G R Dilley, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—46.

BOWLING: Lever, 3—0—5—0; Phillip, 3—0—13—0; Gooch 4—0—9—0; Pont, 5—2—13—2; Turner, 1—0—4—0.

ESSEX

G A Gooch, c Shepherd, b Jarvis	3
A W Lilley, b Jarvis	7
K S McEwan, b Dilley	11
*K W R Fletcher, not out	6
N Phillip, not out	5
Extras (w 2)	2
Total (3 wkts, 8 overs)	33

M S A McEvoy, K R Pont, S Turner, R E East, †N Smith and J K Lever did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—21, 3—23.

BOWLING: Dilley, 4—0—14—1; Jarvis, 4—0—17—2.

Umpires: A Jepson and C T Spencer.

Hampshire v Sussex

AT BASINGSTOKE

Sussex (4 pts) beat Hampshire by 7 wkts.

HAMPSHIRE

C G Greenidge, b Arnold	18
J M Rice, c Mendis, b Barclay	19
M C J Nicholas, st Gould, b Waller	2
T E Jesty, b Le Roux	62
R Turner, c and b Barclay	1
*N E J Pocock, b Imran	24
N G Cowley, not out	9
M D Marshall, not out	18
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 2)	10
Total (6 wkts, 34 overs)	163

T M Tremlett, †R J Parks, and J W Southern did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—31, 3—67, 4—73, 5—131, 6—135.

BOWLING: Arnold, 7—3—14—1; Le Roux, 6—0—36—1; Waller, 7—0—14—1; Barclay, 6—1—39—2; Imran, 6—0—38—1; Greig, 2—0—12—0.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis, c Rice, b Cowley	30
†I J Gould, not out	69
P W G Parker, b Cowley	15
Imran Khan, c and b Tremlett	17
I A Greig, not out	17
Extras (b 6, l-b 9, w 1)	16
Total (3 wkts, 30.3 overs)	164

*J R T Barclay, C M Wells, C P Phillipson, G S Le Roux, G G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—92, 3—135.

BOWLING: Jesty, 4—0—20—0; Marshall 7—1—24—0; Cowley, 7—0—34—2; Southern, 3—0—17—0; Rice, 5—0—28—0; Tremlett, 5.3—0—25—1.

Umpires: R S Aspinall and P J Eele.

Lancashire v Somerset

AT MANCHESTER

Somerset (4 pts) beat Lancashire by a faster scoring rate.

LANCASHIRE

A Kennedy, l-b-w, b Botham	3
G Fowler, c Taylor, b Botham	1
D P Hughes, c Lloyds, b Richards	10
B W Reidy, c Richards, b Moseley	14
N V Radford, c Richards, b Moseley	6
J Simmons, b Richards	4
*D Lloyd, not out	18
J Cockbain, c Richards, b Botham	12
S J O'Shaughnessy, not out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 3)	13
Total (7 wkts, 20 overs)	92

C J Scott and P J W Allott did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—5, 3—31, 4—48, 5—48, 6—57, 7—90.

BOWLING: Garner, 4—1—7—0; Botham, 4—0—19—3; Dredge, 4—0—20—0; Moseley, 4—0—12—2; Richards, 4—0—21—2.

SOMERSET

P W Denning, c Scott, b Radford	1
D Breakwell, c Scott, b Allot	0
I V A Richards, not out	24
I T Botham, not out	23
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (2 wkts, 5.5 overs)	49

*B C Rose, J W Lloyds, P M Roebuck, H R Moseley, D J S Taylor, J Garner and C H Dredge did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—11.

BOWLING: Allott, 2.5—0—26—1; Radford, 2—0—12—1; Simmons, 1—0—10—0.

Umpires: R S Herman and D O Oslear.

Surrey v Derbyshire

AT THE OVAL

Surrey (4 pts) beat Derbyshire by 4 wkts.

DERBYSHIRE

J G Wright, c Clarke, b Knight	15
*G Miller, c Richards, b Thomas	38
P Kirsten, l-b-w, b Knight	4
D S Steele, c and b Roope	35
K J Barnett, c Jackman, b Thomas	7
B Wood, b Pocock	[illegible]
A Hill, not out	[illegible]
C J Tunnicliffe, not out	[illegible]
Extras (b 5, l-b 11, w 2)	18
Total (6 wkts, 37 overs)	139

†R W Taylor, M Hendrick and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—63, 3—67, 4—83, 5—84, 6—[illegible].

BOWLING: Clarke, 6—0—11—0; Jackman, 8—2—11—0; Knight 8—0—22—2; Thomas, 7—2—16—2; Pocock, 7—0—27—1; Roope, 1—0—4—1.

SURREY

A R Butcher, c Wright, b Wood	11
G S Clinton, b Miller	[illegible]
G R J Roope, b Oldham	[illegible]
D M Smith, b Hendrick	7
M A Lynch, c Wright, b Oldham	8
*R D V Knight, c and b Oldham	16
D J Thomas, not out	28
†C J Richards, c Hill, b Tunnicliffe	1
S T Clarke, not out	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 1)	9
Total (7 wkts, 36.4 overs)	140

R D Jackman and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—26, 2—60, 3—80, 4—90, 5—93, 6—117, 7—125.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 7—0—17—1; Tunnicliffe, 7—0—29—1; Wood, 8—0—20—1; Miller, 8—1—21—1; Oldham, 6.4—1—44—3.

Umpires: D J Constant and B Leadbeater.

Today's fixtures

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP (55 overs: 11.0 to 7.0):
Leeds: Yorkshire v Lancashire.
Hove: Sussex v Hampshire.
HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Australians
MINOR COUNTIES
JESMOND: Northumberland v Lincolnshire.

No play yesterday

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Australians.

Minor Counties

JESMOND.—Northumberland, 176 for 7 (M E Younger 52); Lincolnshire, 78 for 1.

Yachting

Victory finds her way

By John Nicholls

Peter de Savary's Victory, well sailed by Philip Crebbin, was the somewhat fortunate winner of Class I in the Solent Points Championship races organised by the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes yesterday. Due to a misunderstanding of the sailing instructions, she and some of the other competing yachts sailed a slightly different and shorter course from the others and the time saved proved to be significant.

Victory beat Caiman II (G Jeeloff) by 34secs, close enough for Caiman's crew to feel they had been deprived of a well-earned win. They decided not to protest, however, for fear that the race might have to be declared void, which would have made the day and the race a waste of everyone's time. The point at issue (not for the first time at Cowes) was whether or not yachts were required to pass through the finishing line after each round. Some did and some did not, hence the dispute.

In the end the crews of both Victory and Caiman had cause for satisfaction, for they were clearly the outstanding boats among those in Class I, which were competing for a place in Britain's team of three for the Admiral's Cup. Further trials will be taking place in the next few weeks, both inshore and offshore.

RESULTS: Class 1: 1, Victory (P de Savary), 4hrs 40min 18sec; 2, Caiman II (G Jeeloff), 4:40:52; 3, Nadia (R Matthews), 4:43:10; 4, Dragon (B Saffery Cooper), 4:45:51; 5, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher), 4:46:56; 6, Yeoman XXI (O Aisher) 4:47:06.

Gymnastics

Reward for Miss Gornall

By A Special Correspondent

Mandy Gornall aged 17 of Garstang, Preston, crowned the most successful year of her career by becoming the British champion at the British women's overall championships at Shavington sports centre, Crewe, on Saturday. Miss Gornall was nursing an ankle injury that forced her to withdraw from the European championships in Madrid earlier in the month but, urged on by her coach, Keith Hardy, she put the injury out of mind. Although Miss Gornall did not display her full range of abilities she concentrated on the elements she could safely exploit under handicap.

After the compulsory exercises she was lying third but her virtuosity in the voluntary routines won her 36.65 marks for a total of 72.60. Miss Gornall fell from her first straight tsukahara vault but her second scored 9.50 and she went on to 9.4 (bars), 8.9 (beam) and 8.85 for floor exercises.

Kathy Williams of Huddersfield, who led after the compulsories, won the bronze medal overall just 0.80 of a mark behind Miss Gornall and Lisa Young of Telford, who was second in the compulsories, finished as the overall runner-up to Miss Gornall with 72.15 marks.

RESULTS: Overall: 1, M Gornall, 72.60; 2, L Young, 72.15; 3, K Williams 71.80; 4, C Weatherstone (US), 71.65; 5, J Bevan [illegible]; L Jackson, 69.85. British Apparatus Championship: Vault: 1, J Bevan 18.75; C Weatherstone 17.80. Bars: 1, M Gornall 18.80, 2, C Weatherstone 18.45. Beam: 1, L Young 18.[illegible]; F Goff 17.975. Floor exercise: 1, L Young 17.835, 2, H Price 17.735.

Rowing

Swiss take titles at Nottingham regatta

By Jim Railton

Switzerland were the only overseas nation to win major rowing titles at the Nottinghamshire international regatta at Holme Pierrepont over the weekend. Four competitors from three villages on the shore of the Lake of Zurich captured the men's coxed pairs on Saturday and yesterday, together with the double sculls yesterday.

In a regatta lacking the presence of the top rowing nations of Europe, domestic crews reaped the best of a poor harvest. There was, however, some food for thought for the selectors. Britain's national heavyweight eight, who made a good first appearance in Mannheim two weeks ago, were pushed hard by London University yesterday and came home by one length. London University are always ambitious and may at the end of the day decide to defend their world under-23 title. But the national eight would have expected to squeeze a little more than a length over a club crew.

The women's national eight must be a little apprehensive, too, with only 6sec to spare over the British women's junior eight-designate. On Saturday the youngsters won the senior women's eight title with five lengths to spare. They look as if they could make an impression in the junior world championships in Bulgaria next August.

The physical education lecturer and Olympic finalist, Beryl Mitchell, looked in impressive form. She had a double in the single sculls by some distance, with disappointing opposition from the Olympic scullers, Cryan (Ireland) and de la Fuenta (Mexico).

YESTERDAY: Men: Senior A coxed fours: Kingston, 6 min, 45.60 sec. Double sculls: Widmer-Bachmann (Switzerland), 7 min. Coxless pairs: Benson-Jones (Kingston), 7 min, 21.69 sec. Single sculls: C Baillieu (A.R.A.), 7 min, 39.68 sec. Coxed pairs: Salm-Weitnauer (Switzerland), no time taken. Coxless fours: A.R.A. national squad, 6 min, 41.44 sec. Quadruple sculls: ARA national squad, 6 min, 35.1 sec. Eights: A.R.A. national squad, 6 min, 6.35 sec. Women (1,000 metres): Senior A coxed fours: Thames, 3 min, 45.85 sec. Double sculls: Ayling—McNeice (A.R.A.), 3 min, 32.30 sec. Coxless pairs: Lea, 4 min, 05.95 sec. Single sculls: B Mitchell (A.R.A.), 3 min, 54.78 sec. Eights: A.R.A. national squad, 3 min, 32.41 sec.

Oriel faultless in fourth victory

By a Special Correspondent

Oriel treated a large crowd to another faultless exhibition in the Oxford University Summer Eights as they rowed over for the fourth successive year on the Isis yesterday.

ORIEL: Bow, A A Monk (Canford), H R A Spowers (Eton), D B Todd (Hampton), G H Pitt (Latimer), P J G Monk (Canford), C H Mahoney (Hampton), P J Read (Hampton), N Connington (Hampton), Cox, K Jobst (Hampton). Coach: Dr W E Perry.

SOMERVILLE: Bow, M Gotly (St Felix Southwald), A Walsh (Abbey School), M Knox (Notting Hill), K Evett (Felixstowe), C Wardle (Mayyard), L Baker (Yale), F Freckleton (Peter Symonds), G Benson (Friends), Cox, K Platts (Notre Dame GS, Leeds). Coaches: M Andrews, S Morgan, S Webb, J Clark.

MAY 27 28 29 30

I: Oriel, Keble, Christ Church, St Edmund Hall, Balliol, Lincoln, Magdalen, Exeter, Wadham, New College, Pembroke, University
II: Worcester, Corpus Christi, Merton, Queen's, Trinity, St John's, Christ Church II, Osler House, St Peter's, Keble II, Jesus, Oriel II
III: St Catherine's, Brasenose, Hertford, St Edmund Hall II, University II, Pembroke II, Balliol II, Mansfield, Merton II, Wolfson, Lincoln II, Queen's II
IV: Wadham II, Christ Church III, Exeter II, Worcester II, St John's II, Oriel III, New College II, St Edmund Hall III, Keble III, Keble IV, Brasenose II, St Peter's II
V: Hertford II, Balliol III, St Catherine's II, Magdalen II, University III, Exeter III, Jesus II, Merton III, Oriel IV, Corpus II, Christ Church IV, Trinity II
VI: Pembroke III, Lincoln III, Queen's III, St Edmund Hall IV, University IV, St Peter's III, Linacre, Wadham III, St John's III, Regent's Park, Magdalen III, Osler House II
VII: LMH, Worcester III, Brasenose III, Wadham IV, Lincoln IV, Oriel V, St Anne's, LMH II, Hertford III, Balliol IV, Queen's IV, Worcester IV
VIII: LMH III, New College III, Worcester V, St John's IV, St Catherine's III, St Benet's Hall, Balliol V, University V, Linacre II, Pembroke IV, Trinity III, Worcester VI
IX: Hertford IV, St Catherine's IV, Oriel VI, Wolfson II, St Peter's IV, St Catherine's V, Christ Church V, University VI, Jesus III, Osler House III, Christ Church VI, Jesus IV, Oriel VII

WOMEN
I: Somerville, Wadham, Wolfson, St Hugh's, St Hilda's, Jesus, Linacre, LMH, St Catherine's, Brasenose, Hertford, Osler House
II: St Anne's, LMH II, St Catherine's II, Wadham II, Worcester, St Hugh's II, Jesus II, Pembroke, Somerville II, St Catherine's III, Keble, Linacre II
III: Exeter, Corpus Christi, University, St John's, Hertford II, New College, Queen's, Magdalen, St Peter's, Trinity, Brasenose II, St Hilda's II
IV: St Hugh's III, Oriel, Balliol, Somerville III, University II, Keble II, St Edmund Hall, St Anne's II, Balliol II



Tennis

In Paris, it seems the little girls get younger every day

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, May 31

A weekend that was hot and humid in turn, and strewn with falling seeds and interesting trivia, has brought the French championships to the halfway mark. Except for Gene Mayer, who had to retire with a damaged tendon above the wrist of his racket arm, the most fancied contenders for the singles titles are still in business. But seven lower seeds—Brian Gottfried, Wojtek Fibak, Eddie Dibbs, Dianne Fromholtz, Kathy Jordan, Anne Smith and Ivanna Madruga—failed to justify their distinction.

Miss Fromholtz and Miss Smith were beaten on consecutive days by Kathy Rinaldi, a dentist's daughter from Florida. Miss Rinaldi who will shortly be moving on to high school, had her 14th birthday only two months ago. She is much like most of the other teenage American girls in that she is a baseliner with a two-fisted backhand. Miss Rinaldi is extraordinary only because she represents a further drop in the graduation age for tennis celebrities.

Her next opponent, Hana Mandlikova, aged 19, will have the presumably confusing task of confronting a younger opponent for the third consecutive round. The last 32 of the women's singles included no fewer than 11 teenagers. There were three more in the last 32 of the men's event. We are reaching a point at which the "women's" singles seems a misnomer and junior championships irrelevent. This was an inevitable consequence of open tennis. Virginia Wade, aged 35, can take pride in the fact that she justified her 16th seeding here.

We must hope that Miss Rinaldi's personality remains as natural and unassuming as it is now. Her name, she said, arose from the fact that her grandfather came from Salerno. She confessed that although she first held a racket at the age of three, she did not take up the game "seriously" until she was eight. She had come to Paris for experience and for fun and was hitting both targets.

In the course of her press conferences, which have not been the only ones in which grandfathers have interviewed children, Miss Rinaldi said her idol was Chris Lloyd. There is a chance that they may play each other. The draw has been reduced to Mrs Lloyd v Virginia Ruzici, Miss Mandlikova v Miss Rinaldi, Mima Jausovec or Candy Reynolds v Nina Bohm or Andrea Jaeger and Sylvia Hanika or Regina Marsikova v Leslie Allen or Martina Navratilova. Miss Reynolds, born at Wichita in the once-wild West, and Miss Bohm, from Stockholm, beat Miss Jordan and Miss Madruga, respectively.

Gottfried, Fibak and Dibbs fell to Carlos Kirmayr, Victor Pecci and Mel Purcell, respectively. Kirmayr, aged 30, is a Brazilian whose sudden advance contrasts sharply with that of the ingenues of the women's game. He has been on the circuit since 1972, but nobody took much notice until, three weeks ago, he reached the final of the "Tournament of Champions" in New York. Kirmayr used to spend a lot of time on the practice court. Nowadays he has no need to, because winning matches is giving him all the tennis he needs.

Pecci, a large and athletic Paraguayan, can play all kinds of tennis on all kinds of surfaces. This year he is treading peaks that have been beyond him since he took a set from Bjorn Borg in the 1979 final here. Purcell, aged 21, is less familiar. He comes from Kentucky and has swiftly achieved a reputation as a man who does not look much of a tennis player, but, if necessary, can keep a rally going even if the retrieving process insists that he should climb fences or make his shot from the doorway of a restaurant.

In some ways, though, the star of the weekend show was the heaviest loser—Terry Moor, of Tennessee, aged 28. He joined the circuit late, in 1976, but nowadays ranks 37th in the world and, this year, has beaten six players ranked above him. Today Moor was 0—6 0—6 0—5 down to Borg when he won a game. The ovation that earned Moor was, he said later, the biggest of his career.

"Winning that game was big. The biggest thing in my life. After the first few sets I was the only goal I had. I felt kind of lost. Borg looked kind of bored. He's on another level. I don't see how anybody can beat the guy. I could have hit a few more balls over if I'd gone back to the fence. But I thought I would step in and hit a few forehands. It's tough, though. He hits the ball so deep and it bounces so high. I was always hitting forehands off balance."

Gottfried: fell to Kirmayr.

Saturday

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: [illegible] Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat E Bengoechea (Argentine), 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; J L Clerc (Argentine) beat A Ganzabal (Argentine), 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; J Connors beat J F Caujolle (France), 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; P McNamara (Australia) beat W Martin, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; R Ycaza (Ecuador) beat P Hjertquist (Sweden), 6—4, 0—6, 4—6, 7—6, 6—2; M Purcell beat E Dibbs, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round (US unless stated): M Piatek beat E Vessies (Netherlands), 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; B Remilton (Australia) beat A Hobbs (GB), 7—6, 4—6, 8—6.

Third round: K Rinaldi beat D Fromholtz (Australia), 6—3, 7—5; H Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat P Vasquez (Peru), 4—6, 6—0, 6—4; C Lloyd beat E Pfaff (WG), 6—3, 6—1; P Teeguarden beat P Casale, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; V Ruzici (Romania) beat J Harrington, 6—1, 6—7, 6—0; B Bunge beat K Horvath, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; A Smith beat S Collins, 6—4, 6—1; V Wade (GB) beat I Kuczinska (Poland), 6—1, 6—3; M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat L Giussani (Argentine), 6—0, 6—3; S Hanika (WG) beat B Rossi (Italy), 6—3, 6—2; L Allen beat Miss Remilton, 6—1, 7—6; M Navratilova beat A White, 6—1, 6—1; R Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss Piatek, 6—5, 6—2; I Madruga (Argentine) beat M Bohm (Sweden), 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; C Reynolds beat K Jordan, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2; A Jaeger beat Y Vermaak (SA), 6—1, 6—2.

Yesterday

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: J McEnroe beat Perez, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4; C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat Gottfried, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth round: Borg beat Moor, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Pecci beat Fibak, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; Taroczy beat Tulasne, 7—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round: Mrs Lloyd beat Miss Wade, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Ruzici beat Miss Teeguarden, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Mandlikova beat Miss Bunge, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Rinaldi beat Miss Smith, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Second round (British results): J Durie and D Jevans beat J Desfor and T Lewis (US), 7—6, 3—6, 6—4; G Coles and N Sato (Japan) beat Miss Remilton and Miss Vasquez, 6—3, 7—6; L Forood (US) and A Hobbs beat R Casals (US) and Miss Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 0—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Equestrianism

A show of spirit fails to mar Herr Klinke's display

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Reiner Klimke, the West German lawyer who has already won two Olympic and one alternative Olympic bronze medals, emerged predictably as the champion of the Inchcape International Meeting at Goodwood, the spiritual home of English dressage, yesterday.

The 10-year-old Ahlerich, his Olympic hope for Los Angeles, 'took off' with him in Saturday's Grand Prix due to over freshness. This aberration paved the way for his defeat by Alexa Schulten-Baumer, aged 22, on Madras (a Holsten so plebian that he makes Christine Stuckelberger's Granat, the Swiss Olympic and alternative Olympic champion, appear to team with quality) and also by Jennie Loriston-Clarke's Dutch Courage.

But Saturday's pipe opener exerted a sobering influence on Dr Simka's Hanovarian. Yesterday his stride had lengthened appreciably and, apart from a swishing tail in his piaffe, his demeanor was completely decorous. Dr Nybleaus, the Swede who frames the tests for the International Equestrian Federation, had rated him only fifth in merit when he judged him on Saturday, and still reckoned that he has improved to only third.

Mrs Robert Hall, Dr Specht of West Germany and Mr Pot of The Netherlands all put him first above Madras (again the top choice of Dr Nybleaus) from Anom with Anne-Marie Sanders-Keyzer for The Netherlands. A discrepancy in the opinion of judges is hardly a new development in dressage, but it is in many ways a healthy sign that there should so obviously be no indications of collusion.

Miss Schulten-Baumer is the sister of Uwe, who won the silver medal at the alternative Olympics here last August. He will certainly ride his partner then, Slibowich, at Aachen next month, and he may also ride Madras, both horses being owned by their father, who has the final word.

Lord Inchcape, a committed fox-hunter with the Fernie and the Whaddon Chase, and Lady Inchcape, who is also a dressage enthusiast, have done a tremendous amount to promote this facet of riding which has hitherto been largely neglected in England. Lord and Lady March, who provided this perfect setting in front of Goodwood House, built in 1661 as a hunting box, will again be available for the Inchcape International Championships next year. The dates are already published in the international calendar and it behoves other local equestrian enterprises to respect them.

Mrs Inderwick and Mrs Timothy Whitely were the judges for a new showing class for future dressage horses, mostly of the solid type of horse which might not be able to live with hounds on good scenting days. It was won by David Hunt with the chestnut Deauville.

Merle Park, the Royal Prima Ballerina, awarded the freestyle to music class, judged on the artistic quality of expression and movement, to Dominique D'Esme of France on Carlocca. The interpretation prize went to Jennie Loriston-Clarke on Dutch Courage, from Christopher Bartle, who farms in Yorkshire.

At Hickstead, Marion Mould won Saturday's big event on Mrs Lock's Nice 'N Easy, who joined her string in March. David Broome, riding Mr Ross, won the £6,000 Everest Grand Prix yesterday. Thirteen went clear initially, but only three achieved double clear rounds.

Harvey Smith was once more the centre of attention when the judges had to change a result in the Everest Double Glazing Fault and Out stakes. The loser was Peter Charles, aged 21, whose first international arena victory was spoiled by a timing error.

Charles rode More Candy to victory within a week of being introduced to the horse, and was judged the winner but Smith pointed out a timing error and the judges, after studying videos decided that the pair should be first equal. The Hickstead owner, Douglas Bunn, who used to own More Candy, admitted that there had been a timing error. He said: "The only way was to make them first equal. You can't put the time back."

Barcelona bid

Barcelona, May 31.—The Mayor of Barcelona, Narcis Serra, has asked King Juan Carlos to back the city's application to stage the 1992 Olympic Games. The year coincides with the 500 anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, which Spain plans to commemorate with big celebrations.—AP.

Hurdler breaks knee

Jill Duffield, Britain's top woman hurdler this season, broke her knee bone when she fell in a hurdles race at the United Kingdom women's league division four match at Plymouth yesterday. She was competing for Enfield and was leading by about 15 metres when she tripped over a hurdle.

Racing

Lawyers make confusion worse confounded

By Michael Seely

Although Recitation's name figures among the 22 acceptors for the 202nd running of the Derby on Wednesday, Guy Harwood's winner of the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas) is not an intended starter. "I have only declared Recitation as a precaution" Harwood said. If anything happened to Shargar or if Kalaglow were to put his foot in a hole, I'd feel pretty silly if Recitation wasn't declared."

Harwood is still smarting about King's Lake reinstatement as winner of the Irish 2000 Guineas and the consequent demotion of his own horse, To-Agori-Mou, to second place. "Watching the video recording again and again it is obvious, that Kings Lake took To-Agori-Mou's ground at the furlong marker, thereby making it impossible for Greville Starkey to use his whip in his right hand. The local stewards, who are practical racing men, seem to be confused by the legal evidence. One of the legal eagles even asked why Starkey did not use his whip in his left hand, which of course would have made confusion worse confounded."

So the great day approaches. Nothing much has changed in the past two centuries. Morning dress is still *de rigeur* in the Members enclosure. And the gypsies still congregate on the downs. It is true that most of the top-hat brigade are wondering how they are going to pay for their next load of heating oil and that the caravans—equipped with colour televisions and washing-up machines—are mostly towed by Rolls Royces. But outwardly all is much the same.

Shergar is a hot favourite to give Prince Karim, the fourth Aga Khan his first triumph in the Derby. Shergar's jockey, Walter Swinburn, will be wearing the green colours with red epaulettes as opposed to the green and chocolate hoops which were carried to victory five times by the Aga Khan's grandfather's horses between 1930 and 1952.

Shergar's claims are outstanding. Not only has the Great Nephew colt won both the "Sundown Park Trial and the Chester Vase by wide margins, but this athletic bay has recorded comparatively fast times in his two victories. Shergar has also shown his ability to act on both good and soft ground. And yesterday's victory by Kirtling in Milan further boosted Shergar's chance, as Sherga had trounced Kirtling at Sandown.

At Chester he also showed himself to be both handy and adaptable as he handled the sharp bends of the Roodeye with consummate ease. Shergar's trainer, Michael Stoute, has already shown himself to be a master of his trade and Swinburn, has a cool head on his 19-year-old shoulders.

There are further treats in store at Epsom. Dick Hern announced yesterday that as well as Church Parade in the Derby, the West Ilsley stable would be represented by Prince Bee in the Coronation Cup and by Humming in the Oaks.

The Coronation Cup promises to be a thrilling race. Argument, the winner of the Prix Ganay and probably the best four-year-old in France, Master Willie and Mrs Penny as well as Prince Bee are possibles for this group one race run over the Derby course and distance.

The Oaks is a difficult puzzle to solve. Leap Lively is favourite at 2-1 with most leading firms of bookmakers. Go Leasing, a fast finishing third to Furry Footsteps in the 1,000 Guineas is an 11-4 chance. And there was money yesterday for the Irish filly, Blue Wind, the mount of Wally Swinburn, senior, who is now third favourite at 5-1.

Dermot Weld, her trainer, said yesterday that provided Blue Wind's effort when narrowly defeated by Arctique Royale in Goffs Irish 1,000 Guineas last Saturday has not taken too much out of her, the Lord Gayle filly would be in the line-up with Lester Piggott in the saddle.

The 1980-81 National Hunt season came to an appropriate close on Saturday when Jim Wilson rode Ottery News to a head victory over the northern challenger, Queensberry Lad, in the Horse and Hound Cup at Stratford-on-Avon. Jim Wilson's riding was one of the highlights of the National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham, not only for his handling of Little Owl in the Cheltenham Gold Cup, but also for his feat of partnering that hardy perennial, Willy Wumpkins, to win the Joe Coral Golden Hurdle final for the third year in succession.

It was not a vintage National Hunt season in retrospect, but who will forget John Francome, deputizing for the injured John O'Neill, producing Sea Pigeon with that perfectly-timed run to snatch the Champion Hurdle from the grasp of Pollardstown and Daring Run? It was bad luck on O'Neill, but good judges are adamant that Francome is the greatest National Hunt jockey that they have ever seen in action.

And finally, but by no means least, a special mention must be made of Bob Champion's victory on Aldaniti in the Grand National. This victory represented a triumph of mind over matter and a story that enriched and ennobled all those who were privileged to watch it.



Taste of things to come? The Aga Khan, owner of Shergar, with Nasseem after her easy victory at Kempton Park

Zilber aims for two Oaks for Tropicaro

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, May 31

Maurice Zilber may run Tropicaro in next Saturday's Epsom Oaks as a warm-up for the French equivalent, the Prix de Diane, which will take place eight days after the English classic on June 14. In 1976, Daniel Wildenstein's brilliant Pawnese landed this famous double and that year there were nine days between the two races.

Zilber will probably make his decision tomorrow but he will not want soft ground for Tropicaro, who ran a two lengths second to Tootens in last Sunday's Prix St-Alary. On form, Tropicaro has the beating of Blue Wind and the Francois Boutin-trained Ivory Wings, who both figure prominently in the present Oaks ante-post market.

Last October, on firm ground, Tropicaro beat Blue Wind into sixth place in the Prix Marcel Boussac (formerly the Critérium des Pouliches) and Ivory Wings filled the same place behind the daughter of Caro in the Prix de Tourevoie. Lester Piggott is at present booked for Blue Wind but will almost certainly be approached to ride Tropicaro if she travels to Epsom.

Zilber also announced today that the Prix Ganay winner Argument is unlikely to contest the Coronation Cup but ran instead in the Prix Jean de Chaudenay at St-Cloud tomorrow week.

Alfred Gibert will partner Al Nasr in the Derby on Wednesday when Freddie Head will ride Lydian for his sister, Criquette. Both colts can only have an each way chance and they will make their individual ways to Epsom tomorrow.

Al Nasr beat the handicapper Tow in the Prix la Force a week ago and Lydian was awarded the Group II Prix Noailles on the disqualification of Explorer King. It is unusual, nowadays, for the Head family to have a runner in England and Lydian's odds of 33-1 look an attractive each way proposition.

Cracaval and Steve Cauthen made up 10 lengths in the final furlong of the Prix Dollar at Longchamps this afternoon but were still threequarters of a length and a head behind the outsider P'Tite Tete and Falamoun at the post. The winner was racing for the first time in group company and will now tackle the Prix D'Ispahan on June 23 together with Falamoun and Ruscelli, who finished fourth.

The likely programme for Cracaval, who paid 3fr 10c for a place, is the Prince of Wales Stakes at Royal Ascot fallowed by the Coral Eclipse Stakes and the Benson & Hedges Gold Cup. Armistice Day was the 5-4 favourite for the Prix Dollar but hated the soft ground and finally finished a well beaten 10th.

Unexpectedly, Columnist was another to dislike today's underfoot conditions. He finished a moderate seventh in the Prix du Palais-Royal which went fairly comfortably to the Alec Head-trained Prince Mab from Diamond Prospect, North Jet and Confetti.

Prince Mab, a near 4-1 shot, runs next in the Prix de la Porte Maillot over the same course in a month's time. The 2-1 on favourite Marasali was turned over by Tipperary Fixer in the Prix de l'esperance and the pair will meet again in the Grand Prix de Paris.

Finally, Jugador, a recent winner at Enghien, with Peter Haynes up, runs in the Prix la Barka tomorrow at Auteuil and, on the same programme, Tommy Finn partners the Irish Distillers' Grand National winner Luska in the Prix *Millionnaire II*.

STATE OF GOING (official): Bath: good to soft; Edinburgh: good. Folkestone: good. Tomorrow: Salisbury: soft; Stockton: firm.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Cup: Semi-final round, second leg: Standard Liège 3, Waterschei 2 (Standard won 8—3 on aggregate). Lokeren 4, Liege 0 (Lokeren won 5—1 on aggregate).

Bath programme

2.0 DOWNS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,668: 5f 167yd)

1 1 End of the Line, B Hills, 9-4 .. Cauthen 7
2 21 Kasarini, G Hunter, 9-1 .... Waldron 4
6 00 Holywell Bay, R Hannon, 8-11 .. Baxter 1
12 Sharlie's Wimpy, P Cole, 8-11 .. Eddery 2
19 0 Fair Columbine, M Hinchliffe, 8-8 Carson 3
20 03 Haditos, E Beeson, 8-8 .... Johnson 6
25 2 Wicked Wave, M E Francis, 8-8 .. Reid 5
4-6 End of the Line, 11-4 Kesarini, 5-1 Wicked Wave, 12-1 Haditos, 16-1 others.

2.30 MILBOURNE STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,229: 5f)

[illegible]

3.0 MONKTON FARLEIGH HANDICAP (£1,990: 1m 5f 12yd)

[illegible]
4 0-0 Realert (B), N Mitchell, 8-9-6 .. J Mercer 9
5 41-00 Brave the Reef (C), I Balding, 4-9-1 Matthias 11
6 002-0 Placents (B, CD), J Dodd, 7-9-0 Payne 3 14
10 240-0 Thahul, R Houghton, 4-8-9 ...... Reid 15
11 10-00 Admiral's Barge, W Wightman, 4-8-8 Eddery 2
12 0/00 Mallard Song, A Jones, 7-8-7 Launchbury 5
13 400/ Autoway, L Cottrell, 8-8-5 ...... Rogers 1
14 000-0 Mr Moonraker (C), Miss S Morris, 4-8-5 Carson 4
15 1-324 Polly Solell, B Hills, 4-8-5 ...... Cauthen 6
21 00/4- Tudor Wynk, D Elsworth, 8-7-13 .... Fox 3
24 0-000 Pledge (C), H Candy, 8-7-11 Kennedy 7 12
26 -0022 Mansion Marauder, R Hannon, 5-7-10 McGlone 5 8
27 3000- Brianks, W R Williams, 4-7-9 ...... Street 7
7-2 Simla, 4-1 Polly Solell, 5-1 Simette, 13-2 Mansion Marauder, 8-1 Brave the Reef, 10-1 Tudor Wynk, 12-1 [illegible]

3.30 PULTENEY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £986: 5f 167yd)

[illegible]

4.0 MALMESBURY HANDICAP (£1,912: 5f 167yd)

[illegible]
6 -0004 Nice Value, R Hollinshead, 7-9-7 .... Perks 6
7 00-03 Ascot Blue (CD), J Bradley, 8-9-5 Launchbury 2
8 01-20 Voting Day (C), C Hill, 3-9-5 .... Eddery 8
10 00-01 Quay Boy (B), D Laing, 3-9-0 .... Jago 1
11 021-0 Prince of Sheba (B), J Sutcliffe, 8-8-13 — 16
13 30-30 My Jem, S Mellor, 3-8-11 ...... Curant 15
13 0230 Prison Payment, R Hannon, 3-8-10 Starkey 11
14 010-0 Fiddler, C Austin, 4-8-9 .... Reid 14
15 30-04 Marstain, W Wightman, 4-8-3 .... Baxter 10
17 000/0 Pashteen, O O'Neill, 6-8-0 [illegible]
19 4-000 Royal Diplomat, J Holt, 4-7-12 [illegible]
21 000-0 Tartan Boy, R Turnell, 4-7-9 [illegible]
22 03-04 Warooka, R Smyth, 4-7-8 [illegible]
23 00-00 Blue Empress (B), M E Francis [illegible]
24 -4440 Sally's Silver, C Benstead, 5-7-7 [illegible]
11-4 Quay Boy, 4-1 Nice Value, 9-2 Rosy [illegible] Ascot Blue, 8-1 Marstain, Prison Payment, 10-[illegible]

4.30 BRISTOL STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £946: 1m 3f 150yd)

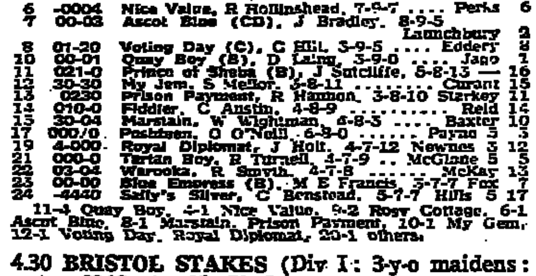
[illegible]

5.0 BRISTOL STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £946: 1m 3f 150yd)

[illegible] A Andrews, 9-0 Launchbury 8
[illegible] 9-0 ...... Street 15
[illegible] 9-0 .... J Mercer 2
16 00-04 Olympic Victory (B), I Balding, 9-0 Matthias 1
18 00-00 Proper Gentleman, J D-Home, 9-0 Baxter 7
22 00-00 Royal Rascal, D Elsworth, 9-0 ...... Fox 9
24 0-403 Takeafence, R Hannon, 9-0 ...... Eddery 5
27 00-02 Wally Wombat, J Holt, 9-0 .... —
33 00-00 Libras Shiningstar, R Houghton, 8-11 Reid 10
34 000- Maydo, K Lewis, 8-11 ...... Ramshaw 12
35 0 Muffet's Gold, H Candy, 8-11 .... Waldron 4
37 Root Ginger, B Hills, 8-11 ..... Cauthen 6
41 00-0 Subriquette, M Smyly, 8-11 ..... Curant 11
5-2 John Brush, 7-2 Wally Wombat, 5-1 Takeafence, [illegible]

5.30 PULTENEY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £986: 5f 167yd)

[illegible]



Bath selections

2.0 End of the Line. 2.30 Sanjarida. 3.0 Admiral's Barge. 3.30 Red Fort. 4.0 Quay Boy. 4.30 Isanemos. 5.0 John Brush. 5.30 Foden Warrior.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Polly Royal. 3.30 Mosso.

Folkestone programme

1.45 CHARING STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £552: 5f)

[illegible]

2.15 DOVER HANDICAP (£1,193: 1m 7f 100yd)

[illegible]

2.45 HAWKINGE STAKES (Selling: £647: 1¼m)

[illegible]

3.15 LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (3-y-o apprentices: £935: 6f)

[illegible]

3.45 FOLKESTONE STAKES (£690: 6f)

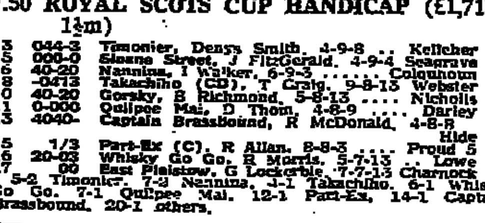
[illegible]

4.15 WALMER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,819: 1½m)

[illegible]

4.45 BARHAM STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £552: 1½m)

[illegible]



Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Best Bold. 2.15 Arz. 2.45 Unique Lady. 3.15 Hab Dancer. 3.45 Opal Lady. 4.15 Hiz. 4.45 Noblanna.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Yamalco. 2.15 Malicious Love. 3.15 Ame to Kil. 3.45 Cumulus. 4.15 Oklahoma Star. 4.45 Red Field.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
7.0 Brians Star. 7.25 Trade High. 7.50 Timonier. 8.20 Prionsaa. 8.50 Groucho. 9.20 Effect.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.25 Swift Decision. 7.50 Nannina. 8.20 Red Petal. 8.50 Groucho. 9.20 Effect.

Edinburgh programme

7.0 WATERLOO HANDICAP (Apprentices: £882: 5f)

[illegible]

7.25 GALLIPOLI STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £623: 5f)

[illegible]

7.50 ROYAL SCOTS CUP HANDICAP (£1,713: 1¼m)

3 044-3 Timonier, Denys Smith, 4-9-8 .. Kelleher 8
5 000-0 Sloane Street, J FitzGerald, 4-9-4 Seagrave 9
6 40-20 Nannina, I Walker, 6-9-3 ...... Colquhoun 1
8 -0473 Takachiho (CD), T Craig, 9-8-13 Webster 4
10 40-20 Gorsky, B Richmond, 5-8-13 .... Nicholls 6
11 0-000 Quilpee Mai, D Thom, 4-8-9 .... Darley 5
13 4040- Captain Brassbound, R McDonald, 4-8-8 Hide 2
15 1/3 Part-Ex (C), R Allan, 8-8-3 .... Proud 5 7
16 20-03 Whisky Go Go, R Morris, 5-7-13 .. Lowe 10
17 00 East Plaistow, G Lockerbie, 7-7-13 Charnock 3
5-2 Timonier, 7-2 Nannina, 4-1 Takachiho, 6-1 Whisky Go Go, 7-1 Quilpee Mai, 12-1 Part-Ex, 14-1 Captain Brassbound, 20-1 others.

8.20 WILSONS VOLKSWAGEN JETTA STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,189: 1m)

6 2-0 Prionsaa, W H Williams, 9-0 .... Kelleher 5
7 40-34 Sharp Star, G Blum, 9-0 .... Lowe 1
9 2220- Courreges, J W Watts, 8-11 ...... Hide 3
10 Hay Guinness, T Craig, 8-11 .. Graham 7 2
13 4020 Red Petal (B), W Marshall, 8-11 Mackay 5 5
14 0240- Sing Baby Sing, Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 8-11 Seagrave 6
9-4 Courreges, 3-1 Sharp Star, 100-30 Prionsaa, 6-1 Red Petal, 8-1 Sing Baby Sing, 16-1 Hay Guinness.

8.50 SALAMANCA STAKES (Selling: £506: 1m)

2 0000 Lucky Mistake, W Marshall, 4-9-6 Mackay 5 2
4 00 Groucho, N Callaghan, 4-9-2 .... Lowe 6
5 0-000 Silencer, R Allan, 4-9-2 .... Proud 5 8
6 40/0 Bold Treaty, R Morris, 4-8-13 .. Morris 1
7 2-043 Consent, J S Wilson, 3-8-11 Hutchinson 5
9 000-0 B B Oil, B Richmond, 3-8-7 .... Nicholls 7
11 20-30 Eskview Lad, T Craig, 3-8-7 .. Charnock 4
13 30-00 Joint Mercy, G Richards, 3-8-7 .... Hide 3
11-4 Groucho, 3-1 Consent, 5-1 Joint Mercy, 7-1 Eskview Lad, 8-1 Lucky Mistake, 10-1 Bold Treaty, 14-1 Silencer, B B Oil.

9.20 PONTIUS PILATE HANDICAP (£948: 7f)

1 00-12 Show of Hands (CD), J W Watts, 5-10-0 Hide 10
2 -2121 Effect (D), N Callaghan, 5-10-0 .. Lowe 2
9 1040- Stern (D), I Walker, 5-9-2 .... Colquhoun 3
10 30-03 Precious Jade, W Hastings-Bass, 4-9-1 McKeown 5 4
11 0024 Fine Point (B), Denys Smith, 4-8-13 Kelleher 9
18 0010 Ochil Hills Star (CD), Mrs A Bell, 8-8-5 Charnock 8
20 00-24 Good On You (C), R Johnson, 4-8-4 Nesbitt 5 5
21 -0204 Smart Guard, B Richmond, 4-8-3 Nicholls 7
23 0000- Anikoneri, W H Williams, 6-8-2 Kelleher 1
31 00-00 Grand Alliance, M Camacho, 4-7-11 Webster 6
7-4 Effect, 5-2 Show of Hands, 11-2 Precious Jade, 7-1 Fine Point, 10-1 Stern, 16-1 Good on You, Smart Guard, 25-1 others.

Kempton Park results

1.30: 1. Spark of Life (4-6 fav); 2. Star Fleet (5-1); 3. Piperhill (4-1). 5 ran.
2.0: 1. Claudius Secundus (6-1); 2. Marcello (16-1); 3. Glasgow Central (16-1). Sacrilege 9-4 fav. 12 ran.
2.30: 1. Murillo (7-1); 2. Celtic Halo (11-2); 3. Sparkling Boy (12-1). Winter Wind 11-4 fav. 14 ran.
3.0: 1. Nasseem (12-1); 2. Salamina (25-1); 3. Leah (12-1). Tolmi 4-9 fav. 6 ran.
3.30: 1. Swashbuckling (15-2); 2. Tea-Pot (100-30 fav); 3. Run Hard (13-2). 14 ran.
4.0: 1. Fool's Dance (6-4 fav); 2. Red Sunset (100-30); 3. Kind Music (2-1). 11 ran.
4.30: 1. Kinsleger (6-1); 2. Graf Traun (20-1); 3. Fettered (7-2). Bond Dealer 15-8 fav. 11 ran.

Thirsk

1.45: 1. Secret Gill (5-2 fav); 2. Swaying Tree (12-1); 3. Clewiston (4-1). 8 ran.
2.15: 1. Peppery (3-1); 2. Mac's Delight (9-1); 3. Gleaming Wave (5-1). Prince Sandro 6-4 fav. 8 ran.
2.45: 1. King of Spain (4-7 fav); 2. Leader Of The Pack (11-2); 3. Westacombe (10-1). 9 ran.
3.15: 1. CAMPTON (9-2 fav); 2. Monsvette (10-1); 3. Manstone (6-1). 13 ran.
3.45: 1. Take the Floor (7-4 fav); 2. Never Talk (2-1); 3. Tachywaun (9-2). 6 ran.
4.15: 1. Grey Mercy (7-1); 2. Run Like Mad (11-2); 3. Super Sunset (8-1). Hittite Prince and J J Caroline 3-1 jt favs. 10 ran. NR: Biddable.

Ayr

1.45: 1. Spanish Pool (2-1); 2. Dovisisle (11-8 fav); 3. Six Legs (10-1). 4 ran.
2.15: 1. Jose Collins (6-1); 2. Russian Winter (5-6 fav); 3. Solar Grass (7-1). 7 ran.
2.45: 1. Jebb Lane (9-2); † Silly Prices (4-1); † Africanos (9-1). Jesters Boy 100-30 fav. 6 ran.
3.15: 1. Buffavento (5-2); 2. Mushref (9-4 fav); 3. Praetorian Guard (6-1). 6 ran.
3.45: 1. Side Track (9-4 fav); 2. Ruby Red Dress (13-2); 3. My Uncle Sam (14-1). 8 ran.
4.15: 1. Bottle Top (7-2); 2. Josephina Bin (2-1 fav); 3. Lingdale Lady (10-1). 8 ran.

Market Rasen NH

6.30: 1. Gay Walk (12-1); 2. Grand Promenade (15-2); 3. Rejuvenator (20-1). 15 ran. Snowflake (5-2, fav).
7.0: 1. Pinero (10-1); 2. Halls Treasure (20-1); 3. Fordington Valley (9-4 fav).
7.30: 1. Zamendra (5-1 jt-fav); 2. Bold Challenge (16-1); 3. Northend (33-1). 22 ran. Blood Orange (5-1 jt-fav). NR: Sovereign's Escort.
8.0: 1. Saint Fillans (2-1 fav); 2. River Sirene (13-2); 3. Turk (16-1). 13 ran.
8.30: 1. Merchant Tubbs (11-2); 2. Smiling Cavalier (8-1); 3. Sea Tangle (8-1). Move Up (11-4 fav). 16 ran.
9.0: 1. Dame Sue (11-4 fav); 2. Gun (12-1); 3. Pleasure Bid (9-2). 19 ran. NR: Poll Ember.

Stratford NH

2.45: 1. Court Green (4-1); 2. Cranbourne Tower (7-1); 3. Newry Hill (10-1). 16 ran. Rathconrath (10-11 fav). NR: Martian Comber.
3.15: 1. Tarantula (2-1); 2. My Buck (13-8 fav); 3. Bawnogues (6-1). 8 ran. NR: Peaceful Valley.
3.45: 1. Vagabond Victor (9-1); 2. Taras (9-2 fav) and Venturon (33-1); 4. Membridge (7-1). 22 ran.
4.20: 1. Ottery News (7-4 fav); 2. Queensbury Lad (4-1); 3. Roadhead (9-1). 13 ran. NR: Dancing Brig.
4.50: 1. Rapallo (5-1 fav); 2. Might Be (9-1); 3. Otter Way (6-1). 14 ran.
5.20: 1. Dampier (8-1); 2. Miss Kuwait (25-1); 3. Platts Piece (20-1). 16 ran. NR: Greatham House, Newark, Talarama.
5.50: 1. Cruise Missile (14-1); 2. Hi Mary (9-1); 3. Greatham House (2-1 fav). 15 ran. NR: Sharps Hill.

For the record

Baseball

[illegible]

Yachting

[illegible] Finn European championship ([illegible] round): 1. L Hjortnaes [illegible]; 2. J Lindhardten (Denmark); [illegible] W Gerz (W Germany); 4. [illegible] (E Germany); 5. O Pohl- [illegible] Germany); 4. P Spaengs [illegible]

Golf

[illegible]

Squash rackets

[illegible]

Cycling

[illegible]

Football

[illegible]

Rugby Union

PARIS: Yves du Manoir Cup final: Lourdes 25, Beziers 13.

SALISBURY (Zimbabwe): Mashonaland 9, Cardiff 26.

Croquet

SOUTHPORT: Wales 2, Scotland 2. Results (Scottish names first): Dr M Murray beat C B I Prichard, +18, +14; A B Hope beat D J Croker, +13, +17; S J R Wright lost to D V H Rees, −6, −5; I H Wright lost to R A Godby +18, −26, −19.

EASTBOURNE: Compton tournament: Level singles: Draw: final: Mrs N W T Cox beat O A Hutcheson, +12. Process: final: R P Chappell beat N W T Cox, +22. Play-off: Mrs Cox beat Chappell, +17. Restricted handicap singles: Draw: final: P Simpson (8) beat J N D Bettley (8), +3. Process: final: Simpson beat Miss B E Dennant (9), +19. Play-off for second place: Bettley beat Miss Dennant, +23. Handicap singles: final: P Simpson (8) beat C E Knight (4), +15. Handicap doubles: final: R A W Williams and Lt-Col D F T Brown (9) beat Cdr G Borrett and G A Hutcheson (5), +8.

Fencing

LONDON: British Foil championship: Women's final: E Thurley (Salle Paul) beat S Wigglesworth (Salle Paul) 8—6. Third place: L Martin (Salle Paul) beat C Montgomery (Salle Boston, Scotland), 8—4. Men's final: [illegible]

Rowing

[illegible]

Gymnastics

[illegible]

Trampolining

[illegible]

Schools cricket

Abingdon 34, *Berkhamsted 35-3; Allhallows 46, *Queen's Taunton 48-0; Christ's Hospital 114, *Brighton 33-1 (rain); *Cranbrook 154-9 dec, St [illegible]

Polo

Maple Leafs fall in place

By John Watson

Five first-round matches and two quarter-finals for the Guards polo club's high-goal tournament, the Dunhill-sponsored Queen's Cup, were played off over the weekend. First on to the club's newly-boarded number two ground at Smiths Lawn, Windsor, were Galen Weston's Maple Leafs (formerly Roundwood Park) and Foxcote, one of the two teams put together by the Vesty brothers.

Although Jorge Ocampo (whose pony slipped on the soft turf to give him a painful fall in the second chukka) played a gallant pivot role for Foxcote, Howard Hipwood, of the Maple Leafs, showed himself to be the most colourful player on the ground. Several times he wriggled through from the back position to score goals in cooperation with Mackenzie and Watt. Foxcote, aggregating 18 goals on handicap to the Maple Leafs' 22, started four goals up but the Maple Leafs won 11—8.

In the following match, between the Horswell family's Sladmore and Christian Heppe's BBs, Mick Keuper, Germany's top performer, playing in his first high-goal game, proved a sharp number one for BBs. But his Argentine team-mates were scarcely up to handicap, and Sladmore, starting one goal up, finished with a 9—7 victory.

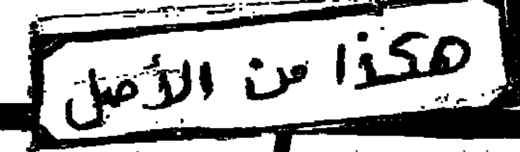
Yesterday Guy Wildenstein's team, Les Diables Bleus, including England's captain Julian Hipwood, another all-England player, Robert Graham, and the Prince of Wales as their back, defeated Sir Raymond Brown's Westcroft Park (received two) by 11 goals to five. Graham cooperated beautifully with Hipwood and diring very fast ponies from Hap Sharp's string, scored seven times.

Renaldo de Lima's Ipanema, who only recently assembled in England, put a stiff resistance last evening in their quarter-final match against Lord Vestey's much-vaunted Stowell Park, who have won this tournament on four previous occasions. It was 4-4 in the fourth chukka, but then Stowell's time-honoured duo of Moore and Barrantes put on the pressure to give Stowell a 7-4 victory.

At Cowdray Park Southfield (received three) defeated Centaurs, 9-5, but were yesterday beaten by Cowdray Park in the quarter-final by 12-8. At Cirencester Park Los Locos kon against the Falcons, 10-8. The quarter-finals continue at Windsor tomorrow.

Japanese Derby win

Tokyo, May 31.—Katsu Toppuchsu, the favourite today won the Japanese Derby, outclassing 25 other three-year-old thoroughbreds. The colt, sired by the British-bred Yellow God and ridden by Shoichi Ohsaki, earned first prize money of 65 million yen (about £140,000).—Reuter.



Taxpayers carry £20m risk on all-plastic plane

All eyes in the aerospace industry are on Northern Ireland, where Lear-Avia is making the world's first all-plastic passenger aircraft, the Lear Fan. Positive and technically exciting, this carbon-composite 12-seater, with a single propeller aft like a ship's screw, poses technical questions as yet unanswered — with the British taxpayer carrying a reported £20m of the risk.

More about this in a moment. What is the Lear Fan's market, and why is it considered worth the risk?

This new aircraft is aimed at the quality end of the world's biggest aircraft fleet in terms of numbers — general aviation. Exactly what is general aviation? It covers everything civil that flies other than airlines — from company jets and (like the Lear Fan) turboprops to homebuilt gliders and pedal-powered aeroplanes. There are 300,000 or more such aircraft in the Western world, three quarters of them in the United States, where the Lear Fan is being flight-tested. General aviation aircraft are generally assumed to have a maximum weight of under 25,000 lb — although the Saudi Royal Family's Boeing 747 weighs 30 times that.

For every airliner in the world outside the Soviet Union and China there are 40 general aviation aircraft. They are operated for business, agriculture, air taxis, rescue, fire-fighting, policing, prospecting, surveying, coastguarding, training, sport and pleasure.

The sales of general aviation aircraft were hardly affected by the oil crisis of 1973, though in the last year the scarcity and price of aviation gasoline (avgas) has hit sales of piston-engined aircraft, especially the twin-engined models in competition with the kerosene-burning twin turboprops. Sales of the executive types, jets and turboprops, have remained buoyant despite the world economic recession, thanks to the efficiency-improving performance of a professionally flown company aircraft, and thanks to the current glut of aviation turbine fuel (avtur).

In round figures there are 250,000 piston singles, 30,000 piston twins, 5,500 twin-turboprops and 4,000 twin-jets. There are about 9,000 helicopters on the civil registers, of which about a third are turbine, an increasing proportion being twin-engined. This is one of the big general aviation growth markets, well represented at Paris by models from Aérospatiale, Agusta, Bell, Enstrom, Hughes, MBB and Westland. Two engines confer the engine-out performance which revolutionizes helicopter safety over built-up areas and in the executive, transport, industrial and offshore-oil roles.

Cessna is the biggest general aviation manufacturer, followed by Piper, Beechcraft and Gulfstream American. The French are the European market-leaders, but the foregoing big four American manufacturers supply 90 per cent of the Western world's general aviation fleet.

The stongest market is for company aircraft, for which the revolutionary Lear Fan is intended. It is competing with a dozen types of fast jet, like Britain's best-selling BAe 125-700, and a score of propeller twins. A company decision to take such aircraft into partnership depends on the answer to the question: will it increase profits?

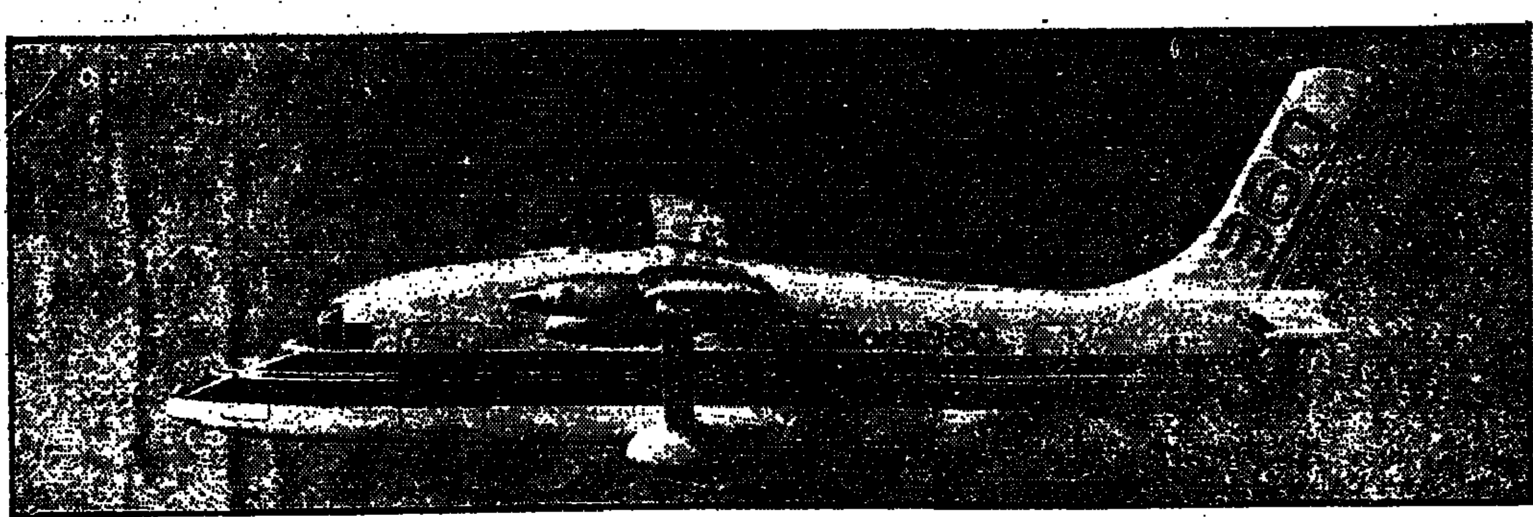
As a result of its advanced structure, aerodynamics and engine layout, the Lear Fan promises to carry more businessmen faster, and farther and more cheaply than the competition. The carbonfibre-plastic structure saves at least a ton of weight compared with aluminium; the aft screw improves cruising efficiency, the V-tailplane saves the weight of a fin and rudder — there is a relatively small ventral fin — and the twin engines driving a single gearbox save the weight and aero-dynamic drag associated with conventional twin-propeller types.

But will the airworthiness authorities give the Lear Fan the certificate which it must have before the customers (who are said to have ordered 200) can fly the aircraft? Carbonfibre is very light and very strong — stronger than steel in tension (though not in compression). It is also much more resistant to fatigue, and it does not corrode.

But it also has disadvantages, some of which are unquantified in aircraft operation, military or civil. It is very brittle, shattering like glass under the impact of a crash-landing or a bird-strike. Carbonfibre also absorbs moisture, going like a wheat biscuit in the worst laboratory conditions. It is also a very poor conductor of electricity compared with metal, which conducts lightning into the atmosphere without a trace except in the most unusual strikes.

Another unknown is the compound engine, though it is normal in helicopters. Certification authorities are traditionally very conservative in the interests of safety — the British CAA more so than the American FAA. The manufacturer has to convince the certificators that his innovations will meet all the safety factors. It is clear that Lear-Avia's new factory in Northern Ireland will boom if the designers are right. Certainly the general aviation market for company aircraft despite the recession — perhaps because of it — is booming.

J. M. Ramsden
Editor-in-chief, *Flight*



Short Brothers' 360, a 36-seat development of its 330 30-seater, has gained orders from four commuter airlines so far. First flight date was advanced six months from the original target of December.

Uncertainty hovers over EH101 helicopter

The helicopter sector of the British aerospace industry meets in Paris in a state of considerable uncertainty over the fate of its latest project, the EH101, which Westland of Yeovil and Agusta of Italy plan to develop in partnership.

EH101 is planned as a large, three-engined machine designed to hunt and kill submarines with the navies of the two partner countries, but the review of defence commitments which is being carried out in Britain as the salon opens is casting doubt over whether the Royal Navy is to retain this role.

If it is cancelled, the EH101 project is likely to go with it which, in the view of the helicopter manufacturers, would do irreparable damage to their engineering credibility.

Westland and Agusta are ready to make an early start on the project, having set up a joint management company, EH Industries, based in London to oversee its progress. Both companies are confident that the EH101 would provide a big advance over the Sea King, S61 and Puma helicopters now in use, and that it could be developed to meet a large demand in the export market, particularly for oil exploration.

Meanwhile, Westland Helicopters has an order book for 170 machines of various types worth more than £200m. It delivered 97 helicopters in 1980 and made a profit of £17.6m. Its current types are: the Navy Lynx, designed for all-weather operation, flying off small ships, the Army Lynx, with roles which include anti-tank, troop transportation, and surveillance and electronic warfare; the WG30, based on Lynx components, but with a cabin capacity for up to 22 for either civil or military use; the Gazelle, a lightweight five-seater; and the Sea King, for anti-submarine, and search and rescue duties.

The world helicopter market remains buoyant as the natural gas and oil industry expands, and a number of new types, and developments of existing aircraft have been announced since the last Paris show.

British Airways Helicopters has placed orders for six long-range Boeing Vertol Chinooks, the first of which are scheduled to begin commercial operations in July from Aberdeen to the Brent field, 255 nautical miles distance, reducing the present journey time by way of Sumburgh considerably.

Bristow, the other big North Sea operator, has ordered 35 Super Tigers, based on the *Puma*, an aircraft which also offers greater range, and better standards of comfort for passengers in this difficult environment.

Although British and European production is increasing, the real high-capacity output continues to come from the United States. Bell, for instance, delivered its 25,000th rotary-wing machine early this year. Hiller is going ahead with an improved version of its FH1100, and Rolls-Royce would like to replace the engine of the Sikorsky S76 with its Gem 60 and Gem 70 engines which, the British company suggests, would give this American helicopter an *even better performance*.

Arthur Reed

Search is on for way to beat radar trap

Two current research programmes could end by having a dominating influence over military aircraft design by the end of this century. One is the race — more a marathon than a sprint — to produce a supersonic Harrier; the other involves the so-called "invisible" bomber known as Stealth.

A decision is still awaited on whether or not Britain will buy the AV8B, the improved Harrier which is being produced by McDonnell Douglas and British Aerospace, and Rolls-Royce, so far only for the United States Marine Corps. But there are those at the Ministry of Defence in London who believe that Britain, rather than invest in an improved Harrier, should have concentrated energies and resources on perfecting a supersonic vertical takeoff aircraft sooner rather than later.

The next generation of airfield denial weapons, like the British development JP 233 or the American air-launched Cruise missile, points to the need for air forces to lower the air dependence upon prepared airstrips. The lack of commitment to the concept of V/STOL so far shown by modern air forces is probably due to the obvious payload and performance limitations of the existing subsonic Harrier.

There would seem now to be no way in which a supersonic model could be introduced before the 1990s. But a well-funded Anglo-American project could ensure success by the early years of the decade rather than by the end of it.

This would bring it into a similar time-frame to that of Stealth which is being viewed by the United States Strategic Air Command (SAC) as a priority requirement because of modern Soviet air defences. Stealth, a bomber with an ultra-low radar signature, embodies several generations of research into aircraft design and absorbent materials stretching back to the Second World War. As soon as radar was invented scientists were trying to defeat it.

British Aerospace is understood to be conducting its own secret long-term programme to develop an aircraft which can escape detection by enemy radar. So are other leading aerospace countries, including the Soviet Union. Whether the Russians are devoting a sum similar to the $1,000m which the United States will spend on Stealth in the next fiscal year is unknown. But the conclusion must be that air forces will regard the adoption of Stealth technology as a necessity rather than a gleam in the eye by the year 2000.

A reduced radar signature will be among the characteristics of the Long Range Combat Aircraft (LRCA) which SAC is planning to bring into service in the second half of the 1980s as an interim solution until Stealth itself is ready. The LRCA will in effect be a smaller subsonic version of the B1 bomber with a range of about 5,000 miles, cancelled amid controversy by President Carter. About 100 LRCA are planned while the initial order for Stealth is likely to be half as high again.

To predict that the future will lie with V/STOL aircraft and with a bomber designed to beat the most complex enemy radar may not sound very adventurous. But forecasts of any kind are risky in an industry which depends so heavily upon economic stability and political change.

Only five years ago one might have speculated with some confidence that the 1980s would be looked upon by posterity as the decade of transatlantic cooperation in weapon procurement.

But will this turn out to be the case? Nato partners are now awaiting an indication by the Reagan Administration on how far it will try to reverse the present 10 to one balance against Europe in the transatlantic arms market. No one watches with more interest than Britain which, having just sold (more or less) more than 30 Hawk trainers to Dubai, is hoping for a rather bigger customer in the United States Navy.

If the new Americans have yet to show their hand, what of the old Europeans? The prospect of selling European equipment to the United States was thought to be a powerful force to bind Europe's main aerospace industries into closer collaboration on weapon developments. But the recent history of collaborative projects has not been entirely happy.

Anglo-German-Italian cooperation over Tornado must count as a success, if an expensive one. So must the series of Anglo-French programmes. Britain is also involved in a variety of projects now under way. France, West Germany, Holland and Norway are its partners in an anti-ship missile development, France and West Germany are participating along with Britain in the American Multi-Launch Rocket System (MLRS) development. And France and Germany, again, are Britain's partners in a number of other ventures involving surface-to-air, air-to-air and anti-tank missiles.

On the other hand the plan to produce an Anglo-French-German Eurofighter for the three air forces would now seem to have collapsed amid disagreements over timing and design. And weapon collaboration remains the goal of politicians rather than armed forces — who fear the emergence of an ugly compromise which pleases no one.

And with new weapons costing up to 10 times as much as the old ones they are replacing, no one can afford ugly compromises.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Avionics' mighty midget

The flight decks of the generation of airliners now coming into service, such as the new European Airbus 310, have colour television screens in the middle of their control panels. One of them gives the crew an indication of possible failures, such as with a fuel pump or electrical circuit, and the other flashes a diagram of that piece of equipment and the procedures for coping with trouble.

The process is as straightforward to follow as the Automobile Association's guide to fault diagnosis and repair for the average beleaguered motorist. Inevitably, the ubiquitous microprocessor lies at the heart of the latest advances in cockpit automation. This type of electronic innovation for the flight deck is being pursued by British Aerospace, Boeing and all the other major airframe companies for whom this branch of avionics is becoming essential if they are to hold their own in this highly competitive business.

But avionics covers an immense range of operations. The world's airlines spent about £120m on equipment under this heading last year for navigation, communications, flight management systems (as the flight deck apparatus is called), and all manner of devices for monitoring tyre pressures, fuel flows, altitude, temperatures and stresses and strains. In addition an array of ground-based equipment for pilot training, automatic testing of aircraft instruments and air traffic control comes into the avionics category. It is estimated that spending on avionics for 1981 will be £150m.

Morever, expenditure on civilian aviation is only a fraction of that spent on defence aircraft and ground-based radar, navigation and communications networks. As with many advances in avionics, the latest inventions for automation in the cockpit owe much to the developments which began in the military field. And work in the defence operations is still several steps ahead of the applications in the civil sector.

For example, the latest experiments in enhancing the United States Air Force F-15 fighter will turn it into a machine for air-to-ground attack at night and in all weathers. The avionics equipment which extends the role for one of the most modern of the USAF's squadrons includes four colour television display screens in the aft cockpit of this two-seater fighter. In the vernacular of the aviation industry, these screens display respectively the configuration menu, tactical situation display, sensor display and the head-up display.

The last of these four is perhaps the most familiar to the occasional observer of aviation affairs, because the idea of "head-up" was turned into a practical method for pilots in Britain more than a decade ago; and it involves an electro-optical method for presenting a pilot with relevant flight information while looking through his windscreen at his flight path.

But in the cockpit with a bank of television screens, the first display offers a choice of data connected with the type of operation being flown. When the choice is made, the second screen shows for a tactical mission the key landmarks ahead of the aircraft such as rivers and hills, and man-made ones like bridges, power lines and canals.

In addition the same display carries information about altitude, true airspeed, ground speed and heading or ground track, with geographical coordinates of the present position. An almost limitless file of other factors can be called up on the third display terminal from the sensors measuring every part of the aircraft with the sensitivity of an emergency monitor in an intensive care ward.

The needs peculiar to military work come in next, because it is possible to shift the tactical data map to the first screen, project a conventional radar map on the second display and bring up on the third video equipment an image obtained from a new type infra-red radar known as Pave Tack. The use of that device goes into the strategic realms of avionics.

Pearce Wright

Is there an alternative to the Government's economic stategy ? The first of a three-part series

Undo the Budget and save 100,000 jobs

As the Cabinet limbers up for summer battles over public spending cuts, we have been looking at the options open to the Chancellor and his colleagues. In cooperation with the Economist Intelligence Unit, we have used the Treasury's own economic model to check what would happen if the Government decided to change course this summer instead of pressing on with its current policies.

The results are our own, not the Treasury's; but they provide a sort of Do It Yourself Chancellor's kit to weigh one policy against another. They show that the Government could get the economy moving more quickly and could do something to curb unemployment. But the stage has already been reached when it is hard to see unemployment coming down sharply unless the Government takes big risks of allowing inflation to soar away.

We asked the EIU to look at three alternative policies: reflation, devaluation and a combination of protectionism and a big increase in spending of the kind favoured by the Labour left. Over the next three days we shall give their results.

Today we look at the most politically attractive option for the Government: a mild reflation this summer. We asked the model what would happen if the Government decided on a public investment programme costing an extra £1,000m a year at today's prices. At the same time, we cut income tax by £1,250m, which is roughly equivalent to increasing tax allowances in line with inflation. To help industry, which has been particularly hard hit, we cut the National Insurance surcharge by 1.75 percentage points. This surcharge is particularly unpopular with industrialists, who say it is a tax on jobs. Altogether, our reflation package pumped about £4,000m back into the economy.

If we stay as we are :

OUTPUT falls another 1 per cent by next summer, stagnates till summer 1983, then rises 1½ per cent by early 1984.

INFLATION falls slowly to 9.6 per cent by early 1984.

LIVING STANDARDS stagnant till late 1983 then rise to near level of early this year.

UNEMPLOYMENT (including school leavers) more than three million this winter, then rising gently to three-and-half million by early 1984.

If the Government reflates :

OUTPUT stops falling this summer, stays roughly static till mid-1983, then rises 1½ per cent. Runs about 1 per cent higher than under Government policies.

INFLATION falls faster over next 18 months, but not into single figures, touching 10.3 per cent in 1984.

LIVING STANDARDS get boost, then fall back before rising in late 1983. Average 1 per cent higher than Government policy.

UNEMPLOYMENT just over three million this winter, rising to 3.38 million by early 1984.

In effect, we looked at what would happen if the Chancellor decided to undo the effects of his Budget. The answer is that he would get some people back to work without making inflation worse. By this time next year, another 100,000 people would have jobs who would not get them on current policies. Output would be one per cent higher than is expected with the current strategy, and prices would be fractionally *lower*, not higher, than expected. Companies which gained from the £1,750m handout through cutting National Insurance would be able to cut the prices they charge for their goods.

There would be a price to be paid for this. The balance of payments would get worse, because some of the extra money would be spent on imports, Government borrowing would be about £2,000m higher next year and interest rates would be higher than the Chancellor expects. But in spite of these problems, the extra output would encourage private companies to boost investment. If the Government kept on with its investment programme, not increasing it each year but not cutting it either, the benefits would grow as we approached the next election, which must be held by Spring 1984. By then the Treasury model tells us, a package of the kind outlined above would provide jobs for nearly 175,000 people.

Not all that would be translated into a cut in unemployment. Some of the jobs would go to people who do not bother to register as unemployed. But the measures could cut the unemployment figure by 133,000 by Spring, 1984. They would also raise the living standards of people who have jobs, which might be just as important in political terms as the unemployment figure.

But in spite of all these pluses for a policy of mild reflation, the Chancellor shows no sign of going down that road. Indeed, he has asked his colleagues to start drawing up lists of *cuts* in public spending, which are likely to depress state investment still further.

One reason for this is his growing worry that his strategy does not add up to the tax cuts which he promised throughout the lifetime of this Parliament. The EIU says that even with his present tight borrowing limits, the Chancellor would be able to cut the standard rate of tax next year by 2p in the pound to 28p and by another 1p in 1983 to 27p. But some other forecasters, such as the London Business School, are starting to doubt this.

We assumed that the Chancellor would cut taxes over the next two years even if he decided to give a reflationary boost now. The money would come from higher Government borrowing. We assumed that the Government would make sure that the reflation we proposed would not lead to it printing any more money than it will need to on its present policies.

Drawing by Ian Cox

The extra Government deficit of about £1,700m a year, would be covered by borrowing at slightly higher interest rates.

The Government thinks this would just cut down private investment. Most economists disagree with them. So does the Treasury model. The effect of boosting demand is to encourage firms to invest more, because they feel they can sell what they make.

So if the Chancellor sets out to expand the economy by reflating, the economy will expand. But not by much. That is the most depressing part of the situation in which the Government now finds itself. Although our reflationary package of £4,000m could cut unemployment by more than 100,000, that is very few compared with the 3½m who look likely to be without work by 1984.

No big gains without a U-turn

Paradoxically, the very scale of the problem which current policies have created may be the greatest source of weakness for the Cabinet "wets". They will seem to be arguing for a big shift in policy for small gains in the economy. But the truth is that big gains cannot be had without a complete U-turn, which has risks of its own.

If it takes £4,000m to cut unemployment by 130,000, straight multiplication suggests it might take a £40,000m boost to bring it down near the 2m level. In fact, the economy could not absorb a huge boost to demand like that all at one go. Inflationary pressures would build up at home and the pound would slump abroad.

Some people, especially exporters, might say that a falling pound would be no bad thing. Sterling is now the most overvalued currency in the world. The Confederation of British Industry is pressing for what amounts to devaluation. What that would do to our economic prospects will be considered tomorrow.

David Blake
Economics Editor

Would breath tests put drivers on the spot ?

Scientists are challenging a proposed change in the drink and driving law by which breath machines would be used instead of blood or urine samples to provide evidence against motorists suspected of being over the limit. They say the new procedure would not be as accurate and more open to abuse and that it could damage relations between police and public.

The change is provided for in the Transport Bill, now before Parliament and almost certain to receive the royal assent in July. According to the critics, the use of breath machines at police stations raises several questions which the Government has not adequately answered. Until it does, public confidence may be undermined.

The Government argues that the introduction of breath test machines at the police station will have clear advantages. It will do away with the need to call out police doctors—often in the middle of the night—and take up less police time. It will be fairer to motorists, who will know the result immediately and not have to wait several weeks for a laboratory analysis. And it will be particularly welcome to those people who fear the needle and dislike giving blood.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Secretary, has repeatedly maintained that the breath test machines have been extensively tested by Government scientists and give accurate readings, but that even so the proposed new procedure contains important safeguards for the motorist.

One complicating factor, admitted on both sides, is that blood and breath tests do not necessarily give the same reading. It depends on the individual's physiological makeup. A breath test may show a driver to be over the limit and a blood test show him under—and the other way round.

Under the present system, based on blood analysis, the legal limit is 80 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The equivalent for breath analysis has been fixed at 35 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. But while on average "80" equals "35," in individual cases it may not.

To cover this possibility, the Government has decided that a motorist whose breath alcohol reading is between 35 and 50—equivalent to an average blood alcohol count of 80 to 115—should have the right to opt for a blood sample instead. If that option is taken up, the evidence of the breath test is discarded and the case proceeds, as it does now, on the blood analysis.

The Government discounts claims that the breath machine can be cheated by a motorist not exhaling completely or by hyperventilation — vigorous deep breathing just before the test is taken. Such stratagems were tried during the Home Office tests and were found not to work. If the motorist genuinely cannot provide a breath specimen, because, for example, he is asthmatic, he will be asked for a blood sample instead.

Even if the Transport Bill becomes law in July, breath machines are unlikely to be introduced in police stations before late next year. This is partly because it will take time to train police officers to use them and also because the Home Office is engaged in another series of tests on more advanced machines.

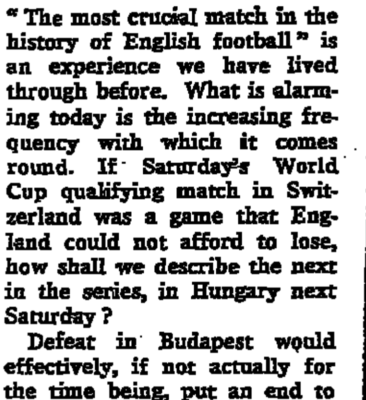
It may be that the results of these tests will help to remove some of the doubts about accuracy and reliability.

At the moment, though, the critics are far from convinced. Mr Allan Parsons, an analytical chemist, part of whose work is analysing blood samples for drivers, says: "I am prepared to accept that the new system will be fair to most motorists, but is most good enough?"

Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

'For too long we have elevated the cult of the winner'

Why English soccer has run out of steam



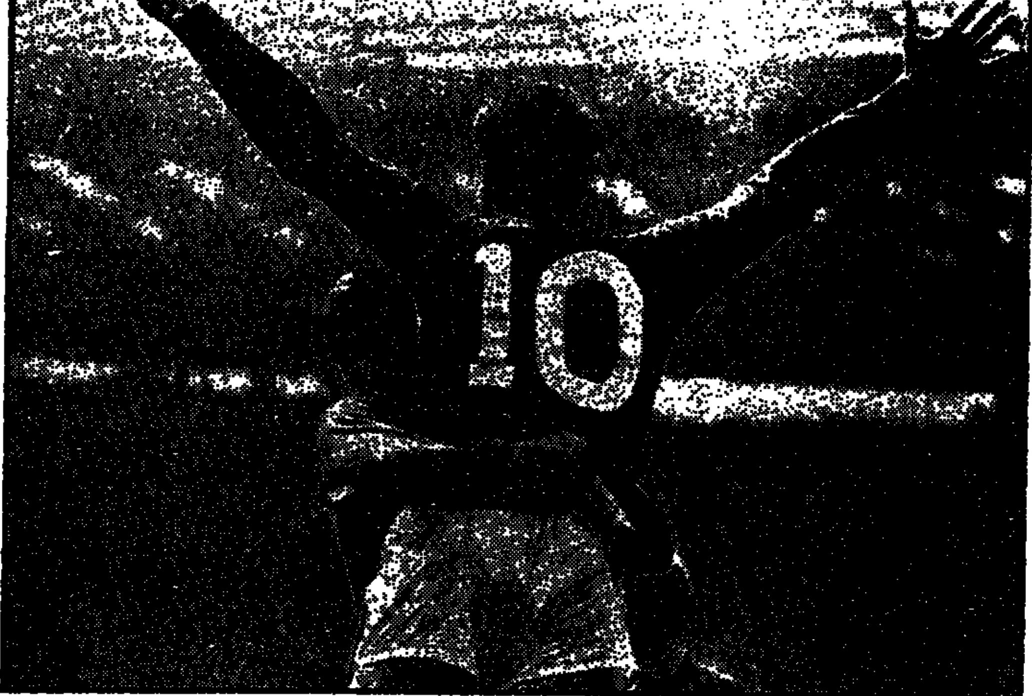
"The most crucial match in the history of English football" is an experience we have lived through before. What is alarming today is the increasing frequency with which it comes round. If Saturday's World Cup qualifying match in Switzerland was a game that England could not afford to lose, how shall we describe the next in the series, in Hungary next Saturday?

Defeat in Budapest would effectively, if not actually for the time being, put an end to England's chance of taking part in next year's finals in Spain—for which, ironically, there will be more qualifiers than ever before. In the short term, that might appear to be the ultimate humiliation. In the long term it might be for the best. At last English football might be compelled to face some uncomfortable conclusions. Whether any action woud be taken remains debatable.

The problems are deep and fundamental. A ritual execution of the team manager would achieve little. Any successor to Ron Greenwood would still be left to work with the same raw material. He would still have to choose his teams from players who lack both the technique and the tactical sophistication of the world's best, and who come to international matches drained by the excessive demands of club competition.



Alf Ramsey : the winning manager in the World Cup



The great day : jubilation at Wembley after winning the World Cup in 1966.

Ron Greenwood : a ritual execution would achieve little

To achieve anything significant, English football will have to cut through the complacency of so much current opinion. The First Division of the Football League is held to be "the most difficult in the world to win". The success of Liverpool and Ipswich Town in European club tournaments is seen as corroborative evidence, conveniently overlooking the contribution made by Scots and Dutch players.

Nor should too much comfort be derived from the position of Wales at the top of their World Cup qualifying group. After their goalless draw with the Soviet Union at Wrexham on Saturday, Mike England, the Wales manager, remarked with satisfaction that his team had yet to concede a goal in the competition, that the USSR were "a difficult team to break down", but that nevertheless chances had been made.

Similar views can be heard at many post-match interviews. It was left to a Dutch observer to inquire whether it was impolite to comment on the critical shortcomings of Welsh technique. For those with eyes to see, it was also apparent that while this Wales team is merely a more integrated harder-working descendant of its predecessors, the Soviet Union has changed its former predictable image for a fluid, imaginative style in the modern mould.

What then can be done to change the basic approach to football in Britain? The first requirement is a change in attitudes. After last week's disappointing European Cup final, Liverpool's chairman, John Smith, echoed a philosophy propounded at Anfield by the club's former manager, Bill Shankly: "For us, winning is not the most important thing—it is the only thing."

For too long we have elevated the cult of the winner. Team formations have placed ever more emphasis on defence. Containment and restriction of space have taken priority. Cheating in the form of so-called professional fouls, encroaching at free kicks, time-wasting and shamming injury have become prevalent. Those developments have inevitably communicated themselves to the most impressionable minds—the youngsters who will provide the next generation of professionals. Anyone who has had any connexion with schoolboy football will know how much importance is attached to cups and medals and how rigidly the systems and formations of professional football are aped in the pursuit of trophies.

At some point a young player needs to learn that his own penalty area is not the place to try to dribble round opponents. But the desire to acquire and demonstrate the ability to beat players by individual skill is central to the wellbeing of the game. When the joy of playing for playing's sake is prematurely stifled in the quest for another notch on the belt, the future is put in pawn.

While this situation obtains the refusal of the English Schools Football Association to allow schoolboys to be too closely allied to professional clubs seems somewhat hollow. At the same time, the league clubs themselves can claim little sympathy while self-interest prevents them from putting their own house in order.

The recent decision by the Football Association to continue the bar on paid directors of Football League clubs will not encourage optimism that the long-standing suspicion which exists between the two governing bodies is any nearer resolution. While the professional core of British football continues to be ruled by, well-meaning amateurs, there can be little hope of genuine progress.

No one denies that the best footballers in England are required to play too often. A season of 60 or more matches leaves little opportunity to practise basic skills or develop subtlety in team play. The time between fixtures is too often required for curing or resting injuries.

Ideally, the First Division should be reduced to 20 or even 18 clubs. But how many directors would vote for a reduction that would deprive them of the income from up to four home games? And how would the changes be made?

Would promotion and relegation be abandoned in the transitional season with the removal of incentive that that would imply? If those traditional features were to remain, would the clubs agree to a season which would see one-third of the First Division teams doomed to lose their status?

In 1968 the Chester Committee's report on its inquiry into the state of Association Football at all levels defined most of the problems and made recommendations which were in essence simple commonsense. Those recommendations have been largely ignored and the problems have become more acute. The paradox of too much imitation of the worst aspects of professionalism at the lowest levels and too little application of the best qualities of professionalism at the highest level remain depressingly apparent.

Gerald Sinstadt

THE TIMES DIARY

Now Medvedev breaks the Khrushchev taboo

Roy Medvedev, the dissident Soviet historian, whose devastating critique of Stalinism, *Let History Judge*, led to his expulsion from the Communist Party some 10 years ago, has just finished a new political biography of Nikita Khrushchev. It is about to be published in Italy, where Medvedev's last six books have all appeared first, and an English edition is promised for the autumn. It will not, of course, find a publisher in the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev is still a taboo subject for the Russians and gathering material on this cunning, erratic and exuberant Soviet leader proved no easy task for Medvedev, who lives quietly in Moscow in a small, book-lined flat.

Official archives are not available even to historians in better favour, but Khrushchev had an extensive family who were able to help. These included his widow, Nina Petrovna, who is now in her eighties and rumoured to have become a regular attender at the Russian Orthodox Church, and Alexei Adjubei, Krushchev once influential son-in-law and former editor of *Izvestia*, now a dis-spirited figure with a lowly job on a monthly magazine. The main source of Medvedev's inside information, however, has been the great man's son, Sergei, now a scientific worker.

Medvedev, whose twin brother Zhores has been deprived of his Soviet citizenship and now lives in England, is a courteous and meticulous man, still a convinced Marxist and an ardent admirer of Lenin. He has had a number of brushes with the authorities and [illegible]dly—but vainly—attempted to run as an independent candidate to the Supreme Soviet, Russia's rubber-stamp parliament, two years ago.

Among other things, I am told Medvedev's portrait shows just how crushed Khrushchev was after his expulsion from the leadership in 1964. "Grandpa is crying all the time", his grandson is said to have told his headmaster.

Christopher Reid, the poet, is strongly tipped to win this year's Hawthornden Prize, the oldest of our top literary awards. It is worth £500 and given for a work of imaginative literature to a writer under 41. Previous winners include Sean O'Casey, Siegfried Sassoon, Robert Graves, Evelyn Waugh, Graham Greene and Ted Hughes.

The award will be made on Wednesday at a ceremony in Stationers' Hall, in the City, organized by the Society of Authors.

Reid, a 32-year-old Londoner, once worked behind the scenes at the Victoria Palace theatre and was news and reviews editor of Crafts Magazine *until he gave it up recently to devote himself full time to poetry.*

I also hear that one of the three £1,000 Somerset Maugham awards has gone to A. N. Wilson for his novel The Healing Art. *He is accustomed to awards: as an undergraduate at New College, Oxford, he won the Chancellor's English essay prize and the Ellerton theological essay prize; his first novel,* The Sweets of Pimlico, *won the 1978 John Llewelyn Rhys memorial prize.*

Wilson likes to say that he teaches English in (rather than at) Oxford so that people don't think of him as a donnish part-time writer. He need not be so worried after Wednesday, when the Maugham awards will also be made.

Daunting design

John Prizeman, who today becomes President of the Architectural Association, has set himself a monumental task: to change the image of the architect, now about as poor as the council planner's, and "to see architecture practised again as it was 100 years ago when the architect was still regarded as an artist".

Prizeman, 50, is best known as the writer of four architectural history and textbooks and the designer of Bertram Rota's bookshop in Long Acre, the Knoeder Gallery in Cork Street and Langan's Brasserie in Stratton Street.

His new post is complicated, he admits, by the Monopolies Commission decision abolishing the RIBA scale of fees and allowing architects to advertise and hold shares in building companies. Add to that the Architectural Association's reputation for controversy and varied roles—school, club and powerhouse for new (and often tiresome) ideas—and he will clearly have a full-time job.

Prizeman says: "The profession has changed from the days when an architect was expected to design the building and the furnishings. Architects have got themselves into a corner from doing large buildings cheaply for property developers and councils. Few are concerned with small things. They do not have a creative image. I want to change that."

All welcome

Bad news: I have not space today to give the results in my "clever excuses" competition (but I promise them for tomorrow). Better news: Mr Jack Walesby, of Petersfield in Hampshire, has sent me this extract from his parish magazine, about meetings at Stroud Women's Institute: "June 18: Speaker, Mrs Carruthers—'Painting on Pottery". July 16: Garden meeting at Freshwater House, Stroud. Speaker from the WRVS on 'Local affairs". No meeting in August. Why not come along?"

A star with stripes

The week's most elusive visitor to London must be John Tower, the new Republican chairman of the United States Senate's powerful Armed Services Committee. He is in Britain for a few days but no one, not even the United States Embassy, knows who he is seeing, why, or where he is staying. All that is known is that he is here for a series of "important private meetings".

He will make one public appearance, at a press conference tomorrow at the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall, but the Institute does not know the rest of his movements either.

At the conference, Tower will make a statement on East-West relations, and we may expect some sparks. Nobody reflects the new image in Washington better than this tough, God-fearing little Texan who was elected to Lyndon Johnson's seat 20 years ago. Now 55, he holds the curious distinction of being the only non-commissioned reservist in Congress with the rank of chief petty officer.

One thing there will be no mystery about: his views on any projected cuts in the Royal Navy.

How did you do?

I haven't found anybody who knew the answers to more than one of the questions in Friday's news quiz, so readers who got two or more did well.

The first question was: "Who had them rolling in the aisles—and hated it?" Answer: Mr Michael Heather, head verger of Gloucester Cathedral. He had expressed his distaste at the behaviour of young couples who had slept on the cathedral floor during an all-night rock concert.

Question two: "Why did Jack Waters make news—and what was his link with P2?" Jack Waters was, of course, actor Jack Warner, who died last week in the Royal Masonic Hospital; hence the link, admittedly tenuous, with P2, the Masonic lodge at the centre of the Italian scandal.

Question three: "Where would supper cost you £2m?". The church in Clwyd, north Wales, where a painting of Christ's *Supper at Emmaus*, allegedly by Velasquez, was found by artist and restorer Thomas Dempster-Jones.

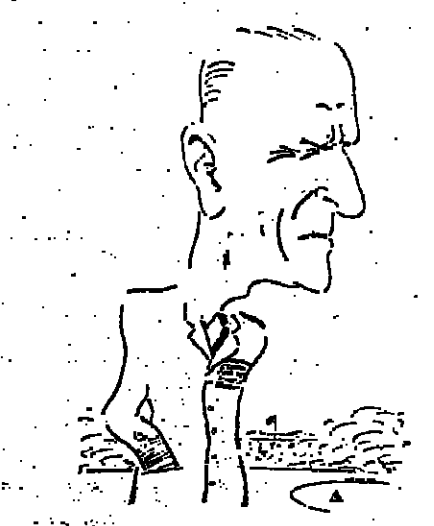
Finally, "What medieval weapon was turned on which modern knight?". *Crossbow*, the organ of the Bow Group, which attacked Sir Keith Joseph.

More teasers next weekend.

Peter Watson

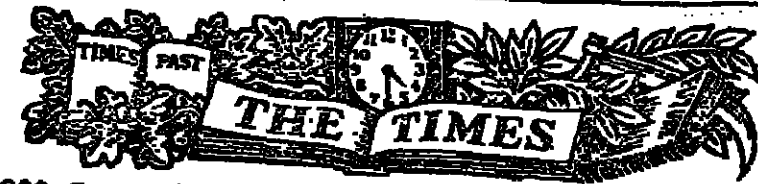
Members of the Wedding [1]

"To comprehend fully the nature of princes one must be an ordinary citizen": taking Machiavelli as brief, Clive James has constructed his newest poetical squib around a supposed royal marriage in a mythical kingdom. Each day this week we are publishing one of Marc's illustrations with a quotation from *Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne*, which is to be published next Monday, June 8, by Cape at £4.95.



Likewise a man of few words, Philip *spoke.*
"Thank Christ *that's over. Sturdy little bloke.*
Bit short of chin, perhaps. Still, you can't tell.
Right sort of food, might turn out bloody well."
Propped up among the pillows, weak with joy,
His wife declared :
"We're so glad it's a boy."

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A TRAGEDY FOR BANGLADESH

The killing of President Zia-ur Rahman is a shattering blow to peace and good government in Bangladesh, likely to throw the country into despair at the unending military rivalry from which the country has suffered from its birth. Nothing that is known of the rebel leadership in Chittagong *promises* any popular support for its action. Personal rivalry as much as *some imagined national* purpose seems to have inspired General Manzur's brutal plot. That in turn is likely to reawaken past vendettas which President Zia might have hoped had lost their edge. For *six* years he had coaxed the country back to order and decency, giving hope *to its* ninety million people. Whatever criticisms could be made of his rule were as nothing to such *benefits*.

Shaikh Mujib, the country's nationalist leader, had established the *Awami League which* promised to carry the people into a promised land of independence after the bloody birth of Bangladesh in 1971. The coup of 1975, in which all members of Shaikh Mujib's family who could be found were indiscriminately slaughtered, was carried out by a group of young army officers in protest at the corruption in which Shaikh Mujib's following had sunk and at the lawlessness in the country with which the Awami League maintained its power by its own strong-arm force. There was much justice in the charges but little hope for the country in the vindictiveness displayed. The wounds were deep and have never healed. After two further coups — also exclusively military in origin — General Zia took power as a military ruler.

His record in office had earned him respect and had given the country a peace it had not before enjoyed. He promised to restore parliamentary government and, like military rulers in other Asian countries, founded his own party to fight the elections. Winning a majority by methods that were not discreditable, given the character of the country, President Zia resolved to fulfill his promise to institute effective civilian government. He was even able to attract opposition politicians into his service. But however much peace spread through the countryside, or fortune brought good harvests undamaged by the floods that had so often ruined them, political and military rivalries continued to sap his rule. Over his shoulder he was always aware of the power of the gun.

The military part in the birth of Bangladesh, not to mention *the Bengali* propensity to politics — "take three Bengalis and you have the makings of four political parties" is *the common* jibe — has politicised the army and set going rivalries that have never gone off the boil. There has been more than one attempt at a coup to overthrow President Zia; in 1977, and again in June last year when he was on a visit to Britain. Hitherto his skills in fending off rivals and diverting politically ambitious officers has enabled him to give the country a fair wind in helping itself, in a world where help for a country so poor in skills and resources as Bangladesh was exhausting even the most charitable of aid-givers.

Externally President Zia's death opens up as many doubts as it does internally. India's part as midwife to the breakaway Bengali state meant that Shaikh Mujib and his Awami League were beholden to India and ready to cooperate with New Delhi. As a new leader after 1975 President Zia not only took Bangladesh into a new found independence from both India and Pakistan but did it prudently and unemotionally, to the point where an acceptable neighbourly relationship with Mrs Gandhi smoothed over the rancour following Shaikh Mujib's assassination. With the recent return from exile in New Delhi of Mrs Hasina Wazid, a daughter of Shaikh Mujib, and her reported arrest over the weekend; Indian concern at the outcome of the current turbulence will naturally grow. So will conflicts of every kind.

With all news sources cut, it is impossible to forecast whether President Zia's government will be able to reestablish effective power throughout the country; or, indeed, what political policies the rebel leaders believe themselves to be fighting *for. Disorder and the loss of* control could last for some time. Unhappily the answers to all these questions *lies in military* action or the threat of it. The divided armed forces may become even more splintered. In face of this, what hope is there that such power can be used to "mobilize and motivate" these ninety million peasants, as President Zia sought to do and was in good measure bringing about despite the enormous difficulties? His death is a tragic blow. Nothing but crippling conflicts can follow it. In power he had been determined to restore civilian government but army resistance could not be overcome. After a decade Bangladesh may be back at the starting line.

MR HOLMES BREAKS HIS SILENCE

Mr David Holmes has now told the *News of the World* that Mr Jeremy Thorpe had, in fact, incited him *to* murder Mr Norman Scott, a charge on which Mr Thorpe was acquitted in 1979. The claim must be treated with circumspection. Mr Holmes' story has not been subjected to cross-examination or other close scrutiny which might have exposed its weaknesses or *contradictions*. It has been emphasized that he has not been paid for his revelations to the newspaper. None the less, his motives — whatever they really are — may be found to throw some doubt on his reliability.

There is no doubt, however, that if Mr Holmes' evidence had been given at the trial — in which he, Mr Thorpe and two others were accused of conspiring to murder Mr Scott — it would have made a great difference. If Mr Holmes had been believed, it would have made Mr Thorpe's conviction on the incitement charge, which he (and he alone) faced, virtually certain. The reason the evidence was not before the court was that Mr Holmes had exercised his right as an accused not to go into the witness box.

Mr Thorpe cannot be tried again for incitement to murder arising out of the same events. The ancient principle of *autrefois acquit* applies even where there is new evidence, not *revealed at the trial, implicating* an accused who has previously been acquitted. It would, indeed, be open to the perpetrator of a crime to confess to it publicly without the danger that he could be tried again. In 1958 Donald Hume admitted to a Sunday newspaper that he had murdered Stanley Setty, the crime for which the jury had found him not guilty.

Mr Thorpe could, however, be charged with some other, lesser offence which might not come within the principle. It would not be difficult to devise such a charge, but the Attorney General has already said that it is unlikely that any new criminal proceedings will be brought. He is right to take that view. The public interest does not require another trial. More Taxpayers' money would be wasted. Mr Thorpe himself is, politically, already a ruined man. Of course there is nothing to stop him bringing an action for libel against Mr Holmes and any publications which published his allegations. This would amount in some respects, to a retrial of the criminal proceedings, with the publishers having to prove — on balance of probabilities — the truth of Mr Holmes' claim.

The manner in which Mr Holmes' story has become public raises a further issue. It is unfortunate that evidence which was clearly pertinent, and might perhaps have been decisive, was not before the jury at all. *That was* because of the rule of English criminal law allowing accused persons the right to decline to give evidence. It is a rule which follows logically and inevitably from an accusatorial system of criminal justice, but it can on occasion work against justice. It may have done so in this case.

Mr Holmes' intervention will give ammunition to those who call for reform of the accused's right to silence at his trial (which does not raise precisely the same issues as the right to silence under police questioning). At the very least, it can be argued that adverse comment should be able to be made by judge or prosecutor if an accused refuses to give evidence. Against that, it is probable that, even if no comment is made, a jury will be conscious of the possible inference that might be drawn from silence. It is a natural reaction to assume that someone who says nothing in the face of evidence against him has something to hide.

There can be little doubt that if Mr Holmes had given evidence it would have been very difficult for Mr Thorpe then to have refused to go into the witness box. What difference that would have made can only *be speculation*, but at least the jury's verdict — whichever way it went — would have been based on something a little more substantial than they had to go on when they found Mr Thorpe and the defendants not guilty.

David Wood

Benn, making his way up the greasy pole

About a year ago one of these columns breasted a flood of right-minded opinion by arguing that it would be a mistake for the social democrats in the Labour Party to break away and form a new centre group. Far better, the article said, to stand and fight for "This great movement of ours", as Hugh Gaitskell did at the turn of the 1960s.

There were agreeable consequences. Roy Jenkins, still President of the Brussels Commission, invited me to lunch at *Au Gourmet Sans Chique* in Strasbourg, from which I came out unreconstructed; and Bill Rodgers, the ablest hewer of wood and drawer of water in Gaitskell's campaign for party sanity, confessed that more than the passage of time separated 1980 from 1960. The left, he implied, had decisively won the battle of attrition or intrigue for the control of the Labour Party. It was too late for a second Gaitskellite campaign for party salvation to succeed.

The break came after the Wembley Special Conference, which deprived the Parliamentary Labour Party of its choice of leader. Now Denis Healey has to fight in the autumn to keep hold on the deputy leadership, and keep alive the possibility of succeeding Michael Foot as leader, without the help of a dozen of his most needed colleagues.

The chances are that either Mr Benn or Mr Silkin, standard bearers of the left, will win, and the last battle will be lost for Gaitskellism. Half the remaining members of the PLP live in fear of the left's pogrom and its knee-capping threats of non-reselection. These days there are nominal members of the Tribune Group who are scarcely more on the left of politics than half Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet; they simply have to pretend to be to try and survive. That will be increasingly the trend, and on his record, Mr Healey will have no counter to it. He is a marked man, an unredeemed Gaitskellite.

It is already a reasonable speculation, short of acts of God, that Mr Benn will now enentually beome Labour leader. Gaitskell called him "a talented fool"; Sir Harold Wilson said he "immatures with age". Healey supporters condemn his lust for power. The media lambast him day by day, and he is lucky in that; for after all Tony Benn is a media man himself and knows he must avoid being ignored. He is the ogre of the time and wants to be.

Mr Benn's genius is that he always understood how to use the system and procedure, as well as public opinion. He dismantled himself of the Stansgate ermine by invoking public opinion until the system gave way and it became legally possible to renounce an hereditary peerage. He invoked public opinion and forced the constitutinal innovation of a national referendum on EEC membership, although Douglas Jay proposed it years earlier, and was ineffectual.

He won the battle for turning the PLP into puppets of party conference to ensure, he would say, that MPS did not betray the mass party when in office, but also to ensure that he himself attained the leadership. He purports to be the democrat incarnate, until democracy works agains him.

Yet, as one who has enjoyed his vitalizing company without being required to agree with him on anything, I can think of no one in politics who is less sensitive to contrary opinion than Mr Benn. He has more than a touch of Enoch Powell's self-certainty. He has rarely been a compromiser in any committee or Cabinet. He has a Messianic sense of what is right and what is wrong (though he often changes his mind, as on EEC membership and unilateralism). He is a born loner or autocrat of the working-breakfast table.

In any proper sense of the phrase, he is as upper middle class as Atlee and Gaitskell, and much farther removed from the people than MacDonald, Wilson and Callaghan. It shows. Once, at a delightful fish paste sandwich lunch in the Millbank Tower, when he was Minister of Technology, we stood looking across the Thames to the South Bank. "I must be," he said — "the first minister whose office has the same view as my nursery when young." No doubt he was, and is. Millbank Tower stands on the site of the Stansgate home.

He went to Westminster School and, of course, Oxford. He served a good middle-class war with a commission in the RAF. He married money. His entry in *Who's Who* these days does not for some reason come clean about his socio-economic blessings, although I comment only that a curious sense of self-conscious proletarian tactics must be at work.

Two things are worth saying. First, if Tony Benn is eventually elected leader of Labour in opposition, as I believe he will be, my guess is that he will out-Attlee Attlee. It is not in the nature of the man, although it may now be in the nature of the ambitious politician, to accept what he knows to be arrant nonsense from any mass vote at a party conference or from the General Council of the TUC. He will defeat the masses in debate (he is among two or three of the best debaters in Westminster politics) or he will go his own way, just like every other party leader and prime minister we have ever had. He always has; he always will.

Secondly, I question whether he could ever form a Labour government. He has never had any Labour power base until he became the seductive voice of the extreme left. Until recently, for years, he carefully avoided the Tribune Group, and he has as many enemies as friends within it. His view of decentralized industrial socialism, which he experimented with as a minister, has no visible appeal to ordinary trade unionists.

Sooner or later, whoever votes in the Labour leader, the PLP. will have to evolve a prime minister who can command a Commons majority to present to the Queen, and Mr Benn could not hope to be the man. In the end, the Healey's, Hattersleys' Shores, and the rest could refuse to serve; and it is a pity that Labour's social democrats will be no longer be there to refuse as well.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Policy markers for defence

From Lord Watkinson, CH

Sir, The subject of defence does not seem to have become and less emotive over the years. One can only wish the Secretary of State success in his attempts to find acceptable solutions to so many incompatible requirements.

In my day certain policy markers seemed to my advisers to be of outstanding importance. I believe that they are still relevant to present considerations.

Provided that the Nato alliance preserves the nuclear balance it is more likely to be subverted on its flanks than assailed in its centre. So a mobile flank guard must be an essential part of the alliance. This force must be seaborne if it is to avoid the political difficulties of overflying and foreign bases.

Weapon systems are not necessarily rendered obsolete merely because they are fully developed. The business of arms salesmanshop is thus not always supportive of defence strategy. For example the capacity for instant readiness must always be mor important than the most glamourous new weapons system that will remain unproven for many years ahead.

Defence spending is never popular. Yet quite apart from the necessity for mational survival it is *one of the very best sources of* employment and capital investment so long as the expenditure is kept within the UK.

I hope that these considerations will not be neglected in the final defence policy when it emerges.

Yours sincerely,
WATKINSON,
Tyma House,
Shore Road,
Bosham,
Chichester,
Sussex.
May 30.

From Lord Orr-Ewing

Sir, Lord Gladwyn (May 28) claims that Britain's conventional defence would become viable if we abandoned plans to build Trident and added the £5 billion cost to the £75 billion we are already planning to spend over the next 15 years on conventional hardware (both figures are in 1980 £s). Could he succinctly explain why the £5 billion switch would make all the difference to Soviet actions?

Yours faithfully,
IAN ORR-EWING,
House of Lords, SW1.
May 29.

Salvation Army

From Mr Kevin Healy

Sir, In reply to the letter from the General of the Salvation Army (May 27) I would like to point out that he has done nothing to satisfy the criticisms levelled at his organization by the ex-Salvation Army members and hostel users in the ATV film.

The former members of the Salvation Army claimed that it obeyed purely organizational imperatives, such as profitability and image building, rather than a loving *concern for the disadvantaged* in society

Hostel users complained of what can only be described as *bullying* and meanness. The high charges levied for bed and breakfast in the minimally acceptable conditions exceeded what I have paid for very comfortable holiday accommodation in Yorkshire in the last two years.

The film showed that the advertising campaigns mounted by the Salvation Army portray the social work as the central task carried out with money donated by the public but in fact, for every pound collected, only 14p is spent on social work. Most people who give money to Salvation Army collections do so in the belief that it will shelter, feed and clothe people less fortunate than themselves. It was staggering to discover that money collected in the Christmas Season goes into the local organizational needs and to pay for the members' musical instruments. None of the christmas *collection goes to the hostels* for the needy.

It must seem to the interested *observer that a certain amount of* legerdemain has been practised on the public and that people have a right to know how the money they contribute to Salvation Army funds is being spent.

Is the Salvation Army, we must ask ourselves, more interested in accountancy than in compassion?

Yours faithfully,
KEVIN HEALY,
26 The Quarry,
Alwoodley Park,
Leeds 17.
May 27.

Below the belt

From Mr T. J. Nelson

Sir, Major Sir Arthur Collins's case (May 19) for increased powers of ministerial control over local planning authorities rests upon his suggestion that, in the Knaresborough case cited, my council had granted planning permission contrary to the provision of the structure plan and in circumstances *which denied the Secretary of State an opportunity to rectify the matter* by calling in the application.

Leaving aside the detailed inaccuracies in Sir Arthur's letter (eg the application was received five months later than the date he suggests) the *salient facts are:*

1. That no permission has yet been granted;
2. The permission recommended would conform to structure plan policies and would, if granted, displace the existing permission which, if implemented, would be more prejudicial to the green belt;
3. Although the option is still available to my council to refer the application to the Secretary of State, he has already indicated that this is not an application which he would wish to consider calling in.

The wise physician properly diagnoses the illness before suggesting the cure.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. NELSON,
Chairman, Planning Committee,
Harrogate Borough Council,
Harrogate,
North Yorkshire,
May 27.

Reagan policy in southern Africa

From Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, OM, FRS, and others

Sir, An *explosive escalation of the* conflict in southern Africa is foreshadowed by the proposal of the Reagan Administration to repeal the Clark amendment, which bans US military aid, without congressional approval to groups opposed to the government of Angola. We believe that the implications of the proposal have received far too little attention.

The amendment to the *US Arms* Export Act introduced by Senator Dick Clark was passed in January *1976* by a *Congress alarmed* by covert Central Intelligence Agency activity under way in Angola aimed at overthrowing the government formed after independence in November, 1975. The stand taken by Congress at the time reflected *public feeling in a US exhausted by* the defeat of its armed intervention in Vietnam and in no mood for any more such adventures.

It also reflected the fear of allying the United States with apartheid South Africa, whose invading forces *still occupied* large parts of Angola at that time, including major towns. For many there was the hope that the US, having taken the side of fascist Portugal during the Angolan people's fight against colonialism, would now recognise the right to *indepedence* of the state born of that bitter national liberation struggle.

The repeal of the Clark amendment would leave the US Administration free to give open military support to South African-backed Unita, *in violation of the principles* of the United Nations Charter and international law. It would be a declaration of war by one UN member on another, by the most powerful Western nation on a newly-independent African country *whose people are engaged in* the difficult process of national reconstruction, rebuilding a country ravaged by twenty years of war. It would be support for the devastating war the South Africans continued to wage against Angola, a war that has *already cost an estimated seven* billion dollars in material damage, to say nothing of the loss of life.

The step the US Administration is now contemplating would be inadmissable interference in the internal affairs of Angola, as is the suggestion that, at the behest of the US government, the Angolan people should accommodate in their *government* elements of Unita, based in Namibia and working as agents of the apartheid regime, in short traitors to the Angolan people.

Although the Reagan Administration has taken this aggressive stance against Angola, the Government of that country has concluded contracts with US companies operating in Angola and has been *described by the president of Gulf* Oil Company, for example, as a "knowledgeable and understanding negotiator, as well as a reliable partner". Yet it is purportedly in defence of American interests that an interventionist policy is being advocated.

Rather than seek to destabilize independent Angola, the West *should help to promote peace in the* region by exerting effective pressure on South Africa to make it stop its aggression against a sovereign country and accept the UN plan for the independence of Nambibia. This has been forcefully stated by such *African leaders as Prime Minister* Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Presidents Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, who have all condemned the proposed repeal of the Clark amendment.

The recent vote of the foreign affairs committee of the US House of Representatives to retain the amendment is a welcome development indicating that African opinion is being heeded by some people in the US power structure.

Mindful of their business interests, western countries will have to face a choice between independent Africa and an apartheid regime condemned by the whole world. As an important ally of the United States and also one of its partners in the western "contact group" involved in seeking a solution to the problem of Namibia, we call upon the British Government to try to prevail upon the Reagan Administration to refrain from embarking upon an exceedingly dangerous interventionist policy which can only lead to more bloodshed and suffering in Southern Africa.

Yours faithfully,
DOROTHY HODGKIN,
THOMAS HODGKIN,
CHRIS ALLEN,
ROBIN COHEN,
CHRISTOPHER FYFE,
TERENCE RANGER,
JOHN REX,
A. F. ROBERTSON,
GAVIN WILLIAMS,
34 Percy Street, W1.
May 29.

Church schools

From the Reverend Richard Moberly

Sir, Your Educational Correspondent, in her article of May 13, reported criticisms said to have been made by the Leader of the GLC regarding the admissions policy of Church of England secondary schools. In refuting the particular accusations I hope that Prebendary Green (May 19) will not overlook the deep concern felt by many parents, *teachers* and *governors of county* schools about the effect of that policy as it is practised at least within the Inner London area.

In common with county schools, church schools (with a few exceptions) support the *principles* of comprehensive education. This means that with regard to their intake they do *stick strictly* to a ration in each of the three bands into which the children are divided by the authority — the ration being indicated in advance by the local divisional office of the ILEA. Where they differ from the county schools is that they retain the right to select which children within each band they should admit to make up their quota.

This is the point which in my experience causes the ill feeling. The very fact of selectivity means that a school is almost *automatically* oversubscribed, but not always for very good reasons. While some church schools are excellent and deserve their reputation, others are less so: but parents still want their children to go to them in the belief that their children will thereby gain a head start over the mass who are not so selected.

In the particular area of inner London where I live, the ration of children in each band is established by the divisional office on a borough basis. The result is that by the time the voluntary schools at the less academic inner areas of the borough have taken their pick of the brighter children the county schools are left with something like half their supposed ration. The policy of continued selection by the church schools. does appear to make *nonsense of the whole spirit of* comprehensiveness.

A further factor is that while most *schools do try to establish some* church (not necessarily of England) connection on the part of the child and its parents, that connection does often seem to the outsider to be tenuous or accidental. When I was in parish work I used to dread the *annual round of approaches* from parents wanting "a letter".

We Christians should have the courage of our convictions. If we believe that these Church of England schools are so good then we should throw them open to all comers: we should hand over our right of selection, take the children that the divisional office allocates, and show in fair competition with the county schools that we have something unique to offer.

The essential corollary for those many parents of various *faiths* who really do care deeply about the spiritual education of their children is that adequate provision for serious religious education should be made within the state system.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. MOBERLY,
5 Atherfold Road, SW9.

Doctors' evidence

From Dr Gerald Silverman

Sir, In a letter to *The Times* some months ago I argued that evidence of unfitness to plead and similar claims should be tested before juries rather than accepted solely on the basis of psychiatrists' reports. At that time I did not expect such an exemplification as at the Sutcliffe trial.

Though welcome, the judges decision has eventually led to littie clarification regarding the task of the jury. This should have been twofold. Firstly they had to determine the honesty and expert status of the psychiatric witnesses and secondly to assess what implications their clinical diagnosis had for the level of responsibility of the accused.

Given that the first part was satisfactory, the jury should then have been helped to understand (a) the connexion between psychiatric symptoms and the notion of a mental illness (eg schizophrenia) and (b) how, and to what extent, such an illness might reduce responsibility in respect of limits recognized by the law. Sadly neither of these two vital steps in the argument was properly illuminated in this case.

Surely if a clinical mistake is to be made then it is right to assume that an expert psychiatrist will be less prone to diagnostic error that 12 laymen. More importantly is the status of evidence by psychiatrists as to what the accused has said to them. I myself have recently been challenged in court as to the admissibility of such material on the basis that it is *hearsay*.

My answer, which has been accepted, is that it is only hearsay if it is used as a factual record but not if given to illustrate my processes of examination and diagnostic formulation. *In the Sutcliffe case the jury* seems to have usurped the psychiatrists' role of diagnosis (ie malingering versus mental illness) on the basis of just such reported statements which become, in this context, hearsay. As such, I would submit, Sir, they are no longer properly admissible.

Sadly, the jury seems to have been unable to perform what should have been its proper duty and has gone on to do something quite other than is its remit. Clearly this very unsatisfactory area where psychiatry and the law meet is much overdue for a thorough review: *practitioners of both have no cause* to be complacent after this unusual trial.

Yours *sincerely*,
GERALD SILVERMAN,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
Ealing Hospital,
Uxbridge Road,
Southall,
Middlesex.
May 27.

Fixing air fares

From the Chairman of the Air Transport Users Committee.

Sir, I am astonished by the letter (May 21) from the Chairman of the Scottish Consumer Council, Mrs Walker, supporting your leader on *the high level of* European air fares, but criticizing my committee for its ineffectiveness, and suggesting that her committee has to "fill what we see as a gap in consumer representation". She seems to be unaware that our committees are now working very closely together on air fares, and that Mrs Walker's Scottish Consumer Council representative worked with us both before and during the recent domestic air tariff hearings, and gave her very welcome support behind our weightier evidence (most of the weight being computer print outs supplied by my committee discrediting the air lines own figures).

I agree with Mrs Walker that the best hope for reducing European air *fares may* well lie with *the* EEC. Last week I chaired a meeting of air transport users representatives of member states in Brussels, who called on the initiative of my committee, for the purposes of setting up committees representing air transport users in other EEC countries. Hopefully, one day, we may thereby be able to persuade EEC governments and state owned air lines to rationalize European air fares.

Yours faithfuly,
N. ASHTON HILL,
Air Transport Users Committee,
129 Kingsway WC2.
May 21.

Role in politics of Bow Group

From the Chairman of the Bow Group

Sir, I refer to your recent banner headlines (May 26) describing the editorial by Richard Barber in the current issue of the magazine *Crossbow*, in which you claim that the Bow Group has demanded the resignation of Sir Keith Joseph.

The Bow Group has never had a collective view since its foundation in 1951. It does not purport to have *one view, and the editor of Crossbow* does not speak on behalf of any other member of the group. Each copy of *Crossbow*, including the one you refer to in your coverage, quite precisely states that all opinions expressed therein are individual opinions and not to be construed as a collective view from the group. I therefore fail to see how you can justify your banner headlines.

Far from attacking in a personalised way, individual members of the Government, Mr Barber devoted much of his article to a call for strengthening Mrs Thatcher's hand against Cabinet leaks in preparation *for a Conservative victory* at the next election; and went on to say that Sir Keith is in fact one of Mrs Thatcher's strongest supporters.

I found it most disappointing that you should, in so august a journal, seek to over-emphasise Mr Barber's objections to the policies of providing public funds to loss-making nationalised industries and his call for greater collective *responsibility* in Cabinet decisions — simply as a highly personalised attack on Sir Keith Joseph by the entire Bow Group.

Sir Keith has had considerable success in denationalising British Aerospace and his achievements with British Telecom are warmly welcomed. He has remained a good friend of the group for a considerable period of time and has recently taken the trouble to explain the difficulties he is encountering in implementing the radical reforms he so much favours.

We all wish him well in his endeavours.

I remain, yours faithfully,
NIRANJAN DEVA-ADITYA,
Chairman,
The Bow Group,
240 High Holborn, WC1.
May 30.

Thinking Europeans

From Mr Eric Forth, MEP for Birmingham North (Conservative)

Sir, A further dimension of the role and relevance of members of the European Parliament, referred to by David Wood (May 25), is suggested by the membership of the new French Cabinet, appointed by President Mitterrand. It includes no fewer than four French (ex-) members of the European Parliament (and one ex-commissioner, Cheysson).

Nothing could better illustrate the difference in approach by the United Kingdom and the other member States of the Community to the relationship between Community and national politics and institutions.

We should consider whether this may have a bearing on our poor performance at all levels since 1973 in the European "corridors of power".

Yours faithfully,
ERIC FORTH,
40a Goldieslie Road,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands.
May 25.

Virtues of the pre-fab

From Mr Michael Thomas

Sir, I am delighted that Alan Hamilton (London Diary, May 14) *has given way to public pressure on* the merits of the pre-fab. This museum has recently dismantled an example, from Birmingham, of the Arcon Mark V type of pre-fab of which 41,000 were built at the end of the war. Following restoration of *the parts it will be* re-erected and furnished as an exhibit not only of the innovative techniques inherent in the building's design, but also of the social need it so successfully met during the immediate postwar period.

Alan Hamilton mentions that each pre-fab was put up for £1,000 in the 1940s. Our operation, including repairs, will of course, cost a bit more. The Science Museum in London has promised financial help towards the cost of saving for posterity an example of such a highly regarded building type now so swiftly being swept away.

Yours faithfuly,
MICHAEL THOMAS,
Director,
Avoncroft Museum of Buildings,
Stoke Heath,
Bromsgrove,
Worcestershire.
May 22.

Study of marriage

From Mrs Jean Fadil

Sir, Dr Michael Argyle tells us in his letter of May 19 of the discovery in his Department of Experimental Psychology at Oxford University *that* "in disturbed marriages the parties send each other more negative verbal and non-verbal signals, and . . . these are more often reciprocated."

Many of your readers must have shared my exhilaration at this fresh evidence that the city of dreaming spires is still pushing back the frontiers of human knowledge with such bold iconoclasm.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN FADIL,
26 Kingsley Place, N6.
May 19.

Verge of recovery

From Mrs. Jan Green

Sir, The Government cuts have at least brought us one bonus: now that the county councils can *no* longer afford their annual verge-cutting orgies what a joy it is to see the lanes in *bloom* and *smell* the delicious *summer scent of Cow* Parsley.

Yours etc,
JAN GREEN,
Woodbury Hill Farm,
Great Witley,
Nr. Worcester.
May 27.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Fashion Show held in aid of the Scottish Association of Boys' Clubs at Hopetoun House, South Queensferry.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

A memorial service for Professor John Coppock will be held at noon on Friday, June 26, at the RAF Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, WC2.

Lord Plummer of St Marylebone

The life barony conferred on Sir Desmond Plummer has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Plummer of St Marylebone, of the City of Westminster.

Memorial service

Dr Alice Evans

A memorial service was held at St Mark's, Cambridge, on Saturday for Dr Alice Evans. The Rev W. H. Loveless officiated and Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson gave an address. Among others present were:

Mr and Mrs A McEvoy (brother-in-law and sister); Miss A McEvoy and Mr D Rose; the President of Wolfson College and Mrs Williams, Lady Hutchinson, Miss P Storey, Mr and Mrs S Morrison, the Vice-Master of Christ College, the Bursar of Wolfson College and Mrs Soulsby; Professor C G Cameron, Pro- [illegible] and Mrs T H Cooker, Mrs G Geoghegan-Dubois, Mrs R Quadling, Mr L Collins, Dr P Whittlestone, Mrs Y B Garrod, Mrs A Hartree, Mr J Bingham, Dr A J Bishop, Dr C A Gilligan, Dr and Mrs E Miller, Dr and Mrs J McVittie, Miss C Northeast, Dr T J Riggs, Miss R Webb, Miss E Falconer, Miss S Hoelgaard, Dr and Mrs D J Allen.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the engagements of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress this week:

Tomorrow: Attends meeting of City Magistrates' advisory committee, Mansion House, 10.30; Lady Mayoress opens trim trail course provided by West Ham Rotary Club, West Ham Park, 10.30.

Wednesday: Attends presentation of Queen's Award for Export and Technology to Lep group of companies, Upper Thames Street, 3.

Thursday: Attends annual commemoration service for Samuel Pepys, St Olave's, Hart Street, 12.

Saturday: Attends speech day at Christ's Hospital School for Boys, Horsham, West Sussex, 12.

Legal appointment

Mr A. J. D. McCowan, QC, has been appointed a High Court judge, in succession to the late Mr Justice Smith. Mr McCowan will be assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.



Lord Astor of Hever, former owner of "The Times", who is 63 today.

Birthdays today

Sir Geoffrey Aldington, 73; Vice-Admiral Lord Ashbourne, 80; Viscount Bearsted, 72; Miss Gemma Craven, 31; Mr William Deedes, 68; Major Walter Magor, 70; Sir Robert Megarry, 71; Sir Eric Millbourn, 79; Mr Bob Monkhouse, 53; Mr Gerald Scarfe, 45; Vice-Admiral Sir John Stevens, 81; Sir John Tooley, 57; Air Commodore Sir Frank Whittle, 74; Mr Edward Woodward, 51.

Marriages

Lord Ogilvy
and the Hon Geraldine Harmsworth

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy attended the marriage of Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Airlie, of Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland, to the Hon Geraldine Harmsworth, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Rothermere, of Stroods House, near Uckfield, Sussex, held on Saturday at Holy Trinity, High Hurstwood, Sussex. The Rev C. J. Peters officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Cezara Massimo, Johnny Wake, Rupert Mathews, the Hon Camilla Harmsworth, Miss Sarah Brooks, the Hon Natasha Granfell and Miss Kirsten Leckie. Mr David Macmillan was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Lord Ogilvy and the Hon Geraldine Harmsworth after their marriage on Saturday.

Mr G. Farrell
and Miss J. van Straubenzee

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Spennithorne, North Yorkshire, between Mr Gerald Farrell, son of Mr Charles and Lady Katherine Farrell, of Pyrton Manor, Watlington, Oxfordshire, and Miss Joanna van Straubenzee, daughter of Colonel Philip van Straubenzee and of the late Mrs van Straubenzee, of Spennithorne House, Leyburn, North Yorkshire. The Right Rev R. S. Hook officiated, assisted by the Rev W. G. Lee.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and a cream silk veil edged with cream ribbon and held in place by a circlet of cream ribbon bows. She carried a bouquet of freesias, lilies-of-the-valley and cream rosebuds. Henry and Martha Lane-Fox, Tristram and Beatrice FitzGerald, Victoria Browne, Arthur Jeffes, Alexandra Whittaker and Lucy Heathcoat-Amory attended her. Lord Poltimore was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Morocco.

Mr A. G. Gordon
and Miss J. C. Houldsworth

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Laurence, Forres, Moray, between Mr Alexander Gordon, son of Lord and Lady Alastair Gordon, of Quick's Green, Pangbourne, Berkshire, and Miss Joanna Houldsworth, daughter of the late Major Ian Houldsworth and of Mrs Houldsworth, of Dallas Lodge, Forres, Moray. The Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness officiated, assisted by the Rev R Forrest and the Rev J. Cordiner.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr David Houldsworth, was attended by Katie and Harry Owen, Patricia du Boulay, Nicholas Bowden, Clodagh Meiklejohn, and Thomas Clarkson. Mr John Stuart Milne was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Greece.

Mr J. D. Fishburn
and Miss V. J. Boles

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mark's, Englefield, near Reading, Berkshire, between Mr Dudley Fishburn, son of the late Mr Eskdale Fishburn and Mrs Peter Murray-Lee, and stepson of Mr Peter Murray-Lee, of Eaton Square, London, SW1, and Miss Victoria Boles, daughter of Mr Jack Boles and the late Mrs Boles, and stepdaughter of Lady Anne Boles, of the Old Rectory, Englefield, near Reading, Berkshire. The Rev Neville Roberts and the Rev C. J. Meyrick officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and lace and a family lace veil held in place by a headdress of freesias and lilies-of-the-valley. She carried a bouquet of freesias, stephanotis, lilies-of-the-valley and jasmine. Lord O'Hagan was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Greece.

Mr M. L. J.-M. Weemaels
and Miss R. L. Burnaby-Atkins

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Oaksey, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, between Mr Marc Weemaels, son of M and Mme Pierre Weemaels, of 131 Chaussée de Roodebeek, 1200 Brussels, and Miss Rosamond Burnaby-Atkins, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs Frederick Burnaby-Atkins, of Oaksey, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Canon Kenneth Thomas officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mr Karl Vandevoorde was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Greece.

Mr R. D. Bush
and Miss N. A. Pearce

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Staplehurst, Kent, between Mr Richard Duyland Bush, second son of Admiral Sir John and Lady Bush, of Beckstedde House, Colemore, Hampshire, and Miss Daphne Nina Anne Pearce, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. A. Pearce, of Kemps, Hawkhurst, Kent. Father Francis Parkinson officiated, assisted by the Rev L. V. Headley.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk with pintucked bodice and sleeves, and a family lace veil held in place by a half-circlet of fresh flowers. She carried a posy of freesias, stephanotis and roses. Fenella Wakeley and Marcus and Georgia Mullion attended her. Mr Alexander McCombie was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr G. E. Gil
and Miss C. F. Alexander

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Botolph, Westwick, Norwich, between Mr Guillermo Enrique Gil, younger son of the late Señor Julian Gil and of Señora Maria Angelica Bosco de Gil, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Miss Clare Frances Alexander, younger daughter of Sir Alex and Lady Alexander, of Westwick Hall, Westwick, Norwich. The Rev A. M. Bowman and the Rev David M. Sharp officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Timothy Alexander and Jolyn Verbeek. Mr Aart Verbeek was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Florence.

Mr N. A. Corry
and Miss S. A. C. Gardner

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster between Mr Adrian Corry, elder son of Major Noel Corry, of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, and of Mrs Sonia Corry, of Chelsea, London, and Miss Sally Gardner, daughter of Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP, and of Judge Lowry, of Hammersmith, London. The Rev Michael Day officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an antique gown of cream chiffon and satin and a veil of antique cream lace. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and other flowers. Miss Emma Lowry and Miss Lucy Gardner attended her. Mr Stephen Corry was best man.

A reception was held in the Palace of Westminster and the honeymoon will be spent in the South of France.

Major C. Fletcher-Wood, RA
and Miss V. M. Hugill

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 30, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Ashton Keynes, between Major Clive Fletcher-Wood, Royal Artillery, only son of the late Major H. Fletcher-Wood and Mrs S. F. Sly, and Miss Victoria Hugill, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. C. Hugill, of the River House, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire. The Rev P. J. Sudbury officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Imogen Lloyd Webber, Caroline Gray and Matthew Drinnan. Major N. G. W. Lang, Royal Artillery, was best man.

A reception was held at the River House.

Mr D. Locke
and Miss B. Stephenson

The marriage took place in Tempe, Arizona, on Saturday, May 23, between Mr Donald Locke and Miss Brenda Stephenson.

Mr N. W. Porritt
and Miss M. Dawson

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 23, at St Thomas's Church, Jersey, between Mr Nicholas Porritt, younger son of Mr O. W. Porritt and Mrs A. E. Porritt, and Miss Miranda Dawson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Dawson. Father J. M. Chuffart, OMI, and the Rev B. Coleman officiated.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Robert Remnant
and Miss S. L. Cronn

The engagement is announced between Robert James, second son of Lord and Lady Remnant, of Bear Ash, Hare Hatch, near Reading, Berkshire, and Sherrie, eldest daughter of Mr Frederick Cronn and Mrs Michael Watson, of Los Angeles.

Mr C. M. E. Colquhoun
and Miss J. M. Durie

The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of the late I. M. Colquhoun and of Mrs D. Hillier, of Marlowe, Buckinghamshire, and Jean, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Durie, of Wrington, Bristol.

Mr C. J. Macmillan
and Miss S. E. Marshall

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Philip Macmillan, of 7 Egerton Place, London, SW3, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Marshall, of Parsonage House, Newport, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr C. J. Sokol
and Miss A. Farrow

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr Emil Sokol, of The Priory, Upper Beeding, West Sussex, and the late Mrs Madge Sokol, and Annis, younger daughter of Mr Michael Farrow, of The Manor, Staverton, Northamptonshire, and Mrs Jennifer Farrow, of 25 Oakley Gardens, Chelsea, London, SW3.

Mr D. Pulford
and Miss B. Bates

The engagement is announced between David Pulford, of 30 Prothero Road, London, SW6, younger son of the late Rev W. W. and Mrs Pulford, and Belinda, second daughter of Mr Thomas Bates, of Langley, Northumberland, and Mrs Lizanne Bates, of Syros, Greece.

Mr G. A. Bridge
and Miss S. Mirman

The forthcoming marriage is announced betwen Graham, son of Mr and Mrs Eric Bridge, of the Coach House, Park Lane, Macclesfield, and Sophie, daughter of Mme Simone Mirman and of the late M Serge Mirman, of Chesham Place, London, SW1.

Mr L. D. Hingle
and Miss K. J. H. Allen

The engagement is announced between Leslie David, son of Mr and Mrs E. G. Hingle, of Cape Town, and Katharine Jean Harley, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Colin Allen, of Pollards, Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire.

Mr N. J. Allsopp
and Miss D. C. G. Kyriacopoulos

The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Mr H. J. Allsopp and Mrs J. Kenrick, of Camberley, Surrey, and Diana, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Kyriacopoulos, of Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr C. M. H. Walford
and Miss I. A. Marshall

The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Walford, of 8 Essex Villas, London, W8, and Isabelle, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Roy Marshall, of 22 Second Avenue, Frinton, Essex.

Mr G. E. Hindmarch
and Miss R. S. Beswick

The engagement is announced between Gordon, son of Mr and Mrs G. N. Hindmarch, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Rachel, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. E. Beswick, of Corsley, Wiltshire.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Master of Trinity House, attends annual dinner for Younger Brethren, Trinity House, 6.45.

Princess Margaret attends performance of *The Lady of the Camellias* by Stuttgart Ballet, London Coliseum, 7.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, visits Westfield College.

Princess Alexandra opens fiftieth anniversary exhibition of Hampton School of Needlework, York House, Twickenham, 5.30.

Exhibitions: Seychelles stamps, Stanley Gibbons Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.30 to 4.45; art by disabled people, Festival Hall, 6 to 10; Royal Doulton figures, Selfridges, Oxford Street, 9 to 5.30.

Lunchtime music: Brass ensemble, St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, 1.10; Michael Beroff, piano, St John's, 1; John Scott, organ, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.

Memorial service: Dowager Countess of Limerick, St Peter's, Eaton Square 12.

King's College School, Wimbledon

The following awards have been made for September, 1981:

Joint top scholarships: D. P. Jellinek (KCJS) and B. G. Shenoy (KCJS).
Major scholarship: A. R. Outhwaite (Newland House).

Scholarships: D. J. Andrew (KCJS), J. Dunne (KCJS), W. E. Hardy (Wallop), J. M. Moritz (KCS and Lanesborough), S. J. Munden (Dane Court), A. J. Russell (Homefield) and S. F. D. Stern (KCS).

Music scholarship: B. J. Robbins (Westminster Cathedral Choir School).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAIN: A K Potter to MoD as DDES(N). Oct 23.

COMMANDERS: N H N Wright to staff of Comglbmed. July 23; R F Cobbold to staff of FOF 1 as SOO Sept 29; R W Thorne to Exeter as SMEO to Capt D5 and MEO. Dec 18; R M Kennedy to staff of Fonac. Oct 16.

ROYAL MARINES

MAJORS: I W L Bain to Shape for duty with Operations Division as Loc Lt-Col. June 18, 1982; A M Keeling to National Defence College, Latimer, as RM DS: April 16, 1982.

ACTING MAJOR: F A Moreland to RM Poole as Fleet Royal Marines Training Officer, July 3.

Retirements
Bajor: I C Martin, RM, Oct 20.

The Army

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL: Sir Robin Carnegie, Colonel, QOH. June 5.

BRIGADIER: P R Duchesne, 1 Armd Div and Sig Regt as CRA. June 1.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: E Ashley, Para, to BMATT Zimbabwe as GSO1 DS. June 1; R P D Gordon, 15/19H, to HQ AFCENT as GSO1 (Chief) Ops Sec. May 15; S D Gray, RA, to MoD as GSO1. June 3; W J Horsfall, RCT, to BMATT Zimbabwe as GSO1 DS. June 1. J L Seddon-Brown, SG, to Staff Coll Camberley as GSO1 DS: June 1.

Retirements
MAJOR-GENERAL: F J Plaskett, June 6.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORE: G J B Claridge to MoD as D of R(RAF). June 6.

GROUP CAPTAINS: R H Wood to HQRAFSC as Gp Capt Flying Training. June 5; R T Dixon to RAF Northolt as Stn Cdr. June 5; J F Branton to MoD. June 1; R C Tear to MoD (AFD) as DDMTSE(RAF). June 1.

WING COMMANDERS: G M Ferguson to MoD as S Pol 27(RAF). June 4; M J Hayden to MoD(AFD) as FS2 (RAF). June 2; D T McCann to MoD(AFD) as TG3(RAF). June 3; A O'C D'Arcy to MoD(AFD) as PI (Casework). June 1; J B P O'Sullivan to RAF Finningley as OC Admin Wg. June 1; F J Smith to OASC Biggin Hill as Stn Cdr. June 1; A W Whittaker to NICSMA as SO Systems Switch Planning. June 1.

SQUADRON LEADER (Acting Wing Commander): B C McCandless to SCSHQ Benson as Tels Eng. June 1.

Medical

WING COMMANDER: J T G Ronerson to RAF Hospital Nocton Hall as SMO Anaesthetics. June 2.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev M J Adams, assistant curate at King Charles the Martyr, Falmouth, diocese of Truro, to be assistant curate at St Buryan, St Levan and Sennen, same diocese.

The Rev N J F Bingham, Vicar of St Mary with St Edward, Leyton, diocese of Chelmsford, to be also Rural Dean of Waltham Forest, same diocese.

The Rev R Buckman, assistant curate at Manuka, diocese of Canberra and Goulburn, Australia, to be team Vicar of the Mid Marsh Group in the Louthesk Team Ministry, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev P A C Cadogan, Curate of St Mark, Swindon New Town, diocese of Bristol, to be Priest in Charge of All Saints, Swindon, same diocese.

The Rev J E Cox, Priest in Charge of South Petherwin with Trewen, diocese of Truro, to be also Priest in Charge of Lezant and Lawhitton, same diocese.

The Rev B Dawson, general secretary of the Church of England Men's Society, to be Vicar of St Cuthberts, Rye Park, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev P Generoux, Rector of Atmore and Poarch, diocese of Central Gulf Coast, United States, to be assistant curate at St Mary and St Nicholas, Spalding, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev H F Gribble, Rector of Lezant and Lawhitton, diocese of Truro, to be full-time C of E Chaplain to the Royal Cornwall Hospitals, Treliske, City and St Clements, same diocese.

The Rev R W S L Gussman, Curate of St Joseph the Worker, Northolt, diocese of London, to be Priest in Charge of Sutton and Mepal and Witcham, diocese of Ely.

The Rev J Harvey, Team Vicar in the Bourne Valley Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to be Team Rector of the Bourne Valley Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev R B M Hayes, Priest in Charge of Porthleven and Sithney, diocese of Truro, to be Vicar of the new United Benefice of Porthleven and Sithney within the group ministry of Porthleven Sithney Crowan and Godolphin, same diocese.

The Rev D A S Herbert, Curate of Christ Church, St Leonards-on-Sea, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of St Georges, Bickley, Bromley, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev W Hurdman, vicar of Friskney, diocese of Lincoln, to be Team Rector of the Scunthorpe, Bottesford with Ashby Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev J D Johnson, Team Rector of Ewyas Harold and Priest in Charge of Kilpeck, St Devereux and Wormbridge, diocese of Hereford, to be Hospital Chaplain of Napsbury Hospital, St Albans, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev J H Jones, former Rector of Houghton with Wyton, diocese of Ely, to be Priest in Charge of Lolworth and Conington, same diocese.

The Rev W B Kinsmen, Priest in Charge of St Issey and St Petroc Minor, diocese of Truro, to be Vicar of the new Benefice of St Issey and St Petroc Minor, same diocese.

The Rev A Lord, Rector of Illogan, Redruth, diocese of Truro, to take up part-time retirement post in the Weobley group of parishes, diocese of Hereford.

The Rev W H Loveless, Vicar of St Marks, Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be also Rural Dean of Cambridge, same diocese.

The Rev G G McIntosh, assistant curate at St Oswalds, Millhouses, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar of St Timothys, Crookes, same diocese.

The Rev C M Morris, Team Vicar of Seacroft, in charge of The Ascension, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of Oulton with Woodlesford, same diocese.

The Rev D Murfet, education specialist in the Knowle Team Ministry, diocese of Bristol, to be general secretary of the Church of England Men's Society.

The Rev A Parsons, assistant curate at Liskeard, diocese of Truro, to be Priest in Charge of Ludgvan, same diocese.

The Rev H D Pike, who has permission to officiate in the diocese of York, to be Priest in Charge of Birdsall with Langton, same diocese.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Companies (No 2) Bill, second reading. Education (Schools Information) Regulations.
Tomorrow at 2.30: British Nationality Bill, progress on remaining stages.
Wednesday at 2.30: British Nationality Bill, progress on remaining stages. Motion on EEC documents on insurance contracts.
Thursday at 2.30: British Nationality Bill, conclusion of remaining stages.
Friday at 9.30: Motions on Members' salaries and allowances.

Select committees

Today: Home affairs: Sub-committee on race relations and immigration. Subject: Operation and effectiveness of Commission for Racial Equality. Witnesses: National Association of Community Relations Councils. Room 15, 11 am.

Committee on a private Bill. Lloyd's Bill. Room 5, 12.00.

Tomorrow: Social services. Subject: Government expenditure on the social services. Witness: Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services. Room 16, 4.30 pm.

Joint committee on statutory instruments. Room 4, 4.15 pm.

Committee on a private Bill. British Railways (No 2) Bill. Room 5, 11 am.

Wednesday: Foreign affairs. Subject: Supply estimates 1981-82 Class II. Witnesses: Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Property Services Agency. Room 15, 10.30 am.

Scottish affairs. Subject: Youth unemployment in Scotland. Witnesses: Construction Industry Training Board; Engineering Industry Training Board; Road Transport Industry Training Board. Room 19, 10.30 am.

Transport. Subject: Transfer of the testing of HGVS and PSVS to private sector. Witness: Road Haulage Association. Room 17, 10.45 am.

Transport. Subject: Transportation in London. Witnesses: London Transport Passengers' Committee. Room 17, 4 pm. Transport Users Consultative Committee for London. Room 17, 4.45 pm.

Welsh affairs. Subject: Scrutiny of Welsh Office Departments. Witnesses: Welsh Office Local Government and Housing Group. Room 18, 4 pm.

Employment. Subject: Legal immunities of Trade Unions and other related matters. Witness: Sir Leonard Neal. Room 8, 4.30 pm.

Committee on a private Bill. British Railways (No 2) Bill. Room 5, 10.30 am.

Thursday: Energy. Subject: North Sea Oil Depletion Policy. Witnesses: Department of Energy. Room 6, 4.15 pm. Treasury, 5 pm.

Committee on a private Bill. British Railways (No 2) Bill. Room 5.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Licensing (Amendment) Bill, report. Social Security Bill, second reading. Iron and Steel Bill, second reading.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, report. Insurance Companies Bill, report. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, committee.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on European Communities Committee report on development aid policy. Employment (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order. Debate on need for leasehold reform.
Thursday at 3: Transport Bill, committee. Fisheries Bill, third reading.
Friday at 11: Private Members' Bills: Industrial Diseases (Notification) Bill, Horserace Betting Levy Bill and Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, second readings.

Select committees

Tomorrow: European Communities subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence from National Water Council, Water Research Centre and CBI. 10.45 am.

Full EEC committee. Evidence from Foreign Secretary on UK preparations for presidency. 2.45 pm.

Subcommittee E (Law). Evidence from joint working party on competition law of the law reform committee of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar and the Law Society. 4.30 pm.

Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence from British Veterinary Association and Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultry-meat. 10.30 am.

Thursday: European Communities subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from SMMT at 11 am and from Mr B Key, MEP, at 11.45 am on international convention for safe containers.

Service reunion

Royal Naval Division Association

The sixty-sixth and final annual reunion and memorial service of the Royal Naval Division Association was held in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, yesterday. The Rev J. A. G. Oliver, chaplain of the college, officiated at the service and Prebendary Gordon Taylor, chaplain to the RNDA, was the preacher. Twenty-five surviving members, Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Lord and Lady Freyberg and Mr Winston Churchill, MP, were present.

Service dinner

Aspian Society

The annual reunion dinner of the Aspian Society (91 Air Stores Park, RAF, Bengal and Japan) was held on Saturday at the RAF Club, Piccadilly. Wing Commander J. B. Quarrington was in the chair. The guests of honour were Air Vice-Marshal D. I. O'Hara, Director-General of Supply (RAF), and Air Vice-Marshal H. Gill. Squadron Leader D. A. de S. Young-James, president of the society, was present.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are:

£100,000: No 1WP 115807 (winner lives overseas); £50,000: 2XL 312424 (Hackney, London); £25,000: 7EZ 850911 (West Sussex).

Dinners

Elgar Society

The Elgar Society held a dinner to celebrate its thirtieth anniversary at the Abbey Hotel, Malvern, on Saturday. Mr Michael Pope, chairman of the society, presided.

Disraelians

The Cambridge University Disraelians held a dinner for past and present members at the Chelsea Arts Club on Saturday to mark the centenary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

Latest wills

Mr Ben Travers, CBE, of Westminster, the playwright, left estate valued at £53,959 net. That figure does not include his literary estate.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Smith, Mr James Whiting, of Streatly, solicitor .. £199,065
Smith, Mrs Ruby May, of Hythe £314,453
Whiteway, Mr Richard Henry, of Exeter, chairman of Whiteways £63,399

Science report

Medicine: Heart attack treatment

By Our Medical Correspondent

Many more victims of heart attacks could have their lives saved if general practitioners had the necessary equipment, an article in the *British Medical Journal* says.

The claim is made by Dr David Rawlins, a Somerset general practitioner who is also secretary of the British Association for Immediate Care Schemes, an organization of doctors trained and equipped to deal with accidents and sudden illnesses.

Dr Rawlins bases his claim on a study of 511 patients who called their doctors because of chest pain of the type associated with coronary thrombosis. Despite the doctors' quick response—over half the patients were seen within an hour—49 patients died before the arrival of the doctor and another 23 died while he was present and before admission to hospital could be arranged.

Some of those 23 deaths have been prevented, Dr Rawlins says, had the doctor concerned carried a defibrillator. This apparatus delivers an electric shock to the heart and so returns the heart beat to normal in cases of ventricular fibrillation, a muscle disorder that often follows coronary thrombosis in which the heart muscle quivers rather than contracting forcibly. If treatment is not given within minutes the patient dies.

If every general practitioner had a defibrillator, Dr Rawlins says, some of the 23 patients who died in their doctor's presence might have been resuscitated. In practice, doctors do not carry defibrillators for two reasons. The machines are expensive (almost £1,000 each) and bulky, and an individual general practitioner will see a patient in ventricular fibrillation only about once in seven years.

If, however, more doctors had defibrillators the price should come down, Dr Rawlins says, although he admits that some means would have to be found to ensure that doctors were confident in their use despite the relatively few occasions they would need to treat ventricular fibrillation.

Nevertheless, the study provides further evidence that the crucial period for the victim of a coronary thrombosis is the first hour after the onset of pain in the chest. Mortality could be reduced, Dr Rawlins says, if the public is educated to call for help earlier and fully equipped doctors are available to answer those calls speedily.

British Medical Journal, May 23, 1981, p 1677.

OBITUARY

BARBARA WARD

Outstanding contribution to economic thought

Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth, DBE, better known as the author and economist Barbara Ward, and one of the most outstanding and admired women of her generation, died yesterday. She was 67. From 1968 to 1973 she was Schweitzer Professor of International Economic Development, Columbia University. She was born in Yorkshire on May 23, 1914, and brought up at Felixstowe, where her father was solicitor to the Port of Ipswich, and where she began a varied education at the Convent of Jesus and Mary. Her faith as a devout Roman Catholic was a source of strength and inspiration to her throughout her life.

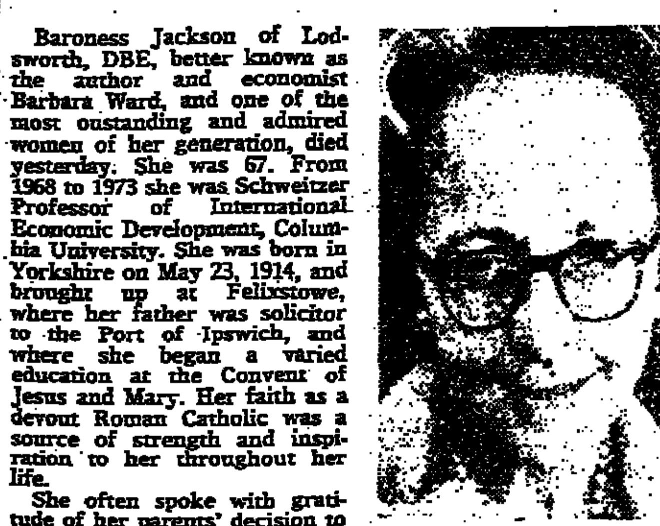
She often spoke with gratitude of her parents' decision to complete her schooling abroad, for her good knowledge of French and German, acquired at schools in both countries and at the Sorbonne, shaped her early career. She went up to Somerville College, Oxford, with an exhibition in 1932. Perhaps because of an unusual upbringing, she seemed shy to her Oxford contemporaries. She made her mark chiefly among hose who were interested in music and drama; successes as a singer in university opera caused her to contemplate taking up singing as a profession. But a first in PPE (then known as Modern Greats) turned her in another direction. She became a university extension lecturer in politics and economics and an active supporter of the Labour Pary. She also started some research into the post-war fortunes of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria.

Shortly before the Second World War, she visited Turkey where her brother was working, and on the strength of what she saw, produced a book on Kemal's programme of national regerneration, of which few critical appraisals had as yet been made.

In 1939 Geoffrey Crowther, newly editor of *The Economist* and on the lookout for talent as young and refreshing as his own, appointed her to an asistant editorship, and so inaugurated the war-time and post-war partnership that raised that newspaper to its twentieth-century zenith of dignity and influence. Through their recruitment of professional and regional experts, their capacity for gaining and holding the ear of policy makers both in the City and in Government, and their shared talent for writing constructive articles couched in vivid yet stately language, they helped to shape political and economic thinking not only in Britain but in the United States.

Aged only 25 when she joined *The Economist* staff, Miss Ward at once began to display the extraordinary range of intellectual and social qualities that will long be remembered by all who knew her: to beauty, personal kindness and modesty of demeanour she added elegance, assurance, gaiety, wit and a capacity for sizing up complicated topics and making them plain to the common man either in writing or by word of mouth. As a journalist her chief asset was what she called "my fatal facility". She worked fast, writing almost without correction, and from the briefest of notes. Yet the ease with which she could pick the brains of an expert never reduced her willingness to work hard; she was ready to dig for hours into, say, the statistics of Benelux before embarking on the weekly leader that she wrote upon becoming foreign editor.

During the war she undertook several journeys to speak on behalf of the British Government, once to Sweden after an anxious flight over occupied Norway, and more than once to the United States.



It was then that she began to amass the enormous following of American admirers that she was to retain for the rest of her life and the reputation that made her a welcome contributor to journals as different in calibre as *Foreign Affairs* and the *New York Times Sunday Magazine*; to readers of the latter she was prepared to expound views on a gamut of subjects that ranged from Stalin to Shakespeare.

Also during the war, she began her broadcasting career. As a favourite member of the BBC's Brains Trust, she was a match in both general knowledge and quickness of repartee for its doyen, C. E. M. Joad. The microphone was particularly kind to her pleasant speaking voice, and so she became personal counsellor to thousands of listeners. Into her post-box poured letters from eager sixth formers, frustrated housewives wanting an outlet, or conscripts wanting to know how to get to Oxford from the Army of the Rhine: these letters she always answered if she thought that she could help. Later, American listeners were to get to know her in the same way on programmes such as "The Great Challenge" and "Meet the Press".

On the outbreak of war she was quick to recognize the conflict as essentially a moral one and she inspired a group of Roman Catholics, members of the Plater Club, to found the Sword of the Spirit under the leadership of Cardinal Hinsley. The aim of the members was to mobilize all the positive and spiritual forces of western culture in defence of their common values and traditions and to clarify the issues underlying the struggle.

As the war ended, she moved into new fields — a governorship of Sadler's Wells and the Old Vic and of the BBC, an election speaker for friends at the top of the Labour Party, notably Herbert Morrison and an author on topics of world significance. One of the best of her books was that written while Europe was in the agonies of rehabitation and at the height of the Cold War — *The West at Bay*, published in 1948. Possibly her only handicap as a journalist and author was her lack of experience of administrative work. At this stage of her life and thinking, she was apt to underrate the practical difficulties of making the wheels go round in the way that she was advocating on paper.

Far more important, particularly in her middle years in the United States, was the influence that she exercised as a speaker. No one who saw and heard her receive an honorary doctorate at Harvard in 1957 will ever forget the scene. Opportunely, she was the one among that afternoon's recipients of degrees chosen to make the speech of the day. From the rostrum on which, exactly ten years before, General Marshall had launched the Marshall Plan, she outlined what had been accomplished since he did so, and what lessons its beneficiaries ought, as a result of their experience, to impart to countries even poorer than they had been. She spoke without a note, and with such clarity of theme that she received a standing ovation.

In 1950, her life had taken a new turn with her marriage to Commander Robert Jackson (he was knighted in 1956), whose acquaintance she had made during his war-time directorship of the Middle East Supply Centre in Cairo — a friendship which had prospered through their mutual interest in righting the imbalance between rich and poor nations. As his wife, she began to live in some of the countries about which she was writing, first for a year in his native Australia and then for six years in Ghana during his time of service to Nkrumah as development adviser on the Volta River project. Between these two assignments, in 1952, they together spent some months in India and Pakistan as advisers on development plans. The first hand experience so gained coloured much of her later writing, and stimulated at least one new interest — that in urban planning and renewal to which her attennion was drawn by watching the work in underdeveloped countries of the Greek architect Constantine Doxiadis.

From 1957, she moved into the exacting realm of university teaching. She became a visiting lecturer at Harvard, first on government in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and two years later on economics in the Graduate School of Public Administration. From then on she gave graduate courses at Harvard and Radcliffe in the second semester of every year, and Cambridge, Massachusetts became her American headquarter. Also from that year until 1966, Radcliffe College received grants totalling $176,000 from the Carnegie Endowment for studies by her and by such research assistants as she chose to appoint, of economic assistance programmes and national development. These grants paid not only for her writing and teaching work in Cambridge but for the large amounts of travel and assistance entailed by so vast a programme. Among the books which she published partly as a result of this endowment were *India and the West; Rich Nations and Poor Nations; and Nationalism and Ideology.*

Of her later works perhaps the most striking was *Only One Earth: The Care and Maintenance of a Small Planet* in which she collaborated with René Dubos and which appeared at the time of the 1972 United Nations conference on the Human Environment.

In 1967 when she was appointed one of the first women members of Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace, it was as a recognized world authority on development economics, but, still more, it was recognition of the fundamentally Christian source of her tireless labours.

Her son was born in 1955. Some years ago she and her husband were judicially separated.

Her British friends saw too little of her during the years of her worldwide success, but even brief glimpses of her company were enough to remind them of the qualities that she brought into any room that she entered — human kindness, incisiveness, dauntless, imagination, ability to express just what they were thinking and to generate serious thought as well as repartee and laughter.

She was created DBE in 1974 and made a Life Peer in 1976.

PRESIDENT ZIA UR-RAHMAN

President Zia ur-Rahman of Bangladesh, who was killed at the age of 45 in Chittagong on May 30 during an insurrection against the government, had been the effective instrument of power in the country since soon after the overthrow and assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by a group of army officers in 1975.

Though this power was only officially enshrined in his assumption of the presidency in 1977 his appointment as chief of army staff after the coup of August 1975 confirmed him as a leading figure in the country's affairs. And after the short lived counter-coup of Brigadier Musharaf he emerged to dominate the committee of martial law administrators who controlled Bangladesh. This domination led him to the post of Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1976 and to the presidency in the following year, a position confirmed subsequently by a referendum and elections.

In his presidency General Zia pursued a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs; relations with Pakistan had gradually improved, postal and telecommunications links had been restored and there were the beginnings of trade between the two countries. At home Zia was luckier than his predecessor in the weather which had done so much to wreak havoc on Sheikh Mujib's economic planning, and enjoyed a respite from flooding which did much to improve the country's economic position.

Zia ur-Rahman was born in 1935 in Dogra in the northern part of what was to become Bangladesh. He joined the army in 1953 and was commissioned at the Pakistani military academy at Kakul in 1955. During the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965 he commanded a company of the 1st East Bengal Regiment and was subsequently an instructor in the Pakistan Military academy.

He was a major when the insurrection against Pakistan broke out in 1971, and played an important part in the prosecution of the civil war and eventual emergence of the state of Bangladesh. He raised and trained the first unit of the Bangladesh army and, in March 1971 seized Chittagong, going on to declare the independence of Bangladesh on March 27.

Under the regime of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman his army career continued to prosper; and he rose to become a brigade commander.

In August 1975 Sheikh Mujib and his family were assassinated by a group of low ranking army officers and the former Minister of Commerce, Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed assumed the presidency, banned all political parties and declared martial law. Zia, now a major-general was appointed chief of the army staff.

In the at first faltering steps of the revolution he played from the start an important role. A counter coup at the beginning of November 1975 brought Brigadier Khalid Musharaf to power and Zia was arrested. But only four days later troops loyal to Zia ended Musharaf's brief regime. Zia was reappointed chief of army staff and power in the country was assumed by the three service chiefs of staff jointly as deputy martial law administrators under a non-political president, Abusadet Mohammad Sayem, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A neutral nonparty government was formed in which Zia took precedence over his colleagues.

Zia had promised an early return to representative government but in November 1976 he postponed elections indefinitely, at the same time taking over the powers of Chief Martial Law Administrator from President Seyem. Large numbers of arrests were made. In the following April Zia assumed the presidency, a step which was confirmed by a referendum which indicated overwhelming popular support for his policies.

In October of that year there was an attempted coup against Zia and he responded by banning all political parties. In June 1978 the first presidential elections were held under universal suffrage and Zia again secured a resounding victory. But the military character or his government continued to be emphasized and the country remained under martial law.

In February 1979 parliamentary elections were held and, in an attempt to secure the participation of all the opposition parties Zia repealed what were seen by them as the undemocratic provisions of the 1974 constitutional amendment, freeing political prisoners and withdrawing press censorship. In the face of allegations of ballot rigging, strongly denied, Zia led his Bangladesh National Party to a two thirds majority in the parliament and appointed a Prime Minister in April.

Martial law was lifted and Zia formally retired from the army and stressed the civilian nature of his political leadership.

This leadership came increasingly to seem like a benevolent dictatorship in spite of prime minister and parliament, and the aims and character of Zia were implicit in all the new government's actions. He instituted a 19-point economic and politcal programme, and launched a massive family planning campaign.

Spared the natural disasters of the earlier 1970s Bangladesh's agricultural economy began to recover. In spite of competition from synthetic substitutes the export of raw jute, one of the mainstays of the economy, improved and a campaign to improve the quality of the home grown tea brought that commodity into the forefront of the country's exports.

In foreign policy Zia strove for non-alignment and in 1979 Bangladesh won a seat on the UN Security Council. Relations with India were frequently strained over the question of cross border terrorism but the breach with Pakistan was largely repaired.

Opposition to the regime did continually emerge however and there were several attempted coups. A principal criticism of Zia was that he had concentrated power in his hands at the expense of parliament; his BNP was frequently accused of corruption.

This discontent found voice in increasing popular support for the Awami League, the party of the former Sheikh Mujib, and had been crystallized recently by the return to Bangladesh of Mujib's daughter, Mrs Hasina Wazed, from self-imposed exile in India.

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Business News

THE TIMES June 1 1981

Business goes back to basics, page 19

Stock markets
FT Ind 542.5
FT Gilts 67.67

Sterling
$2.0700
Index 98.9

Dollar
Index 107.1
DM 2.3342

Gold
$479.30 up $1

Money
3-mth sterling 12[illegible]-12[illegible]
3-mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-17[illegible]
6-mth Euro $ 17¼-17

Friday's close

Review sees permanent damage to economy

By Frances Williams, Economics Staff

There is no sign of any recovery from recession coming before the end of 1982, despite recent claims by ministers that an economic upswing may now be under way, the independent National Institute for Economic and Social Research says in its May *Review* published yesterday.

Government policies are failing to achieve their twin objectives of reducing inflation permanently and making industry leaner and fitter. On the contrary, by prolonging the recession they are inflicting long-term damage on the economy, the institute claims. And, in line with its traditional Keynesian approach, it calls for reflation to raise output and check the rise in unemployment.

It expects an L-shaped recession with output broadly flat over the next 18 months, close to the levels reached in the second half of 1980. Gross domestic product this year is expected to fall 1.2 per cent below the 1980 average, slipping further in 1982 by 0.1 per cent on the year.

With output bumping along the bottom, unemployment is predicted to go on rising, though more slowly than last year, by a further 200,000 this year and 400,000 next year to bring the number of adults unemployed in Great Britain (excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted) to 3 million by the end of 1982.

The institute forecasts that the rise in the tax burden of incomes along with lower pay settlements and higher unemployment will cut living standards, as measured by after-tax incomes adjusted for inflation, by nearly 3 per cent during this year, recovering only slightly in 1982. At the end of 1982 living standards will be little higher than in 1979.

Government claims that in the medium term its policies will lead to lower inflation and a "leaner, fitter" industry are firmly rejected.

The report says that largely as a result of the Budget rise in indirect taxes, as well as the end to the rise in the sterling exchange rate, it does not now expect the rate of consumer price inflation to reach single figures this year. It predicts that inflation will be running at an annual rate of 10½ per cent by the end of 1981, compared with 12 per cent to April, falling to 8½ per cent by the end of next year.

The trend to greater pay moderation is likely to be reversed once unemployment stops rising, so is increased willingness by workers to accept changes in working practices because of fears about their jobs. Extra investment is needed, for big improvements in productivity. Yet manufacturing investment fell last year and is expected to fall again this year, by between 15 and 18 per cent.

"The prolongation of the recession jeopardizes the productive potential of the future", the institute says.

It claims that in the short term reflation would produce little by way of extra inflation if demand was increased by, say, abolishing the employers' national insurance surcharge. It was needed simply to make a very bad prospect slightly less bad. But reflation, no more than the Government's chosen remedy of deflation, cannot solve Britain's problems of chronic inflation and poor industrial competitiveness. For these structural reforms are essential.

The forecasts are broadly echoed by those of Phillips and Drew, the city stockbrokers, published today. They predict stagnant output this year, with some recovery in 1982, unemployment rising to 3 million by the end of 1981 (including school leavers, unadjusted for seasonal variations), and inflation briefly touching single figures in mid-1982 before rising again.

Phillips and Drew add there will be minimal scope for tax cuts before the next election if the Government fails to cut planned public spending further, unless it relaxes its targets for public sector borrowing.

Recovery a long way off

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Manufacturers are expected to continue running down their stocks of finished goods during the next few months, and while there are strong indications that the recession is continuing to flatten, a significant recovery appears to be a long way off.

Despite this bleak picture for industry, the CBI says that inflation will be down to 10 per cent before the end of the year and could be in single figures next year.

These are among the main conclusions of the latest monthly survey drawn up by the Confederation of British Industry's economic situation committee under the chairmanship of Mr J. A. S. Cleminson.

Order books remain weak, although orders are stronger for consumer goods manufacturers than for companies that manufacture capital goods. There is little evidence of any marked change in the strength of export orders.

The CBI reports that 21 per cent of companies surveyed expect their output to fall in the next four months and 20 per cent anticipate a rise. The employers' organization believes that there are indications of a stabilization in orders, partly arising from an apparent easing in the rate of de-stocking.

In the first three months of this year, companies continued to reduce their stocks, particularly of finished goods, and that pattern is likely to continue. Demand and output will, says the CBI, continue to be depressed although if Government policies remain unchanged, some slight recovery may take place next year.

But the recovery will not affect unemployment, which is continuing to rise. The rate of increase has slowed and is expected to slow further next year but, by the end of 1982, unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis and excluding school leavers, is likely to be about 3 million.

Information flowing into the organization's regional offices has confirmed that the fall in activity levels is stablizing. But the CBI stated: "There is no evidence of any substantial recovery in the immediate future."

This week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council could have an important effect on hopes for improvement. The Government will face pressure from the CBI, the TUC and state industry chairmen to remove some of the Treasury shackles on public sector investment.

The Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group is urging the Government to adopt a more flexible policy towards major capital projects and will emphasize that relatively modest changes, which will not require any fundamental shift in policy, could prove highly beneficial to both the state sector and the private sector.

The CBI's economists, meanwhile, believe that company finances are likely to worsen, destocking slows down.

Italian bank chief calls for inflation fight

From John Earle
Rome, May 31

Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, advanced three proposals at the weekend for restoring order to the country's finances, ravaged by the most serious inflation among industrialized nations.

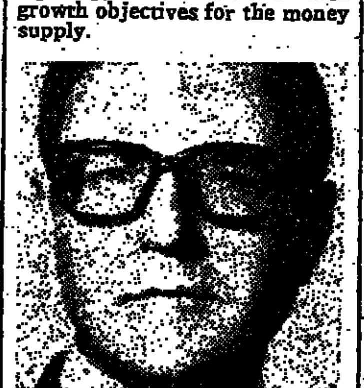
The central bank should be autonomous of the government in creating money, and should no longer be compelled to finance government spending. Government should balance new spending decisions with revenue. Instead of indexing wage bonuses to keep pace with inflation, there should be a return to free collective bargaining between capital and labour.

Signor Ciampi was addressing the Bank of Italy's annual meeting. This year more than ever the bank has come to be looked on as a point of stability in a system whose credibility has been eroded by repeated government crises and political scandals.

Italy has had inflation of at least 10 per cent each year for nine years, and around 20 per cent for the past two. This is no longer tolerable, the governor said, and "is drawing us apart from the countries with whom we are united by history and by culture.

"Inflation distorts the essence of money, emptying it of its function as a store of value, and relegating it to the mere role of means of payment," he said.

After disclosing that the Treasury's requirements were running at a monthly level of 4,000,000m lire (£1,675m) against a target for the year of 37,500,000m lire, Signor Ciampi said monetary stability would require removing the power of creating money from the centres that decide on expenditure. He said the central bank had to be freed from a situation in which government deficits stimulate a creation of liquidity not consistent with growth objectives for the money supply.



Ciampi: Seeking bank autonomy

Benefit in the Potteries

By Rupert Morris

The Potteries, traditionally one of the most prosperous industrial areas in Britain, has been hit so hard by rising unemployment that staff in the unemployment benefit office at Newcastle-under-Lyme have had to move into the Customs and Excise offices to find room to work.

According to the latest Department of Employment figures, unemployment in North Staffordshire has more than doubled in a year from 11,964 to 24,884, or from 5.1 to 10.5 per cent of the workforce.

In addition, notice has been given of between 1,700 and 2,000 redundancies to take effect by August. This startling slump in employment, one of the highest increases in the country, has put an almost intolerable strain on the unemployment offices.

At a time when staff cuts are being sought, the Department of Employment has had no option but to employ casuals, and to require existing staff to work substantially more overtime.

"If it weren't for the royal wedding, things would be a lot worse", said a local spokesman for the Civil and Public Servants' Association.

Wedgwood and Doulton, two of the biggest employers in the area, had been shedding staff at a steady rate until the wedding provided them with an opportunity to win new orders for commemorative ware. But other big companies have had no such relief, and the overall effect on employment has been minimal.



Golding: call for special area status.

Mr John Golding, Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, is particularly worried by the increase in numbers of young people out of work—up from 708 last year to 1,600 this year.

He will press the Government to give the Potteries intermediate area status so that it can qualify for some financial aid. It is an area where unemployment has never been a problem before, and is currently receiving no Government grants, Mr Golding said.

The Special Temporary Employment Programme was recently withdrawn from North Staffordshire and Mr Golding, who is not hopeful of winning any specific Government aid, said the only real way to help would be to lower interest rates or give assistance on fuel prices.

Without such help, he said, industries such as pottery and ceramics, which were largely dependent on exports, could only decline.

The latest report of the North Staffs District Manpower Committee revealed a reduced activity in engineering, widespread short-time working, continuing redundancies in steelmaking, depression in textiles and construction, and a shortage of apprenticeships for the increasing number of applicants for coalmining jobs. The Coal Board has received a record 2,250 job applications this year.

Meanwhile, the number of vacancies notified to the Department of Employment in North Staffs last month was 400, down from 734 at the same time last year.

German interest rate hopes dampened

From Peter Norman, Bonn, May 31

One of West Germany's leading economic research institutes today poured cold water on hopes that Germany can lead a downward movement in international interest rates.

Munich-based IFO Economic Research Institute said in its latest monthly report that German capital market rates have yet to reach their peak despite having risen to record levels of around 11 per cent.

The institute also said that for rates to begin falling, there would have to be either a fundamental improvement in Germany's high borrowing requirement and a massive balance of payments deficit or a marked directional change in American interest rates.

IFO also cautioned against expectations that a fall in rates once it sets in, will be as rapid as in past switches from tight to easy money policy in Germany.

Nevertheless, in its study the institute praised the West German Federal Bank for sticking to its high interest rate policy despite all the problems that this was causing for the German economy.

The bank's policy, it said, was the outcome of weighing the long term inflationary consequences of letting the Duetschemark fall too far on foreign exchange markets against the more short term disadvantage of stifling economic recovery through high rates. More to blame for Germany's economic difficulties were wage increases that exceeded any rise in productivity and a lack of cost consciousness in the public sector.

IFO's latest monthly survey of West German Business Opinion suggests that the predominant mood in manufacturing industry, the construction sector and large parts of the wholesale trade is one of gloom.

Industry in particular complained about insufficient demand leading to a fall in orders in hand.

Although retail sales picked up in April after a depressed first quarter of this year, Germany's shop managers are taking a sceptical view of longer term business prospects, and according to IFO retail turnover can be expected to fall by about 1 per cent in real terms over the whole of this year.

Plea for engineering review

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

An urgent internal review of the Engineering Employers' Federation is proposed by Mr Anthony Frodsham, its director-general, in the 1980 Annual Review published today.

The report also discloses a net membership loss of 368 companies, half of which have closed permanently.

Engineering is still by far the largest sector of manufacturing industry, employing more than 2.9 million people at the year end. But in 1980 output was 13½ per cent below the average for 1979 and continues to fall because orders are 15 per cent below this depressed production level.

Mr Frodsham says in his annual report: "It is clearly time for decisions to be made about the sort of body our industry needs in today's conditions."

Much would depend on what happened about national bargaining, but the many unsolved difficulties posed by wages problems ought not to hold up the development of the EEF in other directions. The service to member companies offered by area associations ought to be brought up to a uniform, high standard.

The director-general proposes a new spirit of cooperation between the area associations and the centre. He wants a more effective use of executive decision-making within the whole federation, rather than upon a long chain of committees often approaching internal problems from different and sometimes competitive points of view.

He adds: "It is also time to review the whole federation's role in the wider context of the whole of our industry. I am convinced that the industry will be much better served if we courageously review our internal structure without delay."

Membership of the EEF fell from a record 6,716 in 1979 to 6,448 last year. Half the establishments leaving did so because they were closing, but 321 new companies joined during the year.

"Perhaps more significantly, over this period numbers employed by federated firms fell from 1.73 million to 1.55 million", Mr Frodsham said.

"Considering all the present economic difficulties of the industry and the controversies aroused by the 1979 agreement, the membership situation is satisfactory but does not give grounds for complacency."

IN BRIEF

Soviet plan based on coal fuel

The Soviet Union is sitting on nearly half of the world's known coal reserves and its next five-year plan aims to establish a process industry to produce liquid fuel from coal.

Soviet experts believe that by the end of the century much of the energy consumed by industry and cars will be derived from coal.

The five-year plan from 1981 to 1985 envisages an increase in coal production of between 7 and 12 per cent while oil output is expected to rise only by between 3 and 7 per cent.

Much of the Soviet Union's coal reserves lie in eastern Siberia where open-cast mines permit low cost extraction. Coal processing units are to be installed over the next few years in the region of Kansk-Achinsk in Eastern Siberia where 1,000 million tons of coal a year could be mined over the next 100 years, according to Soviet estimates.

In the same region, at Krasnoyarsk, a plant for producing fuel from coal is due to go into operation at the end of the year.

200 jobs at risk

Mr Eric Morley, Miss World promoter and former Mecca chief, said he would have to close his Glasgow entertainments centre this month with the loss of 200 jobs, if it fails to get back its late night drinks licence. Conditional notices were issued at the weekend to 100 full time staff and 100 part-timers at Morley's Nite Spot in Ibrox, Glasgow.

Loan for Zimbabwe

Mr John Nkomo, Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, is visiting Paris to sign a $55m (£26.5m) loan agreement for a power station to be built at Wankie.

Indian 'coolers'

Indian scientists have found a cheap substitute for air-conditioning—wet sacks costing about 30p a square yard. Spread on the roof of a house they can reduce the temperature inside by as much as 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

Oil bids total $4,900m

Oil and gas companies have submitted bids totalling nearly $4,900m (£2,400m) for the drilling rights to 81 tracers in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California. The 81 highest bids totalled $2,270m. No bids were received on 30 other tracers.

Amex merger go-ahead

American Express (Amex) and Shearson Loeb Rhoades said their merger registration had been declared effective by the securities and exchange commission.

Broker loses status

The Bank of England announced that it was withdrawing the status of a recognized broker from Sarabex after the firm's cessation of foreign exchange and currency deposit broking activities in London.

Colombia loan

Colombia has signed a 10-year $200m (£96m) loan agreement with a syndicate of international banks, including Barclays Bank and National Westminster.

Oil rig collapse

A Gulf Oil rig, operated jointly by United States and Angolan interests, collapsed off Angola's northern Cabinda province. No one was hurt.

$4.5m for India

India has been granted some $4.5m (£2.17m) in aid by the European Economic Community towards flood shelters along the coast of Kerala.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.87	1.80
Austria Sch	35.60	33.50
Belgium Fr	82.75	78.75
Canada $	2.54	2.45
Denmark Kr	15.62	14.92
Finland Mkk	9.30	8.90
France Fr	11.78	11.28
Germany DM	4.98	4.74
Greece Dr	119.00	113.00
Hongkong $	11.65	11.05
Ireland Pt	1.35	1.29
Italy Lir	2430.00	2330.00
Japan Yn	485.00	460.00
Netherlands Gld	5.53	5.27
Norway Kr	12.25	11.65
Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.09
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Kr	10.63	10.08
Switzerland Fr	4.44	4.22
USA $	2.13	2.06
Yugoslavia Dnr	78.50	73.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Computer fraud is booming

By Bill Johnstone

Computer fraud has shown such a marked increased over the past two years that it is now costing its victims an average of between £30,000 and £40,000 in each instance.

A study by Dr Kenneth Wong, of BIS Applied Systems, of about 50 cases over the past decade was originally undertaken to form the basis for a book, but the findings were so alarming that BIS has made the information available to its clients.

The study shows that the financial institutions are becoming increasingly reluctant to make such frauds public and, although the culprit is usually dismissed from his job, charges are rarely preferred and on some occasions the thief has been provided with a reference to enable him to get another job.

Dr Wong therefore recommends that legislation is brought in to ensure that all instances of this type of fraud are reported to the authorities.

He also found that ignorance at corporate level was an important factor in the increase in computer crime. "Corporate management has no idea of computer systems. They have no understanding of the technicalities", he said.

Dr Wong, who was part of the team which conducted research into computer privacy for the Department of Trade and Industry in 1970, believes that people have become so confident of the accuracy of the computer that its output is never properly checked.

The computer lends itself to fraud because of the general lack of human intervention once programmes have been written. In the 50 cases studied by Dr Wong, many of the frauds were discovered only by accident.

Tunnel advises rejection of new Ward offer

By Michael Prest

Tunnel Holdings, the cement and chemical company trying to fight off a £109m offer from Thos W. Ward, the Sheffield conglomerate, told shareholders in a letter sent over the weekend that its pretax profits for the year ending in March 1981 were more than £15.2m, an increase of about £5m.

In the letter, which rejects the Ward bid for the second time, Tunnel says that its final dividend for 1980-81 will be 12p net, making 15.5p net for the year compared with a total payout in the previous year of 9p. The new dividend will be covered about 2.7 times.

Tunnel expects profits in the present financial year to be more than last year. Mr Derek Birkin, chairman, says in the rejection document: "It is inconceivable that the unwelcome combining of the two managements could provide the teamwork necessary to make any business successful."

Ward, which has interests in cement, scrap metal, and motor distribution, made its first bid for Tunnel, worth £95m, last March. The bid was rejected.

The second offer was made in May after few acceptances had been received. The present terms, about 15 per cent better than the first, offer Tunnel shareholders the alternatives of accepting cash only at 435p a share, or paper and cash at about 453 a share. Ward has now built up its stake to around 42 per cent.

Tunnel says that the paper offer is unattractive because the Ward share price is partly supported by its holding in Tunnel. Moreover, Mr Birkin argues that the cash offer puts a multiple of only 10.3 times on Tunnel shares, thereby offering no premium.

S. G. Warburg, the merchant bankers advising Ward, say that Tunnel's comparison between the cash offer and the building sector average of 8.1 is misleading because it is based on a full tax charge. On Warburg's calculations, the 435p cash offer puts Tunnel on a fully taxed multiple of 14.3.

No rush for all-Britain Co-op

From Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, Edinburgh

Immediate remedies must be found to resolve the Co-operative Retail Societies' trading problems rather than pursue plans such as a single Co-op Great Britain covering the whole movement.

This is made clear in the annual report of the Co-operative Union to be presented to the Co-operative Congress which opens here today.

Talks on the feasibility of Co-op Great Britain have been going on for two years. It is the latest structural reorganization plan considered by the movement as a means of coping with the fragmentation of the retail societies which still number around 180 despite a continuing wave of mergers and other forms of rescue.

The movement's potential as a bulk buyer has not been fully used, though some progress has been made, notably through the growing regional warehouse system operated by the Co-operative Wholesale Society which provides goods and services to retail societies.

The main planks of a Co-op Great Britain would be the CWS and CRS, the largest single retailer in the movement, which historically has been an ambulance service for societies in trouble. CRS will have a turnover of more than £800m this year; the CWS sales are now running at £1,800m a year.

The CWS attitude to both the Co-op Great Britain plan and other structural solutions such as the creation of a limited number of large regional societies is that change will come slowly through evolution rather than revolution. Mr Denis Landau, CWS chief executive, is staking most on advances in trading coordination through regional warehouses and other arrangements.

Mr Howard Perrow, Congress vice-president and chief executive of the Greater Lancastria Society, said last night that more people in the movement were now appreciating the need for a single national entity. It was Mr Perrow who launched the Co-op Great Britain plan.

A strong plea to the Government is likely to be made by the congress over plans for locally orientated enterprise zones.

The hard-pressed movement is unlikely to give any financial help to the Co-operative Development Agency (CDA) which faces an end to cash aid from the Government.

Lord Oram, CDA chairman since it was set up in September, 1978, with £90,000 Government assistance for three years, said that the 19 staff of the agency had been given redundancy notices as a protective measure because Government aid runs out at the end of August.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is still considering whether to go ahead with further cash aid of £600,000.

A decision is expected soon.

Sir Keith has been worried at the CDA's slow progress in moving towards self-sufficiency. Compared with the £300,000 annual running costs of the agency, the CDA at present is generating earnings of less than £30,000.

The main reason for the shortfall is that local authorities, hit by the squeeze on public sector spending, have not been taking up the CDA's offer of surveys on possibilities for local co-operatives.

Profile, page 19

New IFC chief brings businesslike approach to development finance

Banking on the Third World

From Frank Vogl, Washington, May 31

Herr Hans Wuttke, the new executive vice-president of the International Finance Corporation, is determined to secure far greater private business involvement in overseas development. He wants to see more commercial banks and manufacturing companies from the West investing in poorer nations and says that the first step is to establish better access to those with money.

Herr Wuttke, who for the past five years was a top executive of the Dresdner Bank, has all the banking contacts necessary for bringing the corporation into the financial mainstream.

The International Finance Corporation, the affiliate of the World Bank most concerned with private investment in developing countries, is being run by a man who has no illusions about the present unwillingness of industrial nations to raise their official aid levels sharply. He sees private companies playing a proportionately bigger role in achieving growth in developing countries.

His approach is all business, with no evidence of any willingness to lapse into the quiet, untroubled and lethargic ways of many international civil servants. He shudders at the suggestion that he has become an international bureaucrat.

In recent years he has been a director of Thyssen, Rolls-Royce Motors and many other companies and for 15 years before joining the Dresdner Bank he held senior posts with Warburgs.

Herr Wuttke does not view the corporation at all as a public sector entity. "We are all simple, down-to-earth bankers here", he said, adding that the corporation had a highly trained, "business hungry" staff.

He said that he gave up his business career because of the challenge of strengthening private sector growth in poorer nations. He believes that there are excellent opportunities in Africa today for foreign investors, just as there were excellent opportunities years ago in Taiwan, Hongkong and South Korea. Increasing private investment in Africa in particular is a top priority.

He will be working to build stronger relationships with commercial institutions and banks and to bring them into cofinancing deals with the corporation. He wants to make the banks familiar with opportunities in developing countries and provide them with the technical knowledge and the management expertise, that will give them confidence in the financial soundness of their investments. This year the corporation will be involved in $300m (£145m) of cofinancing deals.

International civil servants are forever boasting of how their organizations are setting new record lending and spending levels. Herr Wuttke said that he could not care less what the balance sheet volume of the corporation was. The trick as an investment banker was to use as little of the bank's own cash and make as big a profit as possible.

The biggest impact could be secured by bringing more companies of all types into the development process. The corporation's task was to find investment opportunities, to use its skilled staff to identify projects that supported the development process and that were financially sound.

There was never a difficulty raising money when a project was a good one, he said, but admitted that some investors were concerned about the political and commercial risks involved in developing countries. He believed, however, that the risks were being reduced and that the corporation could help in this area.

He barely mentioned world economics, theories of development and the humanitarian points so frequently and lovingly raised by World Bank staff. His entire talk was about how the corporation went about ensuring that private business had a bigger development role.

Having a hardened banker from the private sector at the helm is bound to produce change at the World Bank group, probably for the better.

MANAGEMENT Edited by Ronald Pullen

Accountants still searching for reform

Since 1974 accountants have debated five different schemes for dealing with inflation. They have finally adopted the last one, as Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 16.

The hope is that SSAP 16 will be popular with business and will point the way to better tax rules. But already some powerful companies show signs of disaffection and the Inland Revenue has declined to accept its procedures. So what is wrong?

The chief area of dispute is income measurement. Suppose, while general prices are fairly stable, I invest £1,000 in assets (kilos of goods, or shares in ICI, or what you will). Later their market price goes up, and I sell them for £1,300. There are two ways in which I can measure my profit.

First, I can say that £1,300—£1,000=£300, so the profit is £300. Secondly, I can say that the given number of kilos, shares, etc would cost £1,300 to replace at the time of the sale, so my gain is £1,300—£1,300=zero. The new standard opts for the latter figure.

Whereas the first method takes increase in value as its test, the second looks for increase in physical quantity. By charging inputs at replacement cost, it ignores appreciation. It is usually called current cost accounting (CCA).

There are several reasons why CCA appears more plausible in practice than in our example. For one thing, the facts are seldom so easy to see. A firm usually performs several functions: it not only holds assets (inputs) but improves them; thus total gain has both "holding" and "operating" ingredients.

For instance, if a manufacturer pays £1,000 for raw materials he converts them into finished goods. Their sale revenue may be high enough to yield an operating profit even if he costs his raw materials at a replacement price of £1,300. His income statement must deal with many figures and neglect of the £300 holding gain will not be obvious.

More important, many firms suffer badly if they cannot keep the physical quantity of inputs (eg, stocks) at some desirable level. When input prices rise, replacement at this level may strain cash resources. Managers therefore warm to a concept that cuts reported profit and thus tends to lessen demands for payment of tax and dividends. CCA cuts profit by omitting holding gain.

Now let us bring inflation into our arithmetic. If, after I invest my £1,000, general prices rise by 20 per cent, how should I measure profit

A major aim of income measurement is to help with consumption decisions: how much of the £1,300 revenue can I spend and still expect to be as well off in future periods Common sense says that, if I retain 1,200 depreciated pounds, my command over goods in general is maintained. So, by this important test, my spendable income now is £1,300—£1,200=£100. However, CCA still puts the figure at zero, its physical test cannot recognize the general index.

Rival claims

The method that uses the general index (and thus seeks to maintain real capital) has come to be known by the initials CPP ("constant purchasing power"). Most of the controversy over inflation accounting centres on the rival claims of CPP and CCA—of real versus physical capital.

The Accounting Standards Committee began by backing the general index and CPP. Thereupon the Government appointed the Sandilands committee to look afresh at the matter and Sandilands brushed CPP aside and espoused current cost accounting. Government pressure then forced the standards committee to change its views and invent CCA systems. It is indeed ironic that government (the Inland Revenue) now should reject CCA. Put not *your trust in princes.*

The main merit of SSAP 16 is that it revises ordinary profit with a few simple-looking adjustments. In this, it belatedly adopts the mechanics but unhappily not the concepts—of Brazil's successful system.

It uses four adjustments. The first two aim to reduce ordinary (inflated) profit to CCA level. The others aim to allow for inflation's ill effects on money owned, and good effects on money owed.

The four adjustments are:

1. Cost of goods (ie stocks consumed)—to raise the historical charge to replacement level.

2. Depreciaton to do the same for the year's depreciaton charges.

3. Monetary working capital to allow for value loss on cash and debtors, less the corresponding gain on creditors.

4. Gearing to allow for the gain on long-term liabilities.

How well will these adjustments work? Consider first (1) and (2) for squeezing out holding gain. Their figures are found from market prices, or from specific indices for the particular stocks, machines and so on. In som ecircumstances the calculations will be easy. Sometimes too, the answers will not disagree much from those of CPP.

Supporters of current cost accounting see other virtues in these two adjustments. As was conceded above, they ensure that the company has the cash needed for replacement. However, directors seldom have trouble in persuading shareholders to plough back cash when this is in their long-run interest; and the tax concessions for replacement of stocks and fixed assets are already remarkably generous.

Again, CCA supporters stress that a firm should use current values when costing inputs in *decision budgets. Indeed* it should. But were it also uses these current costs in its income *statements* it can still end with CPP profit. It can do so by crediting the realholding gain on inputs—desirable information in any case.

And discussion of (1) and (2) always assumes that input costs go upwards. Even during inflation, some prices fall. Here *CCA acts oddly. Suppose* an unlucky company buys its materials just before their price falls diastrously. Current cost accounting must then charge these inputs at the low price and thus tends to *raise* operating profit instead of signalling danger. What has become of the accountants' traditional caution?

The practical difficulties of estimating replacement cost can be great. This is specially true where assets are subject to technological change: what is the current cost of pack-mules that will be replaced by helicopters? How does one deal with assets that cannot be replaced in their present location or perhaps anywhere else (North Sea oil?)

A rough estimate of replacement cost may be entirely proper in managers' private calculations, yet far too controversial for legal and tax purposes. The Inland Revenue could not possibly use CCA's guesses for stock relief.

But the main doubts must concern adjustments (3) and (4)—meant to allow for the erosion of money's value. Most people regard the general index as the obvious means for measuring this. But the Accounting Standards Committee's physical concept is incompatible with the general index. So the committee has had to use much ingenuity in finding alternative tools.

Stock index

Adjustment (3)—for monetary working capital—is built on the following reasoning. Debtors are closely connected with sales of stock. Creditors are closely connected with purchases of stock. Some minimum cash float is also needed for dealings in stock. So, to measure the erosion of these three items, treat them as if they really were stock—ie, apply the stock index of adjustment (1.)

The resulting charge may sometimes be quite different from what is commonly regarded as inflation's effect on money. Moreover, the definition of the minimum cash floats must be a matter of *opinion (while loss on surplus* "cash mountains", which are equally a prey to inflation, is not measured.) And many *firms hold* insignificant stocks (eg, insurance comapnies and banks); what sort of stock index should they choose? One must suspect that there will here be scope in plenty for cosmetic calculations.

Adjustment (4) tries to show how far inflation has lightened the burden of long-term debt. To see the point clearly, one should consider a comparable lightening in times of stable prices. Suppose, as part of a reconstruction scheme to put a faltering firm back on its feet, its creditors agree to waive 60 per cent of a £100,000 long-term debt. The firm's gain is plainly £60,000.

Note that we reach this answer without any need to study the firm's assets. We have no cause to call for figures of stocks or depreciation; indeed the gain is still £60,000 if the firm holds not a pennyworth of stocks or depreciating assets.

A 60 per cent rise in the general index likewise means the lightening by £60,000 of a £100,000 burden—again, regardless of stocks and depreciation. The general index gives a simple and meaningful figure of benefit. But CCA's adjustment (4) must rely instead on oblique means.

It uses an impressively convoluted device. It increases profit by a fraction of the other three adjustments. The fraction is that of debt to debt plus equity (including gain on asset revaluation).

This increase is not easy to calculate, describe or justify. It does not adequately measure the impact of inflation. It fails to function well where the other adjustments are not big (for example, where firms do not own stocks or machines). As it uses the company's own guess at asset values, it gives room for window-dressing. And it pushes up this year's profit with benefits (exactly comparable with unrealized appreciation on land) that may have little effect until many years hence. So here again CCA is incautious.

The needless faults in SSAP 16 are unfortunate. They seem *sure to heighten opposition to* inflation accounting, to cloud the issues and to put off reforms that are long overdue.

W. T. Baxter

The author is Professor Emeritus of Accounting at the London School of Economics.

Times engineering competition draws 467 entries

A Somerset boy, an undergraduate at Christ's College, Cambridge, a girl from Middlesex and a sub-lieutenant from Plymouth's Royal Naval Engineering College are among the winners of *The Times* Engineering Essay Competition.

They will receive their awards from Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, at a ceremony to be held in the London headquarters of the Engineering Employers' Federation on July 2.

Mark Rothery, a pupil at the Wellington School in Somerset whose home is at Bishops Lydeard, Taunton, and Mr Andrew Bud, a Londoner studying at Christ's College, Cambridge, took first place in their respective categories. Each will receive £500. An additional £500 will go to Mark Rothery's school at Wellington.

Two runners-up were selected in each category, and five further consolation prizes will be presented by Sir Michael to competitors in each of the two sections.

The competition was organized by *The Times* and the Engineering Careers Information Service. The latter is sponsored by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB), the Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF) and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

A total of 467 entries was received from sixth formers and from students at colleges of further education and universities. Undergraduates, who competed in the second category, submitted 68 entries within the overall figure.

Entries for the first category were invited from sixth formers and full-time further education college students. The second category was also open to students at polytechnics.

Sponsors of the competition were anxious to create a greater awareness of the role played by engineering in the daily life of the nation. Entrants were asked to say, in about 750 words, what they expected engineers to contribute in the next 30 years to the country's prosperity.

Many of the essays dealt with the role of the engineer in applying new technology. The need to conserve energy was repeatedly stressed, with many competitors showing concern about dwindling oil supplies.

The six judges were generally pleased with the high standard of the entries submitted, considering the extremely tight restrictions on length. They were impressed by the lucidity and conciseness shown by those who reached the final short lists.

Runners-up in the schools and colleges of further education category will each receive £200.

They are Sonia Bartoluzzi, who is a pupil at Haberdashers' Aske's School for Girls at Elstree, Hertfordshire, and whose home is in North Wembley, Middlesex; and R. F. Beech, who comes from Andoversford, Gloucestershire, and attends the Gloucester College of Arts and Technology at Cheltenham.

In the undergraduate section the two runners-up will each receive £250. They are Mr Michael Benjamin, from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, who is studying at Churchill College, Cambridge; and Mr Alexander Stephen, who is attending Glasgow University and comes from Lossiemouth, Moray, Scotland.

Ten consolation prizes, five in each category and consisting of £50 and a copy of *The Times Atlas of the World*, will go to the following: Students in sixth forms and colleges of further education—Ruth Jolley, of Loughborough, Leicestershire (Loughborough High School for Girls); Peter Mason, Erdington, Birmingham (Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands); Michael D. Potts, Watford, Herts. (Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School, Elstree, Herts); John Webber, Henfield, West Sussex (Worthing College of Technology, Sussex); and Colin Wright, Wilmslow, Cheshire (Harefield County High School, Wilmslow).

Undergraduates at a university or polytechnic—E. Benedict, of South Kensington, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London); Martin King, Bickley, Bromley, Kent (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London); S. J. Mansfield, Saffron Walden, Essex (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London); Sub-Lieutenant Jeremy Tuck RN, Plymouth, Devon (Royal Naval Engineering College, Plymouth); and Katharine Williams, Forest Hill, London (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London).

The Engineering Careers Information Service, which provides industry-based information about careers in the engineering manufacturing industry, is celebrating its fifth anniversary this month. Members of its steering committee are drawn from each of its three sponsoring bodies, and careers advisers and educationalists are also closely involved in its work.

Literature, together with other aids for young people and those who advise them on careers choice, is offered by the ECIS, which also takes part in national and local exhibitions and conferences and coordinates its activities with those of other bodies in the field.

Judges of the competition were Lord Nelson of Stafford, chairman of GEC; Lord Scanlon, chairman of the EITB; Dr Elizabeth Laverick, deputy secretary of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; Mr Joseph Moon, director of the EITB; Mr Dennis Topping, managing editor of *The Times* Business News; and Mr Edward Townsend, industrial writer, *The Times* Business News.

Baron Phillips



Lord Scanlon (left), chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board and Lord Nelson of Stafford, chairman of GEC, two of the competition judges.

Japan leaves its mark on Germany

Industry in Europe

Middle Franconia

The industrial region of Middle Franconia is one of those areas of recent prosperity that are having to come to terms with slower economic growth and the effects of Japanese competition.

In the two and a half decades that followed the creation of the Federal Republic, the cities of Nuremberg, Fürth, Erlangen and Schwabach shared automatically in the expansion of West Germany's wealth.

Although somewhat off the beaten track—the area is just over 100 km from the Czechoslovak border—the four towns grew into one of West Germany's largest conurbations.

Today more than one million people live in the area and one fifth of these are employed by industry.

The federal Government in Bonn and the Bavarian state government in Munich were both anxious that the region, which is also close to the border with East Germany, should be integrated into the nation's economy.

Accordingly, Middle Franconia quickly became a major focal point in the West German motorway network. Of less obvious economic benefit, was the prestige project to link the Rhine and Danube rivers and so turn Nuremberg and Fürth into ports on an international waterway for heavy barges running between the North and Black seas.

The type of industry that developed in the area in the 1950s and 1960s also augured well for the future. Erlanger, Nuremberg and Fürth became centres of the electrical industry in good time to catch the growth in West German postwar domestic demand and long before the Japanese challenge emerged.

Today 150 companies make up the electrical industry in Middle Franconia, employing 89,000 people and achieving a turnover last year of DM 12,000m (£2,500m). The industry can trace its roots to 1873 when Herr Siegmund Shcuckert set up a small workshop in Nuremberg to make generators on a pattern discovered by Werner von Siemens.

Today Erlangen is, with West Berlin and Munich, one of the major production centres in West Germany of Siemens AG. The group employs more than 25,000 people in the town, which is the headquarters of its medical engineering, power engineering and electrical installations groups.

So far Siemens has come through the recession without serious difficulty. The Grundig concern in Fürth has been in a less favourable position.

Two extremely powerful concerns grew up in Fürth after the last war. One was the Quelle Mail order group, which with a turnover of Dm10,000m can still claim to be Europe's largest single-family controlled group. The other was Grundig.

Dr Max Grundig built up his company into West Germany's largest and Western Europe's second largest consumer electronics concern, employing more than 30,000 people worldwide. But for the past two years, the company has been exposed to intense competition from the Japanese on both its home and export markets. The labour force, which was increased by more than one-third between 1973 and 1978, is being cut back and Dr Grundig has been forced to give up total control of his group ceding a stake and almost 25 per cent to Philips.

Grundig is not the only electrical group in the area with problems. The weakest of the German electronics companies, AEG-Telefunken, employs more than 6,500 people producing mainly white goods in the Nuremberg-Erlangen region.

Moreover, Triumph-Adler, the Nuremberg based typewriter-to-computer concern, which was bought by Volkswagen as a first stop towards diversification, turned in losses of DM80m last year.

Although unemployment in northern Bavaria is only marginally worse than the 4.9 per cent registered for West Germany as a whole, Middle Franconia is going to have to adjust to a period in which the scope for growth will be much smaller than in the past.

The region cannot hope for any increase in government largesse. Indeed, if the Bonn Government has its way, spending on the important Rhine-Main-Danube canal will be cur tailed in the coming years so that completion, which seemed a possibility for the end of the 1980s, will probably be delayed until the year 2000.

Herr Volker Hauff, the West German Transport Minister, has proposed cutting Bonn's annual contribution to the project to DM55m a year by 1984 from DM120m this year. Because the project is financed by Bonn and Bavaria on a two-to-one basis, investment in the canal will drop to DM82.5m in 1984 from DM180m this year.

Although Nuremberg and Furth are linked to the Rhine and the North Sea by the canal, the spending cuts will delay its extension south to the Danube.

Herr Hauff's plans are of particular concern to the Bavarian Government in Munich.

According to Herr Anton Jaumann, the Bavarian Economics Minister, a cut-back in spending on the canal would represent a breach of faith with companies that have settled along its banks.

Peter Norman

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strengthening powers of Revenue

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, You report (May 28) upon the evidence by the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes (AIT) to the Keith committee and you comment upon the "black economy" in a leading article.

Distracted by the pay dispute, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (IRSF) has been unable to present customary formal evidence to the committee but Lord Keith and his colleagues have been good enough to receive a lengthy letter from us. In general we fully support what the AIT has said.

Perhaps I may quote some of what we have said:

"Certainly the IRSF holds the view very strongly indeed that none of the existing powers which the Inland Revenue has should be taken away. Rather should they be strengthened...

"A particular area where we believe the Revenue to be weak is in its powers to obtain information—Revenue effectiveness is limited by the paucity of information which it receives. The Revenue needs more authority for obtaining information, both from taxpayers themselves and from others. We recognize that both parliamentary and public attitudes towards this line of thinking would need to change, but I am not suggesting anything which is not quite common practice in other Western countries.

"... what is needed is a very radical reform indeed which perhaps requires complete rethinking of the way in which the Inland Revenue in Britain operates. I have been impressed with the positive attitude of American taxpayers to their Internal Revenue Service authority to proceed on "random" audits. We are unclear what real objection there could be if the inspector, under appropriate conditions, had the right to insist upon information from a taxpayer and had the right of access to some papers simply to set about a tax audit.

"What it seems to us psychologically we need to remove is the resentment which taxpayers express when they are questioned. That does not appear to be the reaction by the public in the United States, or indeed in other countries where audit powers exist. . . . It does, of course, follow that the power would need to be backed up by a requirement that taxpayers kept records in proper form.

"... the federation has always supported proper controls and we have no wish to see powers which are sensitive socially and politically made available freely to everyone from top to bottom in the Inland Revenue Department."

Which brings me to your leader, and on two counts. First, you say that the "black economy" is not a wholly negative phenomenon. While I agree with that, it really is going much too far to justify it with "a large element of it represent encouraging evidence of vigour within the economy". What about the unfair competition between the "vigorous" wealth creator who complies with the system such as it is and the one who does not? What was "vigorous" about the poor workmanship and the damage to industrial training which were just two of the consequences of the construction industry "lump"?

Lastly, you say "they (the taxmen) can do little to suppress the black economy". Sadly I fear that Inland Revenue industrial action will have done something positively to stimulate the black economy, but not as much as the neglect of the problem over many years by a succession of governments. We could do a lot more, even with existing powers.

It cannot be right, can it, to have Revenue resources so limited that it is possible to review in depth the underlying records of no more than 0.3 per cent of company accounts and 3 per cent of incorporated businesses when we find that of those examined 80 per cent need adjustment? It cannot be right, can it, not to have the resources to process so much of the existing information which the Revenue receives?

Yours faithfully,
TONY CHRISTOPHER,
General Secretary,
Inland Revenue Staff Federation,
7 St George's Square,
London SW1V 2HY.
May 28.

Design and the fight to win back textile trade

From the President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers

Sir, While it is true that the United States textile industry has cost advantages which we do not have, plus protective external tariffs, to imply that this is the be all and end all is ridiculous. I seriously begin to doubt if the "leaders of the European textile industry" know what they are talking about or have any idea what the textile industry in the United States even looks like. (I refer to the report from Peter Norman, May 27).

What our "leaders" continually overlook is that if colour and design are not right, you cannot give the goods away, let alone sell them at any price. When will they realize that our approach to styling, marketing, and "giving the customer what he wants" is, in general, certainly among the larger concerns, antiquated and outmoded. A quick look round any Dactex Exhibition proves that.

Yesterday I returned from North Carolina where I have been working with textile manufacturers. Their approach to styling is so totally different from most comparative situations in this country, except for one or two notable exceptions such as John Lewis and Dorma, as to be ridiculous. It is not that we do not have the talent for creativity we just do not use it properly and it quickly gets lost. Where to? To America.

The number of British subjects trained as designers in United Kingdom art schools, working in management positions in the textile and wallcoverings industries in the United States is staggering—and growing. Not only that, but the United States art schools are now gradually being staffed with the best of British art school lecturers—not just the ones who cannot get a job here. America has always "creamed off" Europe's thinkers, creators and entrepreneurs, seeking a better opportunity, and so it continues.

One of the greatest natural resources of the British is inventive creative talent and instead of exploiting it, we just let it waste away. British talent plus British tradition is an unbeatable marketing weapon. Laura Ashley for example, is now not just a name in America, but a style in design history, along with William Morris. One select Fifth Avenue Hotel offers "Laura Ashley Rooms" at a premium.

Instead of just whining about the competition, we need to fight back. Conran, Mary Quant, Zandra Rhodes, are big name designers too, who had to do it by themselves. This country could do with a dozen more like that, and we have them, unfortunately what we do not have are the right kind of "leaders".

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD POND,
President,
Society of Industrial Artists and Designers,
Nash House,
12 Carlton House Terrace,
London SW1Y 5AH.
May 27.

Justification for pay increases

From Miss Alison Leakey

Sir, There is one aspect of pay talks which puzzles me and which does not seem to be considered. For at least the past 20 years it has been assumed that everyone is entitled to a rise in pay every year. Why? The *basic conditions justifying* a rise in pay are:

1. The employer is making large profits which enable him/it to raise the general level of wages.

2. Promotion of an individual worker.

3. Additional work or additional responsibility undertaken by an individual.

4. Efficiency awards or long service awards both of which recognize that an experienced employee is worth more than a newcomer.

5. Productivity.

Inflation is not *per se*, a reason for a rise in wages, if only because any increase in wages is one of the major causes of a rise in the cost of living.

One cannot but feel that some unions in their determination to increase their members earnings will always give this aim priority before the general good of the country of which unions are only a part.

Yours faithfully,
ALISON LEAKEY,
2 Desborough Drive,
Tewin Wood,
Welwyn,
Herts AL6 0HH.
May 26.

Capital and inflation

From Mr David Heathfield

Sir, Professor Wolf (letters May 25) raises an important yet neglected aspect of the Keynesian-monetarists controversy. His letter reminds us that any production whatever requires both circulating and fixed capital. Furthermore any expansion in the labour force or new technology will require additions to this capital stock.

Keynesians, by arguing that it is lack of demand which causes unemployment, are led to ignore the effects their policies will have on the provision of capital. Monetarists by concentrating on incentives and labour supply are likewise prone to ignore this essential adjunct to employment. Their classical forebears knew better. Employment requires capital and capital comes from savings and savings come from past output.

The Government can influence the amount saved and, by limiting its own borrowing requirement, can make more savings available to producers. This is not the same as the creation of credit. The creation of credit, unlike savings, can be brought about by the Government printing money or by the banks extending overdrafts. This will have two effects.

First, by permitting someone to buy without there first being any production, it must force up prices and induce a trade deficit. Secondly, it will influence the amount saved: if the new purchasing power is put into the hands of producers then savings will increase but if it is put into the hands of consumers then savings will decrease.

Keynesians ignore this distinction and hence recommend policies which seem to non-Keynesians to be destructive of the capital essential to expand employment. Monetarists, on the other hand, so abhor inflation and the idea that someone should reap where they did not sow that they rule out monetary expansion as a way of easing an acute capital shortage.

With faster technical change and an increasing workforce the real capital requirement will continue to grow and can be satisfied only by private and public parsimony. With increasing raw material prices the *money* capital requirement will grow even faster (unless money wages are cut) and will lead to higher prices whether money supply is controlled or not. Quite how to provide this increased money capital without diminishing real capital and without fuelling further rounds of inflation is the the central question yet neither Keynesians nor monetarists explicitly address it.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID F. HEATHFIELD,
Department of Economics,
The University,
Southampton SO9 5NH.

Returns from research in universities

From Professor D. A. Smith

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Adrian Fisher (May 21) rightly draws attention to the need for transfer of valuable technology from our universities to international industry on a commercial rather than on a purely philanthropic basis. A number of British universities acknowledge this and have set up organizations to recognize, develop, protect, and in some cases to license their inventions.

This company *is* wholly owned by Queen Mary College, University of London. It works closely with academic inventors engaged in industrially relevant research and is in close liaison with the *National Research Development Corporation.*

We believe that the recently proposed *British Technology* Corporation (NRDC/NEB) could do worse than to employ the services of the men on the ground in the same way. Only at this local level can there be any real hope of identifying a *patentable* invention sufficiently early in a research programme to guard against premature disclosure through publication at conferences or in the journals.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SMITH,
QMC Industrial Research,
229 Mile End Road,
London, E1 4AA.
May 21.

Agents acting for Lloyd's members

From Mr David Evers

Sir, Since Parliament has in discussing the Lloyd's Bill, expressed views on managing agents and members' agents, may I try to clear up what seem to be widespread misconceptions about these two kinds of underwriting agent.

The first point is that the two are not really distinct — their roles being overlapping to an extent. When at Lloyd's the syndicate system first evolved, an underwriting agent's only function was to manage his syndicate. With the evolution of the non-marine and aviation markets, an underwriting agent who was managing a marine syndicate would, either on his own initiative or sometimes at a syndicate member's request, place one of his clients on, say a non-marine syndicate on what became known as a sub-agency basis. That is to say, on the basis of delegation of *management to the other* agent. This practice is still widespread at Lloyd's.

The member's agent, who differs from the managing agent only in that he is *not entitled to manage any syndicate*, is a relatively recent development. Members' agents tend to concentrate their efforts on looking after the member. This is not to say that many managing agents do not make a good job of doing the same thing, as well as performing their managerial role. Parliament's thinking seems to be that his "managerial" function in some way disqualifies the managing agent from looking after the member. Also, that the members' agent offers the member a wider "choice" of syndicates.

These are unsupported value judgments. A member's agent cannot necessarily offer a wider choice of syndicates, nor need quantity in this respect be synonymous with quality. If there were to be a total separation of the managing and the members' agency roles, there is no guarantee members would benefit. Indeed, I think that several thousand Lloyd's members who had joined Lloyd's through managing agents, would have the misfortune to be left high and dry looking for a members' agent to look after them for some or all of their underwriting. Increased costs to the member could also result as managing agents sought to recover income lost to the member's new members' agent.

The fact is that though the Fisher report described the relationship between the member and his agent as "unequal", it is becoming more equal. The discriminating new member can and does shop around between both types of agent. Space precludes a description of the advantages and disadvantages of the two. However, one thing is certain—taking away the right of a member to go "direct" to a managing agent would limit his freedom of choice.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID EVERS LIMITED,
14 Philpot Lane,
London EC3M 8AJ.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Shareholder privacy and the right to know

Resolving the apparently conflicting interests of shareholders to privacy about the size and purpose of their holdings in a company and the concerns of the company as a whole, other shareholders, and even the public at large, has never been simple. But in recent years, influenced by the Anglo American and De Beers raid on Consolidated Gold Fields and perhaps the tangled St Piran affair, the weight of opinion has shifted towards greater disclosure of the individual shareholder's position in a company.

The Department of Trade has clearly responded to this sentiment, and indeed to the specific suggestions made to it, in the recommendations published at the end of last week. Of these, possibly the most important is not the long overdue attempt to tighten up the law on concert parties, but giving companies the right more fully to investigate their own share register.

It was the inability to penetrate the disguises used by Anglo and De Beers that frustrated Consolidated Gold Fields and even led the company to believe that the buyer positively could not be interests controlled by Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

● *Since early April the Government has funded itself out of calls on stocks sold earlier in the spring, buoyant demand for National Savings instruments and, here and there, sales of unofficial taps. Monetary control may also have been helped by private sector purchases of gilts from overseas sellers and, perhaps, from the banking sector, too. But the underlying money supply situation is anything but clear at the moment and the authorities are now set to get the funding machine back into action, even if they are treading gingerly.*

Friday's announcement that three new tranches (£250m each) of existing stocks will be available to the market from this morning seems to be a sensible way of going about things. The market was looking appreciably perkier last week: large gilt-edged dividends have been flowing into institutional coffers recently; United States interest rate prospects are looking rather brighter; and there are hopes that the civil servants' pay dispute may now be quickly resolved without any serious damage to the Government's stand on public sector pay. Even so, experience has taught that a major issue—a £1,000m conventional issue, for example—always runs the risk of nipping a promising recovery prospect in the bud.

If there is good demand for the new stocks (and the encouraging United States money supply figures on Friday evening should improve confidence further) then it will be interesting to see how the authorities follow-up. A good deal must depend, of course, on whether the civil servants' dispute is in fact resolved on a satisfactory basis. But even if that is the case and deferred tax payments start to flow back into the Exchequer, that will not be the end of the matter.

This revenue is, after all, no more than revenue already built into the Government's arithmetic. What the authorities need to decide is how much funding they now have to do to keep underlying monetary growth on target. Taking advantage of a renewed surge of market optimism would obviously be tempting. But to do so at a moment when tax payments may well be flowing strongly to the Exchequer would obviously make for a potentially difficult period for money market operations.

THF/Savoy

Enter the shareholders

The deadline for first acceptances to Trusthouse Forte's £67m bid for Savoy Hotels falls five minutes before the Derby on Wednesday. At the moment the betting strongly favours the Savoy board emerging victorious at least from this preliminary round in its battle for independence.

At Friday's close Savoy's widely held "A" shares remained doggedly 3p above the 190p cash offer and THF still seems to be facing an unbridgeable gap in its efforts to break down traditional shareholder loyalty to the Savoy directors.

THF, having failed in the High Court to drive a wedge into the Savoy's voting structure, now controls more than half of the equity but only a third of the votes. And with the Savoy board thought to influence around 45 per cent of the votes the bidder needs to win over something approaching four-fifths of the uncommitted holdings. In commercial terms, of course, THF's bid looks generous, notwithstanding the revaluation which has lifted asset backing to 281p a share—and with which THF took strong issue in a circular to Savoy shareholders on Friday.

Even before last year's £1.8m loss, Savoy's profit record was awful and Sir Hugh Wontner's board has yet to come up with overwhelming evidence that it can achieve a reasonable return on its £83m of assets. Shareholders will no doubt press their board further on this issue at the annual meeting today. The Savoy, of course, is banking on its shareholders judging the issue with their hearts rather than their pockets, turning the battle around hotel standards, independence and tradition. But there must be a price at which THF or perhaps Grand Metropolitan, which seems the likeliest counterbidder, can overcome emotional attachment and that price may not be a great deal higher than the current offer.

For that reason shareholders in for purely financial reasons need perhaps concern themselves simply with balancing the prospect of a higher bid perhaps up to 230p against the danger of a plunge to the pre-offer level of 125p should THF withdraw and a further bidder fail to emerge. On that basis selling in the market would be the safest route.

Rights issues

A way of investing blind

One seldom gets something for nothing but the raising of money from shareholders through rights issues often comes near. If a bank lends money to a company it will understandably want collateral, demand to know what the money is to be used for, and keep an eye on how it is spent. It can also get its money back. On balance these seem good ways of ensuring that the company will spend the money wisely.

But if a company gets the money from shareholders it can do what it likes. Cash is still raised from shareholders on the basis that shareholders serve companies, and not as it should be, the other way round. The money is raised on little more than trust, and if a shareholder dislikes a particular capital raising he can only avoid paying up by reducing his stake in the group. Companies are still allowed to raise equity capital to grow fat rather than grow fit, and there is a good case for requiring cash hungry companies to provide more detailed information about their plans than they give now.

The argument for doing so has become urgent because finance directors are finding that rights issue money is irresistibly cheap. It is, of course, to the advantage of the company to obtain money cheaply, but it is also to its advantage (and that of the shareholders) to see money spent efficiently.

Consider some of the latest cash calls. Guardian Royal Exchange has sent the whole composite insurance sector reeling by asking for £79m hard on Royal Insurance getting £116m last January. Royal has not done anything obvious with its money while Guardian wants cash to buy companies abroad. But who they are and on what terms they can be bought are not, of course, known. Guardian did say profits were 14 per cent up in the first quarter but there was no profits forecast.

Between them, Cadbury, Schweppes and Rowntree Mackintosh have created £97m of sweetpaper. Cadbury reported an encouraging start to the year, and at the recent annual meeting, Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman, said the issue would ensure that the group was able to plan ahead and to take opportunities as they occur, without being held back by financial constraints.

The latest example, at the end of last week, the £8.75m cash call from AGB Research, was by no means the most cryptic. This group reported in detail on a good year, and said something about its investment plans. But it also said it was too early to make any predictions for the current financial year.

Equity investment is necessarily risky, but the least shareholders should be given in return for hard cash is a reasonable account of how the company intends to look after it.



Miss Rowena Stott, great-niece of Edith Holden, author of The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady, with Richard Webb (left), Webb & Bower managing director, and Delian Bower, editorial director.

The book packagers' expanding library

A facet of publishing that is little known outside the trade is book packaging, an often innovative and highly successful industry within an industry.

The first internationally known packager, and still the biggest, is Rainbird. The company was started 30 years ago by Mr George Rainbird, who left advertising to enter publishing. With little capital, Mr Rainbird had no easy entry into publishing, and soon latched on to the packaging idea.

The packager thinks of a marketable idea for a book, signs up an author, commissions illustrations and design work, arranges printing, and, on the basis of a dummy copy, seeks a certain number of international sales to publishers.

The advantage the packager has is that he bears none of the publisher's overheads. The advantage to the publisher is that the packager provides the sort of high-powered sales and marketing operation which is beyond the scope of most publishing houses.

From its first package, an illustrated guide to various exotic plants entitled *The Temple of Flora*, and published by William Collins, Rainbird has developed into a prosperous organization with 39 staff, offices in Mayfair and an annual turnover of £4m.

In spite of a stream of successes, which have included *Tutankhamun* and *The Sun King* Rainbird has recently been finding it hard going with its very low profit margin on each sale. Mr Michael O'Mara its Philadelphia-born managing director, reckons that 30 per cent is the ideal margin, but that requires sales of at least 70,000 for any worthwhile profit.

The average book sells about 2,000 copies, with a mark-up for the publisher of three or four times the cost of production.

The essence of packaging is that it is entirely dependent on large sales. Accordingly, packagers concentrate their efforts on very few books each year.

Rainbird, for instance, is producing 14 books this year. But significantly, four of those books are not pure packaging but joint publishing operations. Mr O'Mara says: "In a normal year I would not expect to get more than ten big sellers. It's not worth bothering with anything marginal.

"We have looked at books which would sell 10,000 and had to reject them. But if a publisher will share the cost of producing the book, and share the profits, then we can think about making £2 per book instead of 50p. That opens up a whole new area, and enables us to take risks that we couldn't take before."

Other packagers have done likewise, including Webb and Bower, the Exeter-based company responsible for what turned out to be an extraordinary packaging coup, *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*.

Webb and Bower, now a fully fledged publishing firm, received a royalty on every copy sold, with a percentage going to Miss Stott.

Book packaging is increasingly hard to define, with so many firms having departed both from the standard 10in by 7in illustrated book, half-way between an ordinary book and started in 1975 as a packaging operation producing four or five books a year for Britain and the United States and was run entirely by Mr Richard Webb and Mr Delian Bower from their Devon homes 26 miles apart.

Then a young Exeter art student Miss Rowena Stott, approached Mr Webb's wife at a party, and asked if Mr Webb might be interested in her great-aunts diary.

Two years later *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* was published by Michael Joseph. It topped the best-seller list for a year, and remained in the list for three years. It is still selling well, and will soon have achieved sales of two million. It has been translated into 12 languages, including Japanese.

This enabled Webb and Bower to expand. It now has an annual turnover of £1.7m a full-time staff of 12, and is about to move into a large Regency house in the middle of Exeter.

Delian Bower, the 46-year-old joint founder-managing director, is evidently delighted that his company can now afford to publish books without any pictures at all. It is almost as if he had suddenly become respectable.

But he would be the first to acknowledge his debt to *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* which was, in many senses, the perfect package. It was written in a marvellously readable hand and the author had also illustrated it. All it required was the effort of turning it into a book.

After initially hawking it around America, Webb and Bower found British publishers queuing up to buy it. The final deal with Michael Joseph was technically a co-publication, under which Webb and Bower a coffee-table book, and from the pure package deal into co-publication and similar ventures.

Mitchell-Beazley, now a very successful publisher with an annual turnover of £10m, started book packaging in 1969, and pioneered a new style of consumer-oriented books which combined photographs, graphics, maps and text, often spread across two pages.

The World Atlas of Wine, which has sold a million copies worldwide, was the company's first big success. Mitchell-Beazley became a full-scale publisher in 1974. Since then it has more than trebled in size.

Mr James Mitchell, the company's joint founder, says: "Books are becoming smaller because they are so expensive to make. We're having to work a lot harder just to stand still; packagers are finding that their profit margins are too small and therefore they are going increasingly into co-publishing."

But Mr Mitchell did not see the hundreds of small packagers necessarily being forced out of business: "There is always room for anyone with a good idea. You need genius to make out in the present market, and a lot of the best ideas come from the small outfits."

One fairly small packager which might well have succumbed to the recession and the strong pound is Harrow House Editions, based in Covent Garden and enjoying the backing of the massive Time/Life organization since it took a majority shareholding in 1977. Harrow House averages four books a year.

Mr Nicholas Eddison, joint managing director, says: "There's a new risk involved because publishers are not willing to commit themselves until we've gone farther down the line.

"We spend an average of £5,000 on a presentation, signing up the author, commissioning the artwork and so on, and and if we can't get enough orders, we just have to write that money off. In order to survive, we will need increasingly to work with publishers, promoting our books."

Harrow House seems to be safe for a good while, thanks to one inspired idea—a book called *After Man*, and described as "a geology of the future." It speculates on life 50 million years from now. The popular zoologist, Desmond Morris, has written a foreword, and pre-sales have topped 140,000.

Rupert Morris

Anthony Hilton

Business goes back to basics

New York

In the 1960s International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) and Ling Temco Vought (LTV) mapped out what seemed the ultimate business philosophy of the affluent society. It was called synergy, and it expressed the belief that in business good management could make two plus two equal five.

Seldom out of the headlines, their then chief executives, Mr Harold Geneen at ITT, and Mr James Ling at LTV, sparked off the merger boom which in Britain spawned Mr Jim Slater. Huge new companies were created embracing a host of unconnected industries with no underlying logic other than the belief that if there was one thing a good manager could run better than one business, it was two.

But the seventies showed synergy did not always work out quite as planned if, indeed, it worked at all. So now ITT, LTV and others are leading American business in a different direction with a new philosophy appropriate to these hungrier times. What they are saying today is that three minus two equals five.

Already their thinking has made its mark. While huge mergers still capture the headlines, much of American industry is pointing in quite the opposite direction. Companies which used to believe wholeheartedly in acquisition and size for its own sake are quietly selling off much of what they bought and going back to basics, back to the core of the business they really understand.

In 1978 ITT sold six units, followed by 17 more the following year, and a further 17 in 1980. Its new chief executive, Mr Rand Araskog, has unloaded everything from an electronics business in Holland, to timber mills in British Columbia, and in the process raised $660m (£320m). This has meant that for the first time in years debt has stopped rising and earnings have edged ahead.

More spectacular was the decision of Esmark, the Chicago-based food and chemical company, to cash in on the oil stock boom last summer by selling Vickers, its energy subsidiary, for $1000m. Then a few weeks later it floated off Swift, its meat packing business, as a separate stock market company in which it retained a relatively modest stake. Turnover was halved to $3,000m as a result of the sales, but the company now has cash galore and is using some of it to buy a strategic stake in Purex, a maker of detergents and household products.

In the same vein, but even bigger, Seagram, the Canadian distilling company which is the largest wine and spirits business in the world, sold its energy interests to Sun Oil. It now has $3,700m to invest which is more, in fact, than its annual sales of $2,500m.

Elsewhere, Union Carbide is just coming to the end of a four-year programme in which it has raised $1,000m by selling its unpromising, if not exactly dead wood. American Can announced plans in April to sell off its paper and forest products business. Last autumn Richardson-Merrell sold its ethical pharmaceutical business to Dow Chemical. This spring, Allegheny sold off its steel business. And at LTV, annual sales of $2,000m were not enough to make it keep its subsidiary, Wilson Foods.

Even Mr Sandy Lewis, the Wall Street investment banker who stands to make $3m in fees when American Express finalizes its purchase of stockbrokers Shearson Loeb Rhoades, thinks that to look only at mergers is to miss the point. "American management has realized its job is to make the best possible use of assets, be they in their own company or in other people's. That makes it much easier for them to shed some assets and shop around for what they really want. Companies are much better at doing deals now. They are much less nervous", he says.

First Boston Corporation, the Wall Street investment bank involved in some of the year's biggest deals, agrees. Mr David Wasserstein, a director, says much of their work is in advising on divestitures and strategic planning. "Industry is preparing for the 1980s and 1990s. Companies are rounding out their positions, or getting an extra leg", he says.

They are prompted, he believes, by the uneasy feeling that there will be no quick return to the days of easy growth, and that in the battle between American, Japanese and European rivals in world markets, only the best will survive. That means concentrating on the assets which yield the best return and only going into businesses at which you are sure you can be good.

Virtue has its rewards. Almost without exception, the companies which are selling rather than solving their problems, have become darlings of the stockmarket, which helps ease any misgiving among management and shareholders alike.

Nor is this illogical. Selling assets yielding a below average return automatically increases the yield on what is left, without management having to lift a finger.

Perhaps equally important, divestment has the smack of firm management about it. It gives the impression of a board willing to take difficult decisions, with a clear idea of where it is going. And, ironically, even if the company only knows where it is not going, and has little idea how to spend its new money, it can still make a profit with interest rates at current levels simply by putting the cash on deposit. Or it can repay debts to cut its own interest burden.

Like all theories, divestment may be overdone in time. But at least it seems to be more firmly based than some ideas. The influential Strategic Planning Institute at Harvard, for example, believes strongly that companies with dominant market shares can expect to be the most profitable, whatever industry they are in. So there is empirical backing for the hunch that cobblers should stick to their lasts. The difference is that Wall Street is now beginning to see the virtue in companies which concentrate on what they know and on what they are good at.

Business Diary profile: Hedley Whitehead of the Co-op

Hedley Whitehead, who is being installed in Edinburgh today as the next annual president of the Co-operative Congress, the co-op movement's annual parliament, looks likely to find himself overseeing some of the most tumultuous months yet faced by the movement.

As more societies hit worsening financial and trading problems leading to mergers or other eleventh-hour rescues, his influence could be considerable, especially in the growing debate over the quality of management the movement needs at the retail level. Whitehead is chairman of the North East Co-operative Society (NECS) which he has shepherded to success in the past decade as the first true region-wide society. He is also chairman of CIS, the movement's profitable insurance arm, and is on the board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), the last of a dying breed of full-time directors who pre-dated a shift of power in CWS towards its professional executives.

He shrugs off his 64 years with a work schedule which centres around constant commuting between his Carlisle home, the Gateshead headquarters of NECS and the Manchester base of CIS and CWS.

But over the weekend, almost a thousand co-operators gathered in Scotland, he has had to listen, like everybody else, mostly to talk of which society is in the most trouble.

If Tesco thinks it has financing problems with store development programmes it might cheer itself up by looking at the problems of some retail co-ops. Consumers may think of the Co-op as one entity but in reality it consists of about 180 sovereign retail societies around Britain, from the comparatively small — including some notably efficient ones like Ipswich, Ilkeston, Colchester and Cambridge—to the distinctly large.

Some of the larger ones have their problems, including Royal Arsenal and South Suburban, both south of the Thames, and Greater Midlands in the Birmingham area. Funding superstore development and rationalization are the main bugbears.

The CWS, the £1,800m-sales giant of the movement, is manufacturer and wholesaler to the retail societies and, while owned by them, is the largest single source of the professional expertise from accounting to marketing.

The thing to understand about the movement is the importance of the democratic voice. This is expressed through various interlocking committees involving the retail societies and the national bodies like CWS, together with CIS and the Co-op Bank. Like a family, the co-op movement is subject to rows, rumours and an unreadiness quickly to reach overall agreement about where to go next.

Whitehead says: "I am not simply running a business in the North-east. I am concerned with running a cooperative enterprise which is a business plus a social purpose."

The problem is that social purpose, which emerges from members who vote in the governing boards of the societies, can get in the way of commercial good sense. The movement tries to keep shops open in small communities for the community good rather than for a sensible profit margin. But some retail societies, whatever the expertise of their professional managers, fail to face up to the need to change.

It is when societies leave a deteriorating situation too late that the only route they can take is to merge their individuality in a larger unit.

The other option is to be bailed out by Co-operative Retail Services (CRS), of which Alf Lee is chief executive. CRS last year increased its sales by nearly 16 per cent, only marginally down on the previous year's performance, and managed still a creditable net profit margin of 3 per cent compared with 1979's 3.2 per cent.

CRS has been an ambulance service for retail society cripples to the tune, so far, of 166 societies.

But it is not only the successful small societies which show there is another path. Whitehead's NECS, created out of 31 fading societies in 1970, has demonstrated what can be done on a regional basis—and this in an area which is one of the worst hit in the country by recession. Whitehead says: "You have also to allow for the fact that round there they like their pint, cigarettes and a flutter so they're sharp shoppers—and the competition from Asda and Tesco is also intense."

This is reflected in last year's NECS results; turnover is up more than 20 per cent but trading profit is down by 30 per cent leading to just over £4m profit going to reserves, a third of that retained the previous year.

But Whitehead says the North-east society increased its share of the area's grocery market by 20 per cent, partly through superstore operation but also smaller discount supermarkets. The society also has discount outlets for electrical and other household goods, and operations in growth areas like tourism and garages.

Whitehead says: "We must be highly efficient. You can't be that if you are looking over your shoulder all the time for members' pressures and if normal tenets of sound business are being interfered with, even from very good motives."

Perhaps the movement is lucky in having a president this year who has not only proved an ability to survive commercially but who also cares about the movement's philosophical soul and community commitment. It was NECS which recently supported local industry by offering a shop window for goods made in the North-east, an idea now being taken up elsewhere in the movement.



Another episode in Cooperation Street: can new Geordie boss Whitehead succeed in the face of the odds?

Derek Harris

Tokyo gold market makes quiet debut as dealers hold back

Japan's first formal gold market opened Friday with hopes that gold traders, bankers, stockbrokers and the merely wealthy would contribute to a gold rush.

The first session, shortened by opening ceremonies, set the price for prompt delivery at 3,497 yen per gramme, or $485 per troy ounce.

Officials at the market, run by the firm of Tokinkai Co., said the price reflected the upturn on the New York market, which ended at $480-$482. But turnover was light at only 14 kilos as many dealers were initially a little nervous.

Mr Hyozo Kikuchi, the president of the market, said he hoped it would develop to give indications of fair gold prices to the Japanese public and chances for traders and floor operators to train themselves ahead of the opening of a public gold market.

The market, with 95 members including futures commodities trading companies, gold traders and jewellers, would set gold prices as leading Japanese trading houses and actual gold users participated in transactions through members, he said.

Daily turnover was expected to increase to around 30 kilos soon and expand later with Tokyo emerging as one of the world's principal gold markets, filling the time gap between the United States, Hongkong and Europe, Mr Kikushi said.

Japanese interest in gold has increased tremendously since late last year with imports *jumping sharply. This is mainly* because the government plans to introduce in 1984 a so-called green card system to identify all savings depositors, designed to eleminate illegal accounts under fictitious names.

Japan's gold imports, aside from gold coins, soared to 33.9 tonnes in the first three months of 1981 compared with 31.8 tonnes in all of 1980.

Imports of gold coins, mostly Krugerrands, skyrocketed to 1.41 tonnes in the first quarter of 1981 against a 1979 total of 1.22 tonnes, Finance Ministry import statistics show.

Brewer tops £4m midway

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries made £4.41m pretax in the six months to March 31, 1981, against £3.9m a year earlier, and Mr Edwin Thompson, the chairman and managing director, is optimistic about the future. "I think we'll continue to do well," he says. "Things are rosier for the smaller brewer than the rest just now." In 1979-80 the group made £9.1m.

The interim dividend is 10 per cent higher than a year ago at 2.36p gross, adjusting for the June, 1980 scrip issue.

Turnover rose by 14 per cent to just over £34m during the first half, in spite of falling beer consumption nationally.

Attributable profits before an £168,000 extraordinary credit on property disposals, are £109,000 lower thanks to a 45 per cent increase in the tax charge, to nearly £2m.

This is because the bulk of the capital allowances on the group's modernization and expansion programme had been used to set against taxation last year.

Sharp fall expected for Reed

This week

Fears of further rights issues continued to haunt the stock market last week with dealers casting an anxious glance at every set of figures published by major companies.

These fears show little sign of subsiding with the City still convinced that there are further issues in the pipeline. So, the market will be keeping a close eye on companies reporting this week. These include Beecham Group, Allied Breweries, Debenhams and Reed International.

The first day of June signals a new crop of monthly economic indicators issued by the Government. Later today the CBI publishes the monthly trend inquiry for May, followed tomorrow by the United Kingdom official reserves for May from the Treasury, and capital issues and redemptions from the Bank of England.

On Wednesday, the Department of Energy releases the advance energy statistics for April and on Thursday the Department of Industry publishes provisional figures of vehicle production in May.

Finally, on Friday, housing starts and completions during April are released from the Department of the Environment.

Reed International's full-year figures, due out tomorrow, are likely to show a final quarter profit of around £10m compared with £36.9m for the corresponding period. This leaves pretax profits for the year down from £116.9m to around £52m, although the board is expected to maintain the final dividend of 9p gross.

The downturn in advertising and further rationalization costs continue to upset the group. *An additional £6m is expected* to be taken above the line this time round. Advertising revenue continues to fall among its network of newspapers and periodicals and is unlikely to show much improvement until the second half.

The slump in packaging and paper also apparently shows no sign of abating with volume down and margins under pressure.

Overseas, the picture remains mixed. The publishing operation has put up a reasonably strong performance but the Quebec City mill has experienced a further drop in tonnage. This, in turn, has squeezed margins and in spite of rationalization no improvement is on the cards.

Debenhams' full-year profits, also expected tomorrow, have caused a problem for analysts who have been busily upgrading their estimates. Now indications are for profits of between £16m and £19m compared with £11.5m last time. But it is the expected inclusion of exceptional items that has confounded most of the experts. Last year these extra items accounted for an extra £4.3m pushing profits up to £15.8m.

The Christmas and January sales proved a real boom to the group, which at the halfway stage reported profits down from £4.7m to £1.3m. But in spite of this strong second-half recovery the board is unlikely to recommend an increase in the final dividend, which last year was 6.2p gross. With the dividend covered only 1½ times and a large lump of the profits coming from property sales and disposals there is just the hint of a rights issue.

There is little sign of improvement this year and although volume sales are up the group will be hard pressed to beat £20m.

The recent fall in the value of sterling and a stronger performance from the United States should ensure a small improvement in profits of Beecham, whose figures are expected on Thursday. Profits could be between £140m and £147m compared with £137m last year.

While little, if any, growth is expected on the pharmaceutical side, as a result of continued de-stocking, the group's United States interests appear to be over the worst. Marketing costs for Aquafresh should be well down as the reward for its efforts begin to be felt. In addition, the first full contribution is expected from its United States acquisitions in the men's toiletries field.

Mr Keith Showering, chairman and chief executive of Allied Breweries.

Elsewhere, Japan has picked up well and after a weak first half Europe has made further progress.

The fall in the value of sterling during the second half should only result in currency losses of £1m compared with £3m in the first half. The current year might even produce a small currency surplus.

At the interim stage the dividend was increased by 7½ per cent and an improvement of about 10 per cent might be on the cards for the final, which stood at 4.6p gross.

Prospects this year will depend very much on its latest drug, Augmentin.

Allied Breweries is expected to see a further setback in profits when full-year figures are released on Friday. Predictions are for profit of £90m to £97m compared with £113m last time.

Interest rates resulting from its takeover of J. Lyons continue to be a drag on resources and a possible rights issue is awaited in several quarters. Trading of J. Lyons remains patchy. The meat side is losing money and conditions in the tea and coffee market remain volatile. Heavy competition also continues to present problems.

Little improvement is expected on the beer side where the *fall in volume sales continues* and competition, in spite of the regionalization policy, is strong. Extra costs from the strike and subsequent closure of Ansells Brewery are expected with more on the way.

Holland continues to struggle on, but little improvement in profitability is expected.

But regardless of the shortfall, a small improvement might be seen in the dividend which last year stood at 4.28p gross.

TODAY — Interims: Heavitree Brewery and Martin The Newsagent. Finals: Energy Finance and General Trust, Lesney Products, Sangers Group Management, Transparent Paper and Wettern Bros.

TOMORROW — Interims: John Carr (Doncaster), and MEPC. Finals: Anglo American Corp of South Africa, Atkins Bros (Hosiery), Carless, Capel & Lev?ard, Debenhams (amended), De La Rue, Dundonian, Harrisons and Crosfield, Intercity Investment, London & Lennox Investment Trust, Parkland Text, Reed International, Scotcros, Tanks Consolidated Investments and Triefus.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Avon Rubber, Comet Radiovision Services, Griqualand Exploration & Finance, Keystone Investment, Marley, McCorquodale, Sterling Trust, Stilfontein Gold and West Rand Consolidated. Finals: Buffelsfontein Gold, Coalite Group, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Deritend Stamping, Alfred Dunhill, East Midland Allied Press, Eva Industries, W & J Glossop, Highams, Mountview Estates, Rolfe & Nolan, Rowlinson Constructions, St John D'el Rey Mining, Time Products and Trans Natal Coal Corp.

THURSDAY — Interims: BP (first quarter), Hickson & Welch, Morgan Crucible (first quarter), and Northern Foods. Finals: Airflow Streamlines, Beecham Group, Castings, Century Oils, Culter Guard Bridge, Utd Electronic and Whittington Engineering.

FRIDAY — Interims: Bertrams. Finals: Allied Breweries, Barker & Dobson, Bishop's Stores, N Brown Investments and Gartons.

Why a rise in MLR could help gilts

Brokers' views

For several weeks now the gilt market has been upset by talk of higher interest rates and has been relegated by investors to the quieter corners of the Stock Exchange. But last week's stream of company rights issues has brought gilts back in favour.

After a steady climb through the week the Government Securities Index closed on Friday up 0.42 at 67.67 and gilts on average were better by £⅝. The previous day's rise had been 0.28 to 67.25.

The renewed support was partly due to the trend set by the ½ per cent cut in United States prime rates to 20 per cent at Chase Manhattan and the Bank of Los Angeles. This allayed speculation that United States rates might reach 21 per cent.

But Mr Tim Congdon, of stockbrokers L. Messel, describes the argument that United Kingdom short-term interest rates need follow those in the United States as unconvincing because the authorities have no policy of influencing the exchange rate at present. He also asks whether an MLR increase would really be bad news for the gilt market: since industry would react with more caution the economy would be deflated and inflation lowered, and so the gilt market would be excited, not depressed, he says. However, Mr Congdon expects interest rates to remain where they are for many months.

Earlier last week, Mr Bill Buchan, of brokers Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, predicted that better news on the United States economic front and money supply figures may mean that the worst is over in the gilts market. His view is that recent industrial production figures, down 0.4 per cent in March, and the fall in manufacturers' stocks, show there is no sign of an early economic recovery which might threaten an inflationary upsurge on money supply and interest rates.

Overall, however, Mr Buchan saw the United States interest rates as the dominant factor in the market's recent weakness and expected that the downturn would lead to trading recovery. The forecast for a new tap from the Government Broker to help finance the seasonally high June CGBR was therefore partly right with the offer of three tranches of long Government securities valued at £750m last Friday.

Scrimgeour also regarded the recent estimates for 1980 to 1981 PSBR figures of £13,297m, some £150m less than that forecast in the Budget Red Book, as encouraging news. Even better, they said, was the improvement in estimates for local authority finances and nationalized industries finances. This offers some hope that this year's PSBR target of £10,566m may be within reach.

Much of the market's attention recently has been focused on smaller companies, particularly the recovery stocks, since investors appear to be keeping clear of blue chips for the time being. So Capel-Cure Myers' research into 16 small companies makes interesting reading.

Bulmer & Lumb Holdings lately reported pretax profits falling to £776,000 from £1.01m but maintained the dividend. Capel's analysts recommend holding on to Bulmer's shares on the current high-yield basis as an attractive investment in the wool industry despite warnings of difficult trading.

Buys in W. N. Sharpe Holdings are recommended as good value on the strength of its record. A premium rating is expected although the shares, at 355p, are on an historic 52 per cent taxed p/e ratio of only 10.6.

Margareta Pagano

Business appointments

New deputy chairman at Atomic Energy Authority

Mr A. M. Allen, board member for finance and administration of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, has become deputy chairman.

Mr Ronald Emmanuel is now chairman of Wheeler's Restaurants.

Mr H. J. de Ruiter, regional coordinator Africa and South Asia, has been made a director of Shell International Petroleum Company.

Mr H. R. Wüst, corporate managing derector of Ciba-Geigy and a former managing director of The Clayton Aniline Company, has taken over the chairmanship of The Clayton Aniline Company. Mr A. Kemp, formerly director of finance for Ciba-Geigy joins the board of Ciba-Geigy (UK) as director of group strategy. Mr Kemp also becomes a member of the board and the management committee of The Clayton Aniline Company. Mr R. E. S. Brimelow, company secretary of Ciba-Geigy, takes over Mr Kemp's former responsibilities within that company.

Mr Peter M. Smith has become an associate director of CMG Computer Management Group.

Mr John Coombs has been made regional general manager for the Far East and Australasia for National Westminster Bank based in Singapore. Mr Jack Miller has been made chief manager of the bank's Singapore branch.

Mr W. D. Gilligan has been made deputy managing director of Plessey Aerospace.

Mr Sam Pickstock has become managing director of John McLean and Sons.

Mr Dennis Randall has been appointed a non-executive director of Clifford's Dairies.

Mr J. E. Williams has been appointed chief executive officer of the accounts division of Alexander Howden Insurance Brokers.

Briefly

British Sugar Corporation: Shareholders have decisively rejected the offer by commodity dealers S. and W. Berisford. As the deadline for acceptances passed (May 26) Berisford had acquired only 0.21 per cent (126,752 shares). Berisford's total shareholding in British Sugar, with shares acquired before the bid, would amount to 9.49 per cent. Berisford has extended the offer to shareholders until June 9.

Monks Investment Trust: Pretax revenue for year to April 30, 1981, £2.92m (£2.98m). Total dividend unchanged at 3.42p gross.

London Atlantic Investment Trust: Profit, after tax, £583,000 (£546,000). Total dividend, gross, 6.78p (6.42p).

Doranakande Rubber Estates: Pretax profits for 1980, £46,507 (£41,237). Total gross dividend, 4.28p (3.92p).

British Car Auction: In response to rights issue of 3.48m new ordinary shares at 66p each, acceptances received for 3.3m shares (94.86 per cent).

John Mowlem: Acceptances received for 3.77m shares (about 95.5 per cent) of the 3.95m offered as "rights".

Jersey General Investment Trust is making a one-for-one scrip issue. Revenue, after tax, for year to April 30, 1981, £955,000 (£840,000). Total gross dividend, 20p (16.5p).

Saga Holidays has bought the freehold of the Cumbria Grand Hotel, together with its contents, for £550,000 cash.

New Throgmorton Trust: Pretax revenue for year to March 31, 1981, £1.15m (£1.21m). Total gross dividend, 2.85p (2.57p).

Floyd Oil Participations: Acceptances in respect of the rights issue of 3m new ordinary shares have been received from shareholders and warrant holders in respect of 2.15m new ord. (71.7%).

Solicitors' Law Stationery Society: Sir Edward Singleton, chairman, told shareholders at the AGM that the first quarter results had produced a modest profit, despite continuing difficult conditions. There was a long way to go before the board could claim to have restored the group's net earnings to an acceptable level, but the evidence of the beginning of a recovery could now be seen.

Robertson Foods fail to meet forecast

Pretax profits from Robertson Foods for 1980 were lower than forecasts given two month ago when the group attempted to fight off an £18m bid from the Avana Group.

Profits are £270,000 down at £2.28m on sales reduced by £4.4m to £80.4m. After an exceptional debit of £118,000, tax charges of £722,000 and an extraordinary item of £2.12m, the group is left with an attributable loss of £565,000. The costs of the defence against the Avana bid are included in the extraordinary item.

Avana, the expanding Cardiff-based food manufacturer, has now received 96.54 per cent acceptances to its offer which was launched in January.

Robertson, makers of "Golly" jams has a stagnant profit record—profits have hovered around £2m to £2.5m since 1973 despite growing sales. It made an all out effort to fight off the Avana takeover and accused Avana of taking advantage of its high share price to make the offer.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¾%, over £50,000 10¼%.

Hawker Siddeley rumours denied

Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of Hawker Siddeley, Canada, told the annual meeting in Toronto that the company's parent Hawker Siddeley Group of Great Britain had had no formal offer concerning possible take over of the Canadian unit.

He said in reply to a shareholder's question that there had been a good many rumours concerning a possible takeover, but aside from casual suggestions there had been no offers of a formal nature.

Sir Arnold, who is also chairman of Hawker Siddeley Group, said the parent did not have a policy at this time to sell its—Canadian—shares.

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
4,168	Airsprung Group	72	−1	4.7	6.5	11.4	15.8
1,225	Armitage & Rhodes	49	−1	1.4	2.9	20.2	46.7
12,220	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
8,001	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
3,899	Frank Horsell	104	+1	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
8,524	Frederick Parker	59	—	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
1,181	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
2,625	Jackson Group	105	+2	6.9	6.6	4.0	8.1
17,804	James Burrough	129	+1	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
3,244	Robert Jenkins	318	−2	31.3	9.8	—	—
2,700	Scruttons 'A'	55	—	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
3,123	Torday Limited	203	−1	15.1	7.4	3.5	7.8
3,098	Twinlock Ord	14½	+1	—	—	—	—
2,047	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	+1	15.0	20.0	—	—
6,561	Unilock Holdings	43	−1	3.0	7.0	6.6	10.5
12,779	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9
5,951	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

SEC calls for further study of silver crisis

The Securities and Exchange Commission, the American regulatory body, believes further study of certain events leading up to the silver futures market collapse last year is needed.

"The commission believes that additional study of the exchange's actions may be appropriate in order to fully understand the causes of the silver crisis," Mr Philip Loomis, the commissioner, said in a letter to Senator Richard Lugar, who is chairman of a Senate agriculture subcommittee that oversees the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Mr Loomis sent the letter to comment on an interagency investigation into why the price of silver futures traded on US commodity exchanges plunged so dramatically in March 1980.

Mr Loomis noted that inadequate or inappropriate regulatory efforts by the Commodity exchanges themselves may have led to the aberrant behaviour on the silver market.

"*The SEC is not certain that* the report places sufficient emphasis on the cause and effect relationship between the exchange's regulatory actions and the decline of prices in the silver markets," the letter said.

The potentially costly distinction between brokers and dealers

Briefing

Big financial institutions, pension funds and insurance companies with many millions to invest, know the difference between a stockbroker and a licensed dealer.

The Yellow Pages—a favourite for the uninitiated to choose an agent to buy and sell shares—offer no such acknowledgment of a difference which has become suddenly important.

In the book through which it is claimed 34 million people let their fingers do the walking, both are lumped under the one heading: stockbrokers.

It is a common mistake, but one for which a high price is paid when things go wrong. The difference between brokers and licensed dealers for investors is mainly the extent to which financial affairs are monitored and whether investors can get their money back should the firm collapse.

If a stockbroking firm goes under, as with Norman Collins and Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar, the Stock Exchange's compensation fund—financed by all exchange members—picks up the tab. Investors are repaid at the price of their holding prevailing on the day the brokers went under. If a licensed dealer fails, investors may have to fight it out with the other creditors.

Had those with the crashed Norton Warburg concern had their money with Hedderwicks, they would not be fighting court cases to recoup their loses.

Stockbrokers have monthly, quarterly and annual checks made on their finances. Licensed dealers are required to fill annual returns with Companies House.

The collapse of Norton Warburg for £5m and the Department of Trade's separate action on three other licensed dealers have focused sharp attention on the rules governing non-members of the Stock Exchange



Mr John Biffen: power of approval.

that want to deal in securities.

At present each licensed dealing company has to be approved by Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, and anyone wishing to deal has also to get approval annually. They have to deposit £500, pay £26 for the licence and satisfy the department that they are fit and proper people to deal.

They are governed by the Prevention of Fraud Investments (1958) Act which evolved from an act in the 1930s to tighten up on what was then an epidemic of share pushers.

There are about 350 licensed firms and 700 individuals. Providing they meet the financial criteria and their references are in order the DoT is bound to grant a licence. The act says "will" rather than "may". There is no element of discretion.

Three years ago the DoT issued a consultative paper asking for views on the act, but this was interrupted by a change of Government and has been gathering dust ever since. Among proposed changes then were an increase in the deposit, and a requirement for an insurance policy to cover investors' cash.

But with the collapse of Norton Warburg, the DoT is now looking at whether the act contributed to the troubles of dealers and also whether changes should be made as details of the collapse emerges.

If any are thought necessary, they would have to be introduced as amendments. There is no parliamentary time for a full Bill.

Central to the issue is whether licensed dealers should be required by law to hold separate bank accounts for the company's money and the investment cash of its clients, either individualy or collectively.

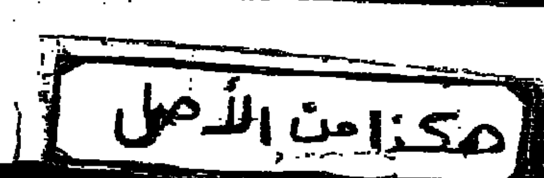
This would mean that should the company fail, at least the investment money would be available for repayment and not considered part of a general claim by creditors of the collapsed company.

Separate bank accounts are already maintained by some licensed dealers, and it is a requirement for membership of the Licensed Dealers Association, a body set up two years ago and admitted as a member of the Council for the Securities Industry—the City's ultimate self regulatory watchdog whose chairman is Mr Patrick Neill—in February last year.

The association would not claim to represent every part of its industry, but its objectives have been to improve the image of the licensed dealer.

Until the problems are sorted out, it could well pay investors at least to discover what kind of agent is acting for them, and whether they carry some form of investor cover.

Philip Robinson



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Optimism in the dry cargo market

Freight

While bank holidays in America and the United Kingdom dampened trading in the freight markets last week, events in other areas brought about a mood of optimism. This was primarily created by the news that a tentative accord had been reached between the employers and miners in the United States coal strike. Subject to ratification of the deal, which takes 10 days, a successful outcome seems likely.

If the dispute is ended it is certainly good news for the dry cargo market and this sector could also gain another long-term boost from pending talks in London between the United States and Russia on the question of future grain sales. Their current five-year deal under which a minimum of eight million tonnes a year was supplied ends in September.

However, the results of these negotiations may be influenced by discussions that the Soviet Union reportedly is having with Argentina, also over a grain purchasing deal. Russia already has an agreement with Argentina under which it will buy at least 4.5 million tonnes of wheat and other grain each year for the next five years.

Although it is difficult to judge how quickly a return to work by the coal miners could have a positive effect upon dry cargo trading patterns, the problem of too many ships chasing too few cargoes, which has afflicted the market during the two months of the strike, would be overcome.

Interest in coal shipments for June and July positions has been strong recently, in particular from Japanese charterers, and this is one reason for confidence. Also, as the miners' annual holidays begin on June 23, it is possible there will be a flurry of activity before then.

Voyage and time chartering during the last seven days have been generally subdued. Grain shipments to Mexico from North America and Argentina were a feature but transatlantic and Far Eastern fixtures were few in number. Rates remained stable as illustrated by one 58,000 tonner booked from the US Gulf to Holland/Belgium in early June at $13. To Japan $25 was paid on a 51,000 tonner. In the time sector there were further rumours of Soviet activity including the fixing of two ships, of 31,000 and 33,000 tons for trans-Pacific round voyages at $8,500 a day per vessel.

With 10 of 13 members of Opec planning to reduce production as a result of the present world oil glut, and if tanker owners continue to scrap older vessels and transfer additional tonnage into lay-up, a stronger market may appear later this year. The production cutback probably was the most positive decision to emerge from the Opec meeting.

The tanker market last week continued to experience a good demand for VLCCs and ULCCs from the Arabian Gulf with storage options included. However, despite a drop in the volume of available tonnage in this loading area, rates fell and the average for a westbound VLCC slipped some five points to world scale 30. Eastern destinations for such vessels commanded a three to five point premium.

David Robinson

Rate of price rises expected to slow

Euromarkets

The international dollar bond market staged an impressive rally last week, *writes AP-Dow Jones*. However, most market participants expect the supply of offerings to increase substantially so that further price advances should be gradual.

Market specialists say that international investors have become impressed by signs that United States inflation is abating but are still very cautious. Consequently, investment demand has centred mainly on issues with a maturity of five years or less.

Several American and European bankers have started to predict that short-term interest rates are at or near a peak. Yet, banks have been in the forefront of the present rush to float fixed-rate dollar issues. Of the eight fixed-rate dollar issues scheduled for offering in the past two weeks, half have been for commercial banks.

This suggests that Treasury officers at banks are not confident that there will be an enduring opportunity to raise fixed-rate funds even if bankers involved with other aspects of the business are more sanguine.

Among the offerings under way is a $175m, three-year note issue of Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation priced at par bearing 15.50 per cent. The issue has been underwritten on fixed terms ahead of the selling period by a management group led by Credit Suisse-First Boston.

Earlier, Wells Fargo floated a successful $50m, three-year note issue at 99.50 bearing 15.50 per cent to yield 15.72 per cent through a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley International. In the aftermarket, the notes were quoted at 99.75 offered or slightly above the issue price.

A syndicate led by Continental Illinois is opening the primary market for Canadian-dollar denominated Eurobonds for the first time since last September with a Can $50m note issue of General Motors Acceptance Corporation of Canada. The five-year notes have been priced at par bearing 15.875 per cent.

A syndicate specialist at Continental Illinois said that demand for EuroCanadian dollar issues in the secondary market has been building up over the past several weeks so that it seemed appropriate to bring a new issue to the market.

Silver outlook remains bearish

Commodities

New York.—The New York silver markets were painfully reminded last week of the silver debacle of March 1980, when the prices crashed and the Hunt Brothers, the major buyers of the metal in the preceding months, had to be bailed out by a group of bankers.

For one thing, the metal came within six cents of the low point it touched then when on Wednesday it closed at $10.26. For another, Washington was bracing itself for the long-awaited official report into the origins of the silver crisis. The report is now completed and is expected to go to Congress today.

Perhaps, inevitably, with silver prices being so weak, the Hunts' name came to the fore. They still hold the bulk of their huge silver hoard much of which is financed by bank loans and with interest rates back above 20 per cent, the rumours said the Hunts could no longer afford the financing charges and were being, or would soon be, forced to sell. "The Hunts will have to let go of the metal because today's high interest rates are costing them dearly," said Mr Henry Jarecki, chairman of the Mocatta Metals Corporation.

But others in the market say quite the opposite. Rudolf Wolff's Mr Paul Sarnoff, who is reputed to have acted for the Hunts on many occasions, was categoric. "The Hunts will not sell their silver come hell or high water", he said. "They strongly believe that the price ratio between gold and silver will eventually be five-to-one, not the 45-to-one it is today."

Nor is the Hunts' huge interest burden widely seen as a problem. They can finance it comfortably enough out of their vast oil income. Encouraging them to stay with the metal is the often overlooked fact that they are not even showing a loss on the bulk of their holding. Though much publicity was given to their purchases between $30 and $50 an ounce, they had quietly accumulated huge amounts of metal at prices even lower than today's depressed values.

In fact, the still unpublished report says the Hunts' holdings, coupled with those of their associates overseas, amounted to 18 per cent of the world's silver bullion and coin stocks before the crash. But there is no evidence that the Hunts tried to manipulate the market—in fact, at times they did quite the opposite and were actively trying to avoid the possibility of manipulation, the report says.

Most of the 400-page report, prepared jointly by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Treasury, is fairly bland. It summarizes events leading up to the silver panic, but does not attempt to judge anyone.

It does, however, urge some changes in the rules to prevent similar upheavals in other commodity markets. In particular, it discusses the merits of imposing higher margin requirements and limiting the number of contracts which any one individual can hold in a given commodity. But it seems to accept that in the current anti-regulation climate in Washington, the chances of any legislation on these lines is minimal.

So where does that leave silver? By the end of the week prices had recovered a little, partly reflecting the rising tension in the Middle East. But the medium-term outlook is still bearish. Mr James Sinclair, a leading dealer, says, partly because of increasing fears that an alternative will soon be found to the metal in making photographic film, partly from the recession generally and also because, though the Hunts are not selling, some Middle Eastern hoarders are—and even the United States may unload some of its stockpile.

Anthony Hilton

Conflict looms over coffee quotas

Last Friday was witness to an instructive reminder of the contrast between different ideas on how commodity markets should work. While coffee prices were falling swiftly on the City's futures markets, across town in the West End members of the International Coffee Organisation were discussing their agreement designed to shore prices up.

The two events were not coincidental. Coffee prices have been on a steady downward path, with a few interruptions, for about a year. Friday's trading was complicated by it being the end of the month, so that May delivery gave way to July and July to September. Nevertheless, there is no ignoring the difference between May at £972.50 on Thursday and July at £934.60 a tonne on Friday, or July at £986 and September at £942.

These prices are among the lowest for five years. What worries the markets is simply that this year will once again see an oversupply of coffee, and the gap could widen in 1982. About 62m bags (a bag is 132 pounds or 60 kilogrammes) are expected to be available for export, but demand in consuming countries which do not grow coffee will be approximately 56m bags. World demand for coffee, moreover, is growing rather slowly, perhaps by 2 per cent a year.

Of course, these sums depend on the notorious Brazilian frost, which caused havoc in 1975. The frost season runs to around the middle of August, but the Brazilians themselves expect a bumper crop of over 32m bags. Colombia, the second biggest producer and exporter, also expects an unusually big harvest. But the problem for Brazil is that its export quotas under the 1976 International Coffee Agreement are only 14.5m bags.

Brazil and some other members of the ICO would like to raise their quotas, but coffee prices are now perilously close to staying long enough below 115 cents a pound for the ICO to cut rather than increase quotas. This is what the delegates will be arguing about during the week, and that, from its alternative perspective, is what the markets will be watching closely.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¾ Deb '85-90	65¼*	67¾
All Ply Hldgs 9¼ Ln '92-97	67	67¼
All Brew 6¾ Deb '87-92	57½	58
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	55¾	56½
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	66	66*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	20¼p	20¼p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85	84½
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	62	62¼
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	62½	63¼
BLMC 6 '98-2003	36	35½
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	46	46
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	45¼	47
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	84¾	84¼
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83¼*	83¾*
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	55¼	55¾
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	64	65¼
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	65¾	65¾
Bass Ltd 3¾ Ln '87-92	45¾	46
Do 7¾ '92-97	58	57
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	66	66¼
Beechams 6¼ Ln '78-83	83¼*	83¾*
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	64	64
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	78¾	78¾
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	53¼	53½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	62¼	62¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	70¾	70¾
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	86*	84*
Do 7¾ '88-93	61	61
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	66	66½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	86½	86
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	92¼*	92¼*
Brooke Bond 5¾ Ln 2003-08	35¼*	35*
Burmah Oil 6¾ Ln '78-81	99	100
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	62¼	62¾
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	71¾*	72*
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	64	64
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	57¾	57
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	33*	33*

	Latest price	Prev price
Do 7¼ Ln '90-95	54½*	55¾*
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	45¼	45¾
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	65½	65¾
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	43½	44
Do 7 '82-87	70¾	70½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	61½	61¼
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	55	54¼
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	55	54
Do 7¼ 2002-07	67	54
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	58½	58½
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67	66
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	61	58
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	80¾*	79¾*
Fisons 6¾ '84-89	65½	65¾
GEC 7¼ '87-92	60¼	60½
Do 7¾ '88-93	61½	62
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	60½	59¼
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	29p	29¼p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '91-99	74¾	73
Grand Met 10 '91-96	71	70¼
GUS 5¾ Ln	37	37¾
Do 7½ Ln '85-88	71¾	71¾
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	62	61¾
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	65¾	65
ICI 5½ '94-2004	42	43
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	61¼*	61*
Do 8 '88-93	64¾	64
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	74½	74
Do 7½ 2004-09	51½	51¾
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	62¾	62
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	54	55
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	73¼	73¼
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	62	61¾
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	61	60¾
Lucas Ln 7¾ '83-88	67¾	68¾
MEPC 8 Ln '2000-05	56	55½
Metal Box 10¾ '92-97	74¼	73¾
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	74½*	74½*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	66¼	66¾
Rank Hovis 6¾ Ln '76-81	98	98¾
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	62¼	62¾

	Latest price	Prev price
Reckitt & Col 6¼ Deb '85-90	63	63
Redland Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	66	66¼
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44*	43½*
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	67¾	64
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	81½	81½
Do 7¼ Deb '89-91	64½	64½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70	70
Smith (W H) 5½ Ln	35	35
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87¼	87
Do 7½ Deb '83-90	67	67½
Tate and Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	60	60
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-93	75	75¼
Do 7¼ '87-92	61½	63¼
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94	62	62¼
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	35	36
Do 7¼ '85-90	68	67¼
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	60½	60½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	60½*	61¼*
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	65½	65
Do 10¾ Deb '89-94	77	76¼
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	50¾	50¾
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	68¼	68½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	68¼	69
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	55½	55½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	60¼	60¼
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	53¼	52¾
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	54*	53½*
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	230	230*
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2000	395	395
BLMC 7¾ '82-87	48½	50
Beechams 5 '84-94	290	290
Bowater 7 '92-97	111	104
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	73½	73½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	65	65
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	161	160
MEPC 6½ '95-2000	87¼	88
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	68½	68
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	108	109
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	96½	97
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	100	100

*Ex dividend

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 1982	91¾	17.37
Australia 8 1982	95½	17.00
ICI 11 1983	93¼	15.50
New Zealand 8½ 1983	90¼	14.45
Canadair 8½ 1983	83¾	15.44
Sweden 13¼ 1985	99¾	15.45
ARDB 12 1985	93¾	15.42
Ford 16 1984	102½	14.70
Sweden 9¾ 1984	86¾	15.19
GMAC 11 1984	90¼	14.66
SNCF 13¾ 1985	93¾	14.57
Roylease 11½ 1985	88¼	15.37
IBM 10¼ 1985	94¾	12.24
Credit Nationale 15¾ 1986	98¼	16.11
American Airlines 15¾ 1986 (CW)	100¾	15.01
Eksportfinans 11¼ 1987	88¼	14.59
World Bank 10¼ 1987	82¾	14.87
Amoco UK 15¼ 1988	94¼	14.55
Ireland 12¾ 1988	90	15.17
Rapsteel 11¼ 1988	81¾	16.08
EIB 13¾ 1990	94¾	14.97
Anheuser-Busch 11¼ 1990	85	14.79
United Biscuits 11 1990	77¼	15.73
Quebec Hydro 13 1991 (CW)	88¼	15.37
Ontario Hydro 13¼ 1991	94¾	14.46
Barclays 8¼ 1992	69¾	14.04
Hudson's Bay 10 1994	75	14.57
Dow Chemical 9¾ 1994	75¾	13.82
EEC 11 1995	79¾	14.58
ECSC 8¾ 1997	67	13.95

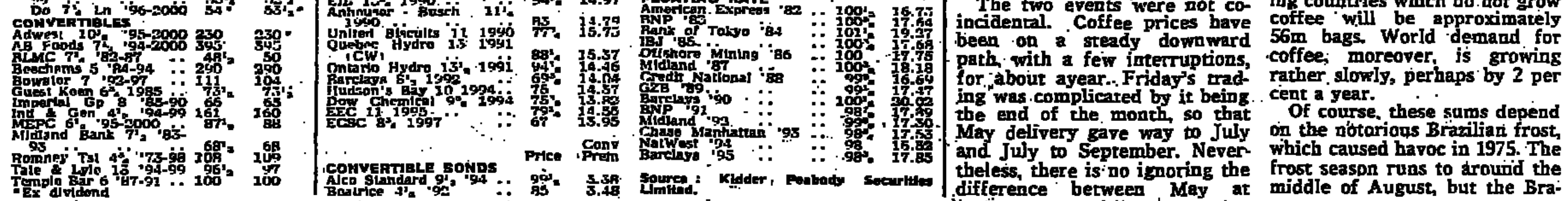
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½ '94	99½	3.38
Beatrice 4½ '92	85	3.48

	Price	Prem
Eastman Kodak 4½ '88	88	9.84
Enserch 9¾ '94	125	−7.48
Ford 6 '88	61	49.08
Galveston-Houston 8 '94	122	−6.36
INA 6 '97	140½	−3.84
Lear Petroleum 8 '99	130	−0.46
J P Morgan 4½ '87	110½	−0.45
Revlon 4¾ '87	103	−1.95
Sperry Rand 4¼ '88	102	3.76
Warner Lambert 4½ '87	70¾	44.00
Xerox 5 '88	64½	77.19

DMK ISSUES	Price	YTM
ECSC 7¾ '86	91¼	9.89
OKB 9 '87	95¼	10.02
World Bank 7¾ '88	85	10.80
Kobe 8 '90	86½	10.52
Austria 8¼ '92	85¾	10.42

FLOATING RATE	Price	Curnt Yield
American Express '82	100½	16.75
BNP '83	100¾	17.64
Bank of Tokyo '84	101¼	19.27
IBJ '85	100¾	17.68
Offshore Mining '86	100	17.75
Midland '87	100¾	18.18
Credit National '88	99¾	16.69
GZB '89	99¾	17.47
Barclays '90	100¼	20.02
BNP '91	98¾	17.89
Midland '93	99¾	17.30
Chase Manhattan '93	98¾	17.53
NatWest '94	98	15.82
Barclays '95	98¾	17.85

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities Limited.



Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 542.5 −0.9 (0.2%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
800m	Exch	1981			9.536	11.486
600m	Exch	1981			3.067	11.345
600m	Exch	1981			12.702	11.804
861m	Treas	1980-82			8.684	12.054
400m	Treas	1982			3.187	11.759
600m	Treas	1982			13.801	11.981
800m	Treas	1982			8.636	12.761
1600m	Exch	1982			9.693	13.076

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
26.1m	AAH	155	-1	12.6	8.8	8.5
4,031,000	AB Electronics	104	+2	1.8	1.7	..
44.2m	AGB Research	231	..	6.6	2.9	25.4
2,340,000	AI Ind Prod	24	..	0.0	..	..
76.9m	APV Hldgs	278	-3	12.9	4.6	6.7

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,249,000	E Lancs Paper		..	5.0	8.4	6.1
25.8m	E Mid A Press 'A'	112	..	4.6	4.1	9.6
8,685,000	Eastern Prod		-1	6.6	8.0	5.8
474.2m	Eaton Corp			17.7	4.7	8.4
3,369,000	Edbro	43	-2	..	..	2.7
10.9m	Eleco Hldgs	75	-1	4.7	6.3	9.9
18.9m	EIS	128	+1	5.7	4.5	7.6
155.6m	Electrocomps	778	+15	13.6	1.7	21.7
172.0m	Electrolux 'B'			73.4	8.3	9.3
103.3m	Electr'nic Rent	109	-1	6.2	5.7	15.8

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
42.9m	Marchwiel	130	..	8.6	6.6	..
1,718.2m	Marks & Spencer	131	-3	5.4	4.1	16.9
88.2m	Marley Ltd			3.2	7.4	10.9
3,017,000	Marling Ind	20		1.3	6.4	5.8
504,000	Marshall T Lox	42	..	4.9	9.5	3.9
1,542,000	Do A		..	4.0	11.2	3.2
15.1m	Martin-News	222	+2	13.4	5.8	5.5
32.2m	Martonair	248	..	10.9	4.4	9.8
1,230,000	Medminster		..	4.4	7.2	7.1
67.1m	Menzies J.	475	+20	20.7	2.2	12.1
138.4m	Metal Box	194	-24	14.4	7.4	3.9

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
254.1m	Unigate	105	..	8.4	8.0	5.6
990.3m	Unilever	541	..	32.7	6.0	8.6
275.0m	Do NV			129	7.9	5.6
45.2m	Unitech	242	-4	9.3	3.8	15.9
342.2m	Utd Biscuit	111	-1	6.2	5.6	9.3
	Utd City Merc	25	..	2.8	8.0	11.3
	Utd Gas Ind	60	..	7.0	11.7	4.6
31.7m	Utd News	218	-2	17.1	7.9	14.3
73.2m	Utd Scientific	416	+8	7.9	1.9	26.9
7,955,000	Valor		-3	3.8	5.8	3.8
19.7m	Vereeniging Ref	388	+25	42.8	11.8	3.7

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
74.2m	Utd States Deb	108		8.0	7.4	..
21.6m	Utd States Gen	267	-2	15.8	5.6	..
38.0m	Viking Res	95	+2	1.1	1.2	..
72.9m	Westpool Inv	74	..	2.4b	1.9	..
124.1m	Witan Inv			5.4	3.7	..
15.6m	Yeoman Tst	129	..	9.1	7.1	..
2,190,000	Yorks & Lancs			2.9b	7.8	..
8,389,000	Young Co Inv	129	..	2.2b	2.2	..

SHIPPING

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

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Applicants should be younger researchers who have recently completed Ph.D. degree prior to taking up appointment or should have had equivalent research experience. Applicants holding tenured (permanent) appointments in academic institutions will normally not be considered. The Fellowship is available from 1st October 1981, and is tenable for one year: but application may be made for up to one further year.

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Applications, including detailed curriculum vitae, academic record, list of publications, research interests and the names of at least two referees should be lodged in duplicate with the Registrar by 30 JUNE 1981. Each applicant should ask the referees nominated to forward confidential reports directly to the Registrar before the closing date.

HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL

Chief Medical Officer

£20,179 – £21,826 p.a.
(under review)

Applications, including a curriculum vitae, a list of publications and the names of 3 referees should, if possible by 19 June 1981, be sent to the Personnel Manager, Health Education Council, 78 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1AH (Telephone 01-637 1881), from whom application forms and further particulars may be obtained, and who will be pleased to receive, in strict confidence, enquiries from or suggestions about possible candidates.



The Health Education Council
Helping you to better health

GREECE

TASIS International School in residential suburb of Athens seeks experienced teachers for G.C.E. 'A' level courses in English, History, Chemistry, Maths and Geography, for September, 1981.
Please write to Dawn Carley, TASIS, England, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Nr Egham, Surrey

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The University of Leeds
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the following posts in the above School.

LECTURER

Available from 1 October 1981 for a fixed period of up to one year. Candidates should have qualifications and special interests in post-Renaissance English Literature, preferably with interests in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Salary on the scale for lecturers: £6,070-£12,860 according to age, qualifications and experience.

(Please quote reference (3/19/A).

PRE-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Available from 1 October 1981 for a fixed period of up to two years. Candidates should have a good honours degree in English with emphasis on History of the Language and Lexicography. The successful candidate will work on the English Dialect Survey's dictionary project.

Salary on the 1B scale for Research and Analogous Staff: £5,285-£7,700 according to age, qualifications and experience.

(Please quote reference 3/20/A).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting the appropriate reference number. Closing date for applications 26 June 1981.

Queen Elizabeth College
Kensington
(University of London)

LECTURER IN MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Microbiology Department, tenable from October, 1981. The Lecturer will be expected to participate in the development of biotechnology in the College—a new interdisciplinary B.Sc. course in biochemistry will be offered from October 1982. An interest in mycology would be an advantage. Applicants should possess a Ph.D. or equivalent qualification. Salary within scale £6,070-£12,860 p.a., plus London allowance of £967 p.a.

Application forms and further particulars from the College Secretary, Queen Elizabeth College, ...

Christie's Fine Arts Course TUTOR

Applications are invited for a to join Christie's Fine Arts Course.

The main subjects taught by the course are Painting, Sculpture, Furniture, Ceramics and Silver, and the tutor will be joining an established and hard working team. He or she must have a genuine enthusiasm for teaching in small groups and individually, and this will be considered as important as experience. The course is based at South Kensington, London SW7. Terms and Conditions of employment are similar to those in a University Faculty. The tutor will be required to take up the appointment in time for the course starting in the autumn of 1981.

For further particulars, please write to the Director,
Robert Cumming,
Christie's Fine Arts Course,
63 Old Brompton Road,
London, S.W.7.

LEEDS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
(Grammar School Foundation)
HEADINGLEY LANE, LEEDS LS6 1BN.
(Independent/ex Direct Grant)
(875 pupils 3½-18, 130 in Sixth Form)
Requires a

BURSAR

as soon as possible.

The responsibilities include school maintenance, budgeting and financial records and other administrative matters.
The Bursar is also Clerk to the Governors.

Information regarding the post and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Secretary at the above address.

Hertfordshire, Potters Bar, Dugdale Hill Lane
OWEN'S SCHOOL
(Voluntary-aided, Founded 1613)
Trustees: The Worshipful Company of Brewers

HEAD, GROUP II

The Governors of Owen's School invite applications for the post of Head which will become vacant on 1st January 1982, on the retirement of the present holder.

The school is an all-ability co-educational secondary school with a roll of 1,050 pupils of which 170 are in the sixth form. A house in Whetstone, N.20 (five miles from the school) is available if required.

Further details of the appointment and an application form (s.a.e.) may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, ...

University of Exeter
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH
Applications are invited for

TWO TUTORSHIPS IN FRENCH

The University of Sheffield
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SCIENCE

SRC STUDENTSHIP

MA AND DIPLOMA IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
University of Essex
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth

LECTURESHIP IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

University of Bristol

LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL PROSTHETICS

The University of Sheffield
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

University of Edinburgh

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW (ENZYMOLOGY)

The University of Manchester

LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY

Queen Mary College, University of London

LARGE EDDY SIMULATION OF BUOYANT FLOWS

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

LECTURER

University of Oxford

READERSHIP IN TRANSPORT STUDIES

University College Cardiff

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOW

DEPARTMENT OF PURE MATHEMATICS

Balliol College

MUSICIAN IN RESIDENCE

BURSAR
FETTES COLLEGE
EDINBURGH

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

TUTOR

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

MANAGER/ESS FLUENT FRENCH £8,500 Neg.

An established company in SW1 are starting a new venture in Exhibitions and Conferences and need an Ex-Sec. with strong administrative experience and a proven track record in communicating with people at all levels. You should be 28+, have fluent French and a working knowledge of one other language. Be capable of recruiting your own staff with total self-motivation. This is an executive position offering career prospects and an attractive package to the right personality.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CALL MICHELE ZADEK

ZADEK WEBB RECRUITMENT LTD.
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PA TO SURGEON c. £6,000—Denmark Hill

A leading Professor, specializing in heart surgery, at this well-known teaching hospital is looking for a top PA to whom he can delegate responsibilities with total confidence. You must have the initiative and tact to deal with as much of his work as possible and organize his extremely busy timetable. This is a very involving and rewarding job for someone who enjoys working at senior level and has excellent Sh/Typ. skills. Medical experience helpful but not essential.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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RECEPTIONIST

required for Knightsbridge Advertising Agency. Hours 9.15 to 6.00. Salary £5,500 p.a.

Ring Mrs. Watson, Sharps Advertising, 01-235 1272

SECRETARIAL

TV JOURNALISM SEC./P.A. £6,500

Superb opportunity linking a glamorous business to an interesting career package. Lots of involvement, meeting and dealing with people, plus hectic deadlines to meet. Good skills (50/100) plus an energetic personality are sought for this right-hand role. Call

637 9922

Prime Appointments

SECRETARIAL

KENSINGTON ESTATE AGENTS

Seek secretary for Notting Hill branch, to assist with letting high quality furnished flats and houses. Mixture of shorthand, typing and admin plus a chance to get out and about. Could suit college leaver.

Ring Madeleine White on 937 9622

CHAIRMAN'S SEC./P.A. £7,000+

Young chairman of highly successful Private Bankers seeks efficient, well-groomed secretary with good skills (50/100) to undertake a right-hand PA role. Excellent training in all aspects of this interesting business plus involvement with recruitment and client entertaining go to making this position an extremely attractive career package. Superb perks.

Ring 839 1832/3/4
M & J Personnel

PERSONNEL— £7,000

Substantial firm in EC1 seeks a skilled secretary to work for the Staff Partner and the Personnel Officer. This is not simply shorthand and typing: it is more of an administrative role. For example you will deputise for the Personnel Officer, administer staff benefits, carry out recruitment procedures, organise temporary staff etc. It is an ideal niche for an intelligent person who has a warm yet professional approach and who is utterly discreet. For further details, please ring

Career Plan 734 4284

PROFESSIONAL PA £6,000+

Join this established company as PA/Sec to the senior partner and 80% of your time will be spent on his private work, which involves—charities, societies, committees and his private investments. He is looking for a discreet person, with a good sense of humour and excellent secretarial skills.

Call AMANDA NEWELL on 387 ...

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Parlez vous Francais? Then come and enjoy the wealthy lifestyle this charming executive is involved in. A true P.A. position, managing confidential, personal and financial matters for his private properties and estates. Become an integral part of a quiet, relaxed office knowing your secretarial experience is used to advantage. Phone ...

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WE ARE BEAVERING AWAY . . .

finding the best secretarial jobs in town. Find out how we can help you. Ring

Bligh Appointments on 493 4372

American Bank Vice-President's Sec. £6,600

A career package second to none. Use your skills (50/100) flair for organising & charming personality when dealing with VIP clients. Reap the high rewards & promotional prospects this world famous company can offer. Benefits include mortgage subsidy, travel allowance, staff restaurant and social club. Age 24+.

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Up to £6,500

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£7,000

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PERSONAL SECRETARY required for THE BISHOP OF LONDON

£6,400

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TRAVEL COMPANY £5,500-£6,000 + 6 FREE FLIGHTS!

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

SEC NO S.H. £5,400 +£1 LV's PER DAY

PART-TIME VACANCIES

EFFICIENT SECRETARY with excellent shorthand/typing, to £6,500 p.a. for this small but busy property company. Smart appearance, 25-38 yrs. First class West End office off Berkeley Square. Tel. 493 6591.

GERMAN/ENGLISH exp. P.A., no S.H. for Chessington Language Staff Agy. 455 8922.

COPY TYPIST required, WC2. 20 hrs a week, £3.00 per hr.—Apply 379 7720.

15 HOURS per week S.H./Secretary with good telephone manner for entrepreneur in executive search. Bligh Appointments, 493 4372.

Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

An interesting occasion in Bristol

Tomorrow sees the official opening of a provincial office block, a fairly normal and recurring event up and down the country. In the usual run of things such an event would probably go virtually unnoticed, but the Castlemead office block in Bristol is a far more interesting occasion.

The building has a long history, dating back to the mid 1970's when the foundations were laid by the defunct Town & Commercial property group. Under the stewardship of Mr John Hines the project was an ambitious one because the block was one of the larger to be planned for the city.

At the time Bristol, in common with many other large provincial conurbations, was witnessing a development explosion as property companies hungry for schemes were expanding their operations into the country's regional centres. Unfortunately Town & Commercial crashed in 1976 and the development then known as Frome House was taken over by the Norwich Union subsidiary, Anglo-Portuguese Bank.

Events however, moved against the bank by the time the scheme was more or less completed Bristol was suffering from a glut of office space as fewer and fewer companies decided to relocate themselves at the other end of the M4 motorway. There the building remained, unoccupied and with little prospect for letting until last June when St Martin's Property Corporation, wholly owned by the Kuwaiti Investment Office, bought the block.

It was reported at the time, although never confirmed that St Martin's paid £7m for the 132,850 sq ft office block. A year later and after a £500,000 facelift the block has been renamed Castlemead. Naturally, St Martin's and its agents Hartnell Taylor Cook, are far more optimistic about the block's chances of letting. Castlemead, 225ft high with 18 storeys is the tallest building in the city centre, At £6 a sq ft it is also the most expensive building on the market. Although the £5 a sq ft barrier had been broken for some time and offices are consistently letting for above that no one has achieved £6 a sq ft.

Over the past few years Bristol has seen its surplus of office space steadily reduced to the point where there is very little available accommodation in the city centre. It is against this background that Hartnell Taylor Cook are optimistic about their chances of obtaining £6 per sq ft. But the indications are that they will have to move fast because of a number of schemes in the offing which could turn the shortage into a glut.

The Corporation of the City of London has finally decided to sell old Billingsgate market and its adjacent car park. Prospective developers will be doing their sums in earnest, although it is difficult to value a site where the existing building must be retained. But there is one benchmark at the bottom end of the scale. Whatever happens the corporation must sell the two acre site for at least £6m. This will at least cover its share of the new market development of the Isle of Dogs a few miles down river.

If the recent City space surveys and forecasts are to be taken at all seriously then competition for the site should be intense. Agents can be optimistic about the prospects of letting several million square feet of office space on the South Bank. The site and consequent office development — a stone's throw from Lloyd's and only a short walk from the Bank of England — will be tempting to a tenant.

That there is demand for space close to and within the City is demonstrated by pre-letting to Hogg Robinson of the Goodmans Yard scheme. Even smaller office schemes in unfashionable locations are finding plenty of appeal from traditional City tenants.

Dron & Wright are negotioating the leasing of a small building of 6,000 sq ft adjacent to their own offices at 5-6 St Andrews Hill, EC4 to a Swiss Bank. Owned by the Prudential the small building which is being refurbished is understood to command a rent of £75,000 a year, placing a value of some £1.5m on the block.

One of the front runners on the race for Billingsgate must be the Swire Group in association with the London Commodities Exchange. At the end of last year the two groups submitted outline plans for the site covering almost 400.000 sq ft of offices at a cost of around £30m.



The 132,850 sq ft Castlemead office development in the centre of Bristol. Hartnell Taylor Cook, the agents, are asking £6 a sq ft for the St Martin's Property Corporation owned relaunched office block

In spite of the deep recession commercial property values have continued to rise at a rate not far behind that of inflation, according to the latest Rent Index published jointly by Hillier Parker and the *Investors Chronicle*. During the six months to May the index shows that rental value rose by 8.1 per cent ahead of the increase recorded during the previous half year period.

As one might expect industrial property was the weakest performer in the sector advancing by a little over 4 per cent during the past six months. Again, offices outperformed all property increasing very much in line with inflation at 12½ per cent and broadly comparable with the sector's rise during the previous period.

Perhaps, surprisingly, retail property doubled its rate of increase to 5.4 per cent compared with only 2.7 per cent six months ago. According to the index shop property slumped from nearly 11 per cent in May 1980, reflecting the downturn in the retailing industry generally. The improvement recorded in the current index occurred despite the continuing decline in central London attributable to the falling away of tourism.

But over the past year it has been industrial property which has borne the brunt of falling rental values. A year ago the sector recorded an increase of 18.7 per cent, but this plummeted in the last index to 5.2 per cent, and the latest survey indicates the slide, albeit at a slower rate, is continuing. Hillier Parker say the most striking feature has been the stagnation of industrial rental values in London.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TENDER NOTIFICATION

LIGHT VEHICLES

Supply and delivery of Road Construction Plant to Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project (BSADP) in Bauchi Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria expects to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) towards the cost of the BSADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

LIGHT VEHICLES

Category	Item		Quantity
1	1	1600-2000 cc Saloon Cars	25
	2	1600-2000 cc Pick-up Trucks	90
2	1	Four Wheel Drive Long Wheel Base Pick-up	25

The following important conditions will apply:—

1. Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
2. Bidders may only quote for the supply of Light Vehicles manufactured in member countries of the IBRD, Switzerland and Taiwan.
3. A 15% margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for plant and equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
4. The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped workshop facilities, comprehensive spares, warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturers warranty maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:

The Chief Engineer
B.S.A.D.P.
P.M.B. 0050
Bauchi State, Bauchi
Nigeria

Or, the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents
B.A.S.R.A. Ltd.
110-111 Strand,
London
Tel. 01-836 8918
Telex: 24973

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of £100 payable to:

B.A.S.R.A. Ltd.

Completed bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P. Bauchi by 1700 hrs SUNDAY, 30th AUGUST 1981

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 1100 hrs MONDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1981.

Programme Manager
B.S.A.D.P.

BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TENDER NOTIFICATION TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT

Supply and Delivery of Road Construction Plant to Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project (BSADP) in Bauchi, Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria expects to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) toward the cost of the BSADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement.

TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT

Category	Item	Description	Quantity
1	1	1600-2000 cc Saloon Car	5
2	1	Four-wheel drive. Long wheel base. Pick-up	15
3	1	Breakdown accident/recovery vehicle	1
4	1	56kw Agricultural Tractor	20
5	1	7,000 kg Truck Chassis Unit with mounted 4 cu. metre Tipping Body	10
6	1	Self-loading flat deck vehicle	5
7	1	15 Tonnes hydraulic crane	1
8	1	9,000 litre Water Bowser, with spray bar	20
9	1	4 Wheel drive mobile workshop units	5
10	1	Site Caranvan Units	5
11	1	Conprete Mixer Units	5
12	1	Agricultural tipping trailers 3,000 Kg capacity	10
	2	1,800 litre Water Bowser	20
13	1	Rubber Tyred Wheel Loader-Excavator	4
14	1	Base Plate mounted Mobile Servicing Unit	5

The following important conditions will apply:

1. Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
2. Bidders may only quote for the supply of plant and equipment manufactured in member countries of the IRBD, Switzerland & Taiwan.
3. A 15% margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for Plant and Equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
4. The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped Workshop Facilities, Comprehensive Spares, Warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturers Warranty Maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:

The Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P., P.M.B. 0050
Bauchi State, Bauchi, Nigeria

Or the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents:
B.A.S.R.A. Ltd., 110/111 Strand
London WC2 ROAA
Telephone: 01-836 8918
Telex: 24973

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of £100 payable to:

B.A.S.R.A. Ltd.

Completed Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P., Bauchi by 17.00 Hrs. SUNDAY, 30th AUGUST 1981.

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 11.00 Hrs. MONDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1981.

Programme Manager
B.S.A.D.P.

Recruitment Opportunities

GREATER LONDON ARTS ASSOCIATION
wishes to appoint a

DIRECTOR

The Greater London Arts Association invites applications for the post of Director following Mr. David Pratley's appointment as Regional Director of the Arts Council of Great Britain.

The Association provides advisory and financial support to some 1,500 arts projects in Greater London from a current year budget of £1.3 million. This is a senior arts management post and candidates will need to combine a broad knowledge of the arts with skills in management and negotiation with government agencies, local government and the business community.

The salary will match the responsibilities involved.

A full job description and application form may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to:

The Chairman, Greater London Arts Association, 3 The Mount Square, London, NW3 6SU.

Closing date: 27 June.

CLUB MANAGER

M/F, a chance to join Hilton International and to work in one of Europe's top small discotheques with good salary and benefits. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. King,
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6 Harwood Rd., London SW6

STONE'S OF BELGRAVIA WINE MERCHANTS

need enthusiastic assistants, aged between 20 and 30, prepared to work hard in congenial surroundings between Hyde Park and Knightsbridge stations.

Salary by arrangement.

Telephone Vicki on 235 1512

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For position in Saudi Arabia. Good salary. Family accommodation, with large experience in catering for large number of people per day. Interviews will be held from the 15th to 20th June.

Please contact Mr Jan Hansing 247 1962

TRAINEE ACCOUNTANT
C. £4,250 + BENEFITS

Graduate for C. Accountants City. Relevant degree preferred.

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Required by established international co. Must have proven sales ability and lively personality with a professional approach to business. Age 25-45. Salary £6,000 to £10,000 A.A.E. CONTACT STEVE ALLMAN 405 6045.

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MANAGEMENT TRAINEES to £5,850. Career with finance co. 01-389 9222. KP Personnel.

ARIES, GEMINI, LEO, VIRGO, Scorpio, etc. Very ambitious? Aged 22-30. 01-580 8565.

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EFECTIVE residential negotiator, experienced in selling Kensington houses and flats to join small sales team backed by new technology.—Applications in complete confidence to T. J. Coe, F.R.C.S., 14 Gloucester Road, S.W.7.

GERMAN/ENGLISH trainee trader, some commercial exp.—Language Staff Ags., 455 8932.

NUMERATE intelligent person, 27-35 years, to assist owner of small high speed printers in ...

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

REQUIRED

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

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... top two dozen Britons in 4 independent fields (inc. sport). Now fully restored from injury. Seeks position offering scope—preferably London.—Box 0481 G, The Times.

AMBITIOUS, presentable, well-spoken 20 yr. old girl (3 A levels, 8 O levels) seeks interesting career job, preferably in fashion or media. Phone 221 3660.

FLAT SHARING

BATTERSEA/CLAPHAM. Own room in beautifully fully equipped flat. £50 p.w. incl.—Tel: 228 6765 after 7 p.m.

SW5. 2nd female, own room, £25 excl.—373 1043 eve.

KENSINGTON HIGH ST., just off. Twin bedded room, all facilities, suitable 2 friends. £25 p.w. each. incl.—Tel. 01-937 9551.

SOUTH KEN. Bedsit, ... 4 mins station. Girl only. £30 p.w.—584 1955 after 6 p.m.

FULHAM. Prof. Gent. own room share k. & b with 1 other; £25 p.w. excl. Mon-Fri 381 0228.

S.W.7.—Own room in mixed flat £107 pcm 370 2501 after 6 pm.

DOUBLE ROOM in Fulham House for 2 friends. £20 each. Plus expenses. Tel. 736 4972.

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FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

MAIDA VALE.—Share lux. mews house. Own double room. £150 p.m. 323 9791 or 286 9120 (eves.).

FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

HIGHGATE.—Own room in luxury house: £28 p.w.—348 1576 eves.

PERSON wanted, house in Chelsea. £34 p.w., excl.—Ring 581 0901 (between 4 and 6 p.m.).

WANTED. — Accommodation S/SE London for prof. couple, from mid July.—698 1787.

N.13.—Large room in flat for female: easy access City/W. End: £100 p.c.m.—Tel. 779 3754 day.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE, lge room avail.: £45 p.w. incl.—01-581 0999.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Own bedroom, own spacious reception room in large well-furnished flat: £50 p.w.—262 4278.

W.6.—Female, non-smoker, to share flat, near tubes, own room; £100 p.c.m. excl.; returnable deposit.—605 8420 after 6.

HAMPSTEAD.—Female, own room, 23 plus: £25 p.m. excl.—794 ...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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NW1, own room, large mansion flat for prof. executive. Mon-Fri only. £35 p.w.—723 2817.

W4. 2nd Girl. 23+, own room. £75.50 p.c.m.—995 1770 evens.

KENSINGTON, Quiet bedsitting room overlooking gardens, use of k & b. £140 p.c.m. inv.—219 3728 (office).

RENTALS

ST JOHN'S WOOD

Luxury brand new flats with beautiful modern furnishings in newly redeveloped block. 2 beds, 1 reception, k & b, C.H. Screen entry phone, lift. £200 p.w.

BLUEVIN INVESTMENTS LTD
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Cutlass

We do not claim to be magicians, we do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. If you wish to let a flat or house in London, please telephone us to discuss your requirements. We have long-established contacts with many banks, companies and embassies and we need good properties for responsible applicants.

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KENSINGTON, W.8.—Well appointed beautifully decorated and furnished period house, available for 1 year, from July 1981. Own garden, also access to lovely 8 acre private square. Owner transferred to New York. Unique opportunity to rent a gem. £450 p.w. Homeguide, 186 Sloane St., S.W.1. 01-235 6153.

W.2.—Maisonette on 3rd & 4th ...

RENTALS

JEAN WILLIAMS LTD.
01-949 2482

EAST SHEEN 3 bedroom semi close to Richmond Park and all amenities. £100 p.w.
DULWICH Smart town house 3/4 beds., suit family £95 p.w.
CHELSEA Pied-a-terre 1 bedroom open plan flat with river views. £125 p.w., incl. c.h. & C.H.W.

Many other properties to rent in South London and surrounding areas.

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KENTISH TOWN. A thoughtfully renovated house offering light and well furnished rooms. Suitable for up to three adults. It has three double bedrooms, reception room, large kitchen and bathroom. Available mid June for one year only, at £110 a week ...

(Continued on page 28)

Farming and food

Time for a fresh image for milk

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Research into the reasons for the decline in milk consumption has shown that the succession of price rises in recent years had had a most damaging effect. Consumption rose for years until the mid-1970s with the help of slogans such as "Drinka pinta milka day".

In recent years the upward path that supported a generation of dairy farmers and milk roundsmen has been reversed. It is hard to indicate any single cause for the decline. Milk has suffered from a number of almost simultaneous setbacks.

The invention of instant custard, in which water is added to a yellow powder instead of milk, has robbed milk of sales. Sales of fizzy drinks and fruit juices have risen sharply and the habit of drinking black coffe has increased.

Critics of the dairy trade say that it has done nothing to appeal to consumers in the way that manufacturers of fizzy drinks have bombarded hem with heavily promoted mitures of changing colours and flavours. Dairymen have been content to remain with the glass bottle, a *solid but unexciting and* rather clinical container.

Milk has therefore been besiged from several directions at one. It was in the midst of that process, while families were being coaxed away from milk by the manufacturerse of rival products, that the price rose sharply. Food subsidies were cut by the Conservative Government in 1979, and official figures show that the price of milk rose faster than that of any other food last year.

Research by the Harrison McCann advertising agency shows that the sharp price rise has done much to shake the reliance on milk as a source of healthy nutrients that had been carefully built up by advertising in the 1950s and 1960s.

Milk is unlucky because it *is* covered by a separate bill in the household accounts. If a family's shopping bill is higher one week than the week before the products that have cause the increase may not have been identified by the purchaser.

If milk goes up, and the milkman presents a larger bill at the end of the week, it is easy to cut back to the original level by ordernig less milk. That is extremely worrying for dairymen, who are deeply concerned not to let the profitability of milk rounds fall.

If a few families one one milk round order less milk, the theory goes, the return from the round will fall while the cost of supplying it will remain the same. If many famililes order less milk the round will have to be resetricted to certain days of the week only and a spiral will have beaun which could lead to the end of doorstep delivery.

A survey by the National Dairy Council has hown that the proportion of households in England and Wales with access to a milk delivery every day of the week fell from 82 per cent in 1974 to 68 per cent in 1980.

Work by Harrison McCann has shown that the only type of milk consumption which is growing is its use on cereals, which are being eaten frequently at meals other than breakfast. The agency's investigations of consumer attitudes have produced the ominious conclusion that appreciation of milk as a source of energy and goodness is as strong as ever, but it is no longer seen to give good value for money.

They have also suggested that the efforts of the dairy industry to link the survival of doorstep delivery with high sales of milk have had little impact on consumers. Householders are most eager for doorstep deliveries to survive but do not realize that it may not be possible to sustain them on low sales.

If mothers reduce their milk orders because they feel that milk is too expensive, there will be less spare milk in the home for casual drinking by husbands and children. The difficult task of the dairy trade is to escape from the spiral of declining demand and to find a way of reestablishing consumer affection for its products.

University news

Cambridge
Elections

DARWIN COLLEGE: Honorary fellowships: Lord Todd of Trumpington, OM, FRS, MA; Sir Andrew Fielding Huxley, FRS, MA.

Charles and Katharine Darwin Research Fellowship for two years from October, 1981: D W Rathbone, BA, Jesus College (history).

Research fellowships for two years from October, 1981: E C Constable, BA (Oxon), DPhil (Oxon) (chemistry); G T Cubitt, BA (history); D R Fearn, PhD (Newcastle) (geophysics); D I Vaney, BSc (Canterbury, NZ), PhD (Canberra) (physiology).

Sheffield
Appointments

Senior lecturers from October, 1981: G W W Barker (prehistory and archaeology), J C Bennett (electronic and electrical engineering), D A Carswell (geology), A J Douglas (pure mathematics), T H Lilley (chemistry), N Lucas (political theory and institutions), R S Maitland (architecture), J Mesher (law), D A Nethercot (civil and structural engineering), R Rand (ceramics, glasses and polymers), N W Read (physiology), J Snaith (psychiatry), J H Woodward (economic and social history), R N Young (chemistry), S R Keown (metallurgy).

Lecturers: P J Curran (geography), A R Mellersh (medical microbiology), A A R Crossage (medicine).

Grants

Science Research Council: £30,533 for research into chemical modification of NAD-linked dehydrogenases by pyridoxal phosphate and its analogues by Dr P C Engel; £26,758 for research into spontaneous and induced errors of mitosis in aspergillus nidulans under direction of Professor J A Roper; £51,658 for research into microwave and millimetre wave antennas image diagnostics and digital image processing under direction of Dr A P Anderson, Dr B Chambers and Dr J C Bennett; £152,290 for the centralized facility for epitaxial growth of III-V compounds under direction of Professor P N Robson, Dr M J Thompson and Dr P A Houston; £27,200 for research into the rheocasting and thixoforging of high alloy steels under direction of Dr D H Kirkwood and Dr C M Sellars; £30,953 for research into the routine management of discretion in the sentencing of female offenders under direction of Mr P Wiles and Dr S S M Edwards.

Nuffield Foundation: £30,880 for investigation into use of legal action in cases of poor school attendance in Sheffield under direction of Professor J P C Roach.

Leverhulme Trust: £15,170 for research and development of teaching materials in useful and applicable statistical methods for 16-19 year olds.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE



Michelle Dotrice, Richard Easton and Claire Neilson in tonight's episode of the comedy series, Chintz (ITV 8.00pm)

● In THE MAKING OF MANKIND (BBC 2 9.40 pm) tonight Richard Leakey discusses the Neanderthal Man, the species he believes to be the immediate ancestor of modern-day man. This particular subspecies thrived some 60,000 years ago, mainly in Europe, and has been labelled with the nomenclature Brute. Dr Leakey refutes this and believes that the misconception was based on the discovery of a diseased skeleton. In the programme he maintains that the evidence gleaned from stone tools that have been excavated proves that they had a strong technological sense. According to the programme Neanderthal Man also had a form of religion and, based on material found in the Shanidar region of Iraq, we see a reconstruction of a "flower burial" which might prove that he also had some sort of ceremonial activity. Perhaps the most speculative reminder of the species are the magnificent cave drawings at Lascaux which have been filmed for the first time since their closure to the public some twenty years ago. The image reproduction of horses, bison, stag and deer does seem to point to a far more intelligent and skilful ancestor than was once thought.

● PANORAMA'S Gaddafi's Rocket (BBC 1 8.10 pm) is a follow-up to its award-winning investigation into the activities of the German rocket company, Otrag. Following the first programme in October, 1978, which revealed how the company, from a testing ground in Zaire, was developing a rocket to launch spy satellites, international pressure — mainly from West Germany — forced the company to close down its Central African activities. Now they have re-emerged in Libya, under the patronage of Colonel Gaddafi, to continue the development of the rocket. In his report for Panorama, Philip Tibenham reveals details of deals secretly offered by Otrag to Middle East governments — deals which could spark-off an international incident.

● POOR PIKEMAN (Radio 4 8.00 pm) by Edwin Pearce is a powerful play written to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the Peasant's Revolt. Basically it is about the role played by the leader of the uprising, Wat Tyler (Barry Foster). The author challenges the long-held view that Tyler was the force behind the rebellion and portrays him as a victim of his own experience. He was a former soldier whose knowledge of military tactics pushed him reluctantly to the leadership of the peasants. His common sense and matter-of-fact dealing with situations contrasts sharply with his subordinates, such as John Ball (John Rowe), whose brutality and bigotry was the real impetus behind the abortive uprising.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Genetics; 7.05 Biology, Brain and Behaviour; 7.30 Analogue Systems; Closedown at 7.55
9.52 For Schools, Colleges: Solar Power; 10.15 Music Time; 10.40 Calenders; 10.45 Interval; 11.00 Photography; 11.25 You and Me (not Schools); 11.40 Everyday Spanish; 12.00 Mind Stretchers. Closedown at 12.05.
1.15 News.
1.30 Heads and Tails. The different coats of animals (r). Closedown at 1.45.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 Living in the Iron Age; 2.40 Being Self-employed; Closedown at 3.00.
3.15 Songs of Praise from St John's Methodist Church, Colwyn Bay, introduced by Noreen Bray (shown yesterday at 6.40 pm); 3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2); 4.20 Cheggers Plays Pop. The latest sounds from the pop charts plus games. Among his guests is Suzie Quatro; 4.40 The All-New Popeye Show. Two cartoons featuring the spinach loving sailor; 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. Intelligently presented world news for young people; 5.05 Blue Peter. In anticipation of a change to the good in the weather we are shown how to make a cool and refreshing pudding called Orange Surprise.
5.35 Paddington goes shopping
5.40 News read by John Edmunds; 5.55 Nationwide. Regional current affairs including Watchdog, Hugh Scully's weekly look at complaints of bureaucratic abuse.
6.50 Ask the Family. Robert Robinson asks the questions in a general knowledge quiz between the Burgess family of Cromarty and the Newtons of Solihull.
7.15 Blake's Seven. The crew of the Liberator plan to abandon their spacecraft and await the arrival of the Federation force (r).
8.10 Panorama presented by David Dimbleby. Gaddafi's Rocket is the title and in the programme Philip Tibenham reports on how the German rocket company, Otrag, is helping the Libyan leader. (see Personal Choice)
9.00 News read by Richard Baker.
9.25 Film: Butterfield 8 (1960) starring Elizabeth Taylor and Laurence Harvey. Miss Taylor won her first Oscar for her performance as Gloria in this story about a young woman bent on using men the way they used her as a child. The film is based on John O'Hara's novel about a call-girl named Starr Faithful.
11.10 Now Showing. Michael Wood reviews some of the films that were released in May.
11.43 News headlines.
11.45 Education Shop. Advice for parents with school-going children (r).
12.10 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 12.05 pm-1.15 International Bowls: Wales v Rest of the World. 1.30-1.45 Pili Pala. 3.00-3.55 International Bowls. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 11.45-12.25 am International Bowls highlights. 12.25-12.50 Education Shop. 12.50 News and weather. Scotland 1.10 pm-1.15 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.10 am News and weather. Northern Ireland 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.20-6.50 Land 'n' Larder. 12.10 am News and weather. England 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC2

6.40 am Open University: Dinner at Baron d'Holbach's. 7.05 The Wave-Particle Paradox. 7.30 Images of the City: Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Lesley Nightingale and Stuart McGugan. The story is Peter Wiltshire's James Goes Jumping; Closedown at 11.25
4.50 pm Open University: Classical Greece: Social Life. 5.15 Intramolecular Re-arrangements. 5.40 Maths: Cycles. 6.05 M101/13 Integration. 6.30 Novel Proteins
6.55 Play Tennis. Beginners tennis with Derek Horwood.
7.20 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.35 Plants in Action. Alan Hibbert explains why plants need so much watering
8.00 Arthur Negus Enjoys. Continuing his journey around the country to places for which he has an affection Mr Negus visits the Georgian House in Bristol to relive the old ritual of teatime. Accompanying him is Christopher Hogwood who plays the Jacob Kirckman harpsichord that belongs to the house.
8.15 The Two Ronnies. Comical songs and sketches from Messrs Corbett and Barker including the weekly serial in drag, The Worm that Turned. Their musical guest is Elkie Brooks (r).
9.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Comedy and Magic from the talented entertainer plus his guests, acrobats The Koziaks from Poland; illusionists Glenn Falkenstein and Frances Willard of Hollywood. There will also be a guest appearance by Mary Chipperfield and her chimpanzees (r).
9.40 The Making of Mankind. Dr Leakey discusses Neanderthal man who lived in Europe 60,000 years ago (see Personal Choice).
10.30 The Light of Experience. Hilary Peters describes the work that has gone into the farm she created in the heart of London's docklands.
10.45 Newsnight. News from home and abroad plus an in-depth look at one of the stories that made today's headlines. With Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday. The programme ends at 11.35.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Estimation and comparison of areas. 9.47 Working in the future. 10.05 What makes the news. 10.23 An introduction to money. 10.40 Holidaying in France. 11.05 Insight. For the deaf and hearing-impaired child. 11.22 Cartoons to stir the brain. 11.39 History: a castle.
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap with tales for the young. 12.10 pm Rainbow. Geoffrey Hayes takes his puppet friends to the seaside. 12.30 Home and Design. This week the home improvement programme takes a look at texture and pattern.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court. A couple are accused of attempting to defraud the Social Security Department (r). 2.00 The Riordans. Life in a small Irish rural community.
2.30 Film: The Viking Queen (1966) starring Donald Houston and Carita. A young queen has trouble with some of her subjects who do not agree with her peaceful policies and yearn to fight the Romans.
4.15 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in Which is Which? 4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton with advice for people with kestrels or Buff Orpingtons as pets. 4.45 Spectrum. Linda Kennedy and Mike Sheridan unravel some more mysteries of science.
5.15 Money-go-Round. Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable find out what the Duke of Edinburgh thinks of this year's Design Council Awards.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads. Diana Hunter is grilled by an American lawyer.
7.00 The Krypton Factor presented by Gordon Burns. Three men and a girl are the first contestants in a new series of brain and brawn contests to find this year's Superperson.
7.30 Coronation Street. One of the locals leaves the Rover's Return and promptly collapses.
8.00 Chintz. More comic situations featuring the Carters, a comfortably off couple from Cheshire.
8.30 World in Action. A report on the IRA's propaganda battle with the British Government plus an examination of the world's pressure on Westminster to compromise on the hunger strikers.
9.00 The Sweeney. Detective-Inspector Regan not only has to deal with the KGB and the Marxist Revolutionary Front but also with Morecombe and Wise (r).
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Buck and the Preacher (1971) starring Sidney Poitier and Harry Belafonte. A gang led by an unscrupulous white man, hunts black people and sells them as cheap labour. One particular person they are after is a former Union cavalryman who proves more elusive than the rest.
12.25 am Close with Jane Lapotaire reading an extract from Betrand Russell's The Conquest of Happiness.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Miles Kington.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.45 Morning Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Elgar — a soliloquy.†
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 The Small, Intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'A Fall of Moondust'.†
4.35 A Breath of Fresh Air.
4.45 Story Time.
5.00 PM News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Just a Minute.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week.
8.00 The Monday Play: 'Poor Pikeman'.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
10.30 am Listen with Mother.
11.00 For schools: Singing Together; Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm For schools: Exploration Earth; That'd be Telling; Speak Movement and Drama.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4: Look Who's Talking.
11.30-12.10 Open University: Modelling Social Systems; Child Liberation.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert † Mendelssohn, Mozart (mono), Dukas records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Boyce, Saint-Saens, Rameau, Faure, Parry records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer † Ernest Chausson records, incl. mono.
10.00 Music for Clavichord. †
10.35 Clarinet and Piano † recital: Vanhal, Vaughan Williams, Hindemith.
11.20 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra † Concert: Wagner, Sibelius, Shostakovich.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Lunchtime Concert † Piano recital: Berg, Bartok, Debussy.
2.05 Matinee Musicale † Concert: Wagner, Elgar, Smetana, Mahler, Enesco.
3.10 Pianists in Profile † Sviatoslav Richter.
4.10 New Records: † Debussy, Szymanowski.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †.
7.00 Sibelius † Symphony No. 6 on record.
7.30 Crowded Hours (new series). Conversations with Alastair Hetherington (1) Lord Roll, professor of economics.
8.20 Georg Philipp Telemann † concert.
10.05 Breaking Cover, a short story.
10.30 Jazz in Britain †
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Ravel † on record.

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Graphs and Equations; Music interlude; Harmonizing a tune.
11.15 pm-11.55 Open University: Fact and Value; A Continuum of Care.
For students in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only:
11.55 pm-12.55 am Crying Half a Wolf; Decision-Making in Britain; Ideologies of School Music.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 David Hamilton. † 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News, Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Town and Country Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. † from 12.00. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music from Scotland 8.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Mendelssohn and the British Scene. 10.15 Borderlands. 10.30 The Jason Explanation 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Act One 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Henry Moore in Spain 2.15 Good Books 2.30 Rock Salad 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 8.30 Sports International 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Europa 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 The Captain's Doll 11.30 America, Europe and the World. 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Bliss of Mrs Blossom (Richard Attenborough, Shirley MacLaine). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Father, Dear Father. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 New Avengers. 12.15 am-12.30 Something Different.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film Limping Man* (Lloyd Bridges) 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day By Day. 10.35 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.05 Mind over Matter. 11.35 Rockstage. 12.35 am Weather followed by God in Hastings.

Granada

As Thames except: 11.50 am-12.00 Bubbles. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Doctors' Private Lives (John Gavin). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Star Parade. 11.30 Darts World Knockout Cup. 12.05 am-12.35 Paris by Night.

Tyne-Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film. Sunstruck (Harry Secombe). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 SWAT. 12.00-12.05 am In a Looking Glass.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Very Important Person* (Leslie Phillips). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Target Bowls. 11.05 Mind Over Matter. 11.35 Faith For Life. 11.41 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film. Big Job* (Sidney James, Sylvia Sims). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.10 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30-12.15 am Film: Twinky (Charles Bronson, Susan George).
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 Cymru A'r Mor. 11.05-11.20 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 2.00-2.30 Hamdden. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.00 World in Action. 11.00-11.30 Darts Tournament. 11.30-12.30 am Mannix.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Very Important Person (Leslie Phillips). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.28 News. 10.36 Target Bowls. 11.05 Mind Over Matter. 11.35 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Woman of the Year (Joe Bologna) 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30 Scottish National Party Conference. 11.30 Rockstage. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Anastasia (Ingrid Bergman, Yul Brynner). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Scottish National Party Conference 11.30 Rockstage 12.30 am-12.35 Late Call.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00 Money-go-Round 2.30-4.15 Film: Beach Party (Bob Cummings, Dorothy Malone). 5.15-5.45 Sha Na Na. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 10.30 Calendar Question. 11.00-12.00 Rockstage: Madness.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 2.30 Film His Lordship (George Arliss) 3.45 Money-go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Here's Boomer. 10.30 Degrees of Christian Unity. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Return of Joe Forrester (Lloyd Bridges). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Try for Ten. 6.45-7.00 Mary Chipperfield and Friends. 10.30 Scottish National Party Conference. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.00 Money-go-Round 2.30-4.15 Film: Constant Husband (Rex Harrison, Margaret Leighton) 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.30 Anglia Reports 11.00 Speedway. 11.30 New Avengers 12.30 am Other Day.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

"... FEAR YE NOT, stand still, and see the salvation of the LORD, which he will shew to you to day." Exodus 14: 13.

BIRTHS

ANGRAM. — On 28th May at St. Mary's, Paddington, to Jane and Michael—a daughter (Mary).
COGHILL.—On May 27th, 1981, to Edwina and Hugh—a son.
HARDIE.—On 18th May to Elizabeth Newto Hardie and Richard—a daughter (Alexandra Alice).
HARRISON.—On May 29th at Westminster Hospital to Louise (nee Clive) and Michael—a son (Edwin Michael Harwood), a brother for Davina and Priscilla.
HOWKINS.—On May 27th, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Clarissa (nee Fairbank) and Ben—a daughter (Lucy Clarissa), a sister for Jamie.
TYRRELL.—On 25th May, in the Isle of Man, to Jenny and Tom—a daughter (Sarah Alexandra Victoria), a sister for Charles and Matthew.

BIRTHDAYS

BEST WISHES SIMON on your 18th with love Sally.
LISA-JANE CAMP is 18 today. Congratulations and love Anna.
REG.—Many Happy Returns for today. Lots of Love. J.C.P.

MARRIAGES

BISHOP : LINDSTROM.—The marriage took place between Roger, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop, of Darwen, Lancs, and Stina, daughter of the late Mr. W. Lindstrom, and of Mrs. A. Lindstrom, of Parnas, Finland, at Stockholms Stadshus, Sweden, on May 30, 1981.
HAYWOOD : WIGHT.—On May 28 1981, in Falmouth, Dr Michael G. Haywood to Dr Vivien L. Wight.
KNIGHT : CROCKATT.—On Saturday, May 30th, at Marylebone Town Hall, Peter, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Knight, of Chandlers Cross, Herts., to Susan, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Crockatt, of Hampton Court, Middlesex.
SEARS : COLES.—On May 30, 1981, at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, Dr. Andrew Sears, M.A., M.B., Cantab., younger son of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. N. Sears, of Parish School, Swettenham, Cheshire, to Miss Julie Coles, S.R.N., S.C.M., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Coles, of Forest House, Bournemouth.

DEATHS

AMOS, REX.—Of Portman Mansions, W.1. On 27th May, at Doddington. Dear husband of Gabrielle, father of Diana and Tony, grandfather, brother of Irene. Service and interment at Doddington Parish Church (Nr. March, Cambs.), 2.30, Friday, 5th June. Family flowers only, donation, if wished, to Doddington Church Fund.
BLACKMAN, MONICA JANET. — Widow of Dr Barham Blackman, on May 29, peacefully in a Seaford nursing home, aged 81 years.
CROWLEY.—On May 27, 1981, in Wakehurst House, Belfast City hospital, TOM (Dr. T. A. Crowley), dear husband of Gulda, father of Evin and Grandpa of Egan and Taran. The funeral has taken place.
DALE.—On May 29, peacefully, Mary (Bee), aged 97, widow of F. R. Dale, CBE, DSO, MC and MA.
JAQUET.—On May 29th, 1981, peacefully at home, Ida Winifride ...

[...]

YOUNGHUSBAND.—In a road accident at Raleigh, North Carolina, Dame Eileen Younghusband, D.B.E., of 21 Lansdowne Rd, London, W.11, aged 79. Memorial Service later.

IN MEMORIAM

LAINE. — In memory of Arthur Laine, Chief Engine Room Artificer, H.M.S. Black Prince, and all his comrades who died with him at Jutland on 31st May, 1916.

IN MEMORIAM

72 (NORTHUMBERLAND) FIELD REGIMENT ROYAL ARTILLERY T.A. In memory of all ranks who gave their lives in South Africa (Elswick Battery) 1900 / 1, France 1915/18, 1940, Libya 1942. "UBIQUE".

BANFIELD, J. A. M.—31st May, 1980. Wild, elegant and beautiful. There are some ladies and, if you are lucky in a life time you meet one. Douglas.
BENSON.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Leslie Foster Benson, will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley St., on 11th June, at 2.30 p.m.
CAVE, RITA (Mrs. Hans May).—Remembered with affection and gratitude on the anniversary of her death, June 1st, 1961.
FERGUSON.—Always remembered. Hugh, Poet and Author, died, aged 25, on June 1, 1974: also his brother Edwin, died, aged 25, on May 16, 1974, and their sweet Grandmother, Sylvia Beaufort-Palmer.
SELWAY, George Henry Elcho.—In memory of a kind, generous and very brave man. Whatever he did he gave it all he'd got. He thought big, he acted big, he was big. From his dear friends Kay and Harry Hyams.
SHIRLEY, E. P. S.—On June 1st, 1978, Philip, very dearly loved husband of Mary.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROYAL GALA PREVIEW of "Barnum" starring Michael Crawford, in aid of St John Ambulance. Tickets still available for Monday, 8th June. Contact: 01-235 5231, ext. 007, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE CLUB PREMISES AT 36 PALL MALL ON 8TH JULY 1981 AT 1.45 PM.

J Gordon, Secretary

COLIN BREWER. Congratulations on achieving your B.A. What's next? Your D.E.C.O.R.A.T.I.N.G?

YOUNG WIDOW with 2 grown up daughters, sufferer of rare kidney disease (not on dialysis), seeks kindly benefactor able to offer accommodation in Switzerland.—Box 0087 G, The Times.
A LOVELY HOUSE for a happy family.—See property today.
SECRETARY for Literary Agent, Covent Garden. Secretarial Vacancies.
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THE BISHOP of London requires a Personal Secretary.—See La Crème de la Crème today.
BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.
RESISTA CARPETS bulk purchase. —See For Sale.
PROPOSAL for Suffolk Institute of Research and treatment of spirit or spiritual psychotic states. Dr J. F. Davis, 4 Sea Rd., Felixstowe-by-Sea, Suffolk.
OWNER of beautiful and rare Aston Martin Volante would like to swap ...

[...]

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY: wish our son to spend August with good English speaking family to practise his English. Giovanni, 20, studies commerce, likes tennis, swimming, guitar, has two brothers. We would be glad to have English speaking boy for September. Contact Mr Vittorio Pugliese, 16 Via Belviglieri, 37131—Verona.
ROBBIN–MORRIS. Good luck in all your exams, love Graham.
ROYAL ASCOT entertaining room. See U.K. Holidays Today.
PRIVATE SPONSOR required urgently for M.Ed. Research Drama in Education. No loan offers. Box No. 0579 G The Times.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,540

ACROSS

1 Get knotted? He does his best (13).
9 But the American ones did not support the Stuarts (9).
10 Giant bird with a pole (5).
11 Disturbed group from Uttar Pradesh (5).
12 The last word in armaments (4).
13 Hear the call of Nicholas Nye in bonny Doon (4).
15 Special constable with no impulse to chastise (7).
17 Lady has report of the whole affair (7).
18 How international club members got around? (7).
20 23 as distributed in the garden (7).
21 Dash to eastern country? Not quite (4).
22 Sea-bird makes others retreat (4).
23 Shawl to wear if returning to central Manchuria (5).
26 The sound of 2 (5).
27 Greet new indent for cleansing material (9).
28 A change from Ovid (13).

DOWN

1 NCO in eg, the Red Army? (6-8).
2 Poet refusing consent (5).
3 Blot it out or let it be a variation (10).
4 River goddess with a will of her own (7).
5 Their productions miscast where Animal Farm bosses are concerned (7).
6 Nine letters sent back? Just one (4).
7 Tests hold out new form of instruction for ... (9).
8 ... those who begin comparatively fresh (14).
14 Away on a Scottish river in the future (10).
16 Cause of lonely mission to a West Midlands city? (9).
19 Of which Prospero's library was a large enough example (7).
20 Thus overpraise the weight-watcher's stomach (7).
24 They man the ships for a pleasure voyage, say (5).
25 Tendency to be round-shouldered (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,539

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[...]

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 26

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(Continued on page 26)

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